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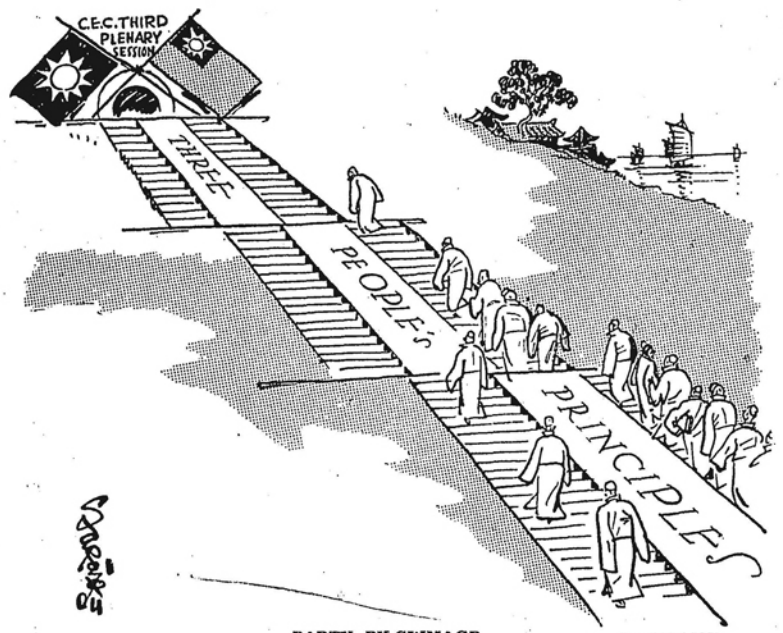

PARTY PILGRIMAGE By SAPAJOU

SEVENTY YEARS

On the occasion of his seventieth birthday Mr. Lin Sen, the President of the National Government received many congratulations in the tender of which this journal ventures to share. Since 1932 Mr. Lin Sen had effectively filled the dignified office which enables him to act as the mouthpiece of the Government in its most representative capacity, apart from political controversy. A Fukien man—he was born in Foochow—Mr. Lin Sen has travelled and was for some years resident in California where he completed his education as a young man. He returned to China in 1911, having joined the Kuomintang when he was in America and became an elected senator of the first Parliament. In 1927 he was appointed to the Central Political Council as a representative of Chekiang but soon resigned on becoming a member of the Overseas Affairs Commission at Nanking. He has been on the State Council since 1928. His elevation to his present office took him from the Presidentship of the Legislative Yuan to which he had succeeded on the resignation of Mr. Hu Han-min in 1931. In record, personality and disposition Mr. Lin Sen possesses in an exceptional degree the qualities required in an elder statesman. In that capacity he commands general esteem and affection as one who has worthily upheld the dignity of his post.

FAMINE IN SZECHUEN

Travellers writing from Szechuen report that the whole of the eastern part of the province is on the verge of famine. The local authorities are doing what they can by putting able-bodied unemployed on relief work such as the construction of roads, water-gullies, embankments and the like, but in Shungking alone it is stated that "thousands are not getting more than one meal a day." A private letter to Shanghai contains the following first-hand account from one who made the journey from Chungking to Chengtu by road recently:

> The country is in a desperate condition through drought, no rain practically since the summer. Crops have failed and one heard nothing but how to get sufficient to eat to keep body and soul together. The poverty is awful and millions of coolies are loafing round every place with nothing to do. People with money to spend on the road now travel by bus and plane, our three bearer chair was a strange sight along the roads. At a village where we had tiffin one day, just off the motor road, the inn people said that had seen no foreigners for over three years. I had the impression that the villages along the big road were flourishing places, but this journey has given me a different impression. There is little in most of them, but tumble down mat or grass shacks. The railway will leave many more places to a slow death. We had only three complete days off the main road, the men did not like it. The main road is level and the distance cut by a quarter in most places, but it was awfully dusty and there are few pieces of good road. I was thankful every time I saw a bus bump past that I was not in it.

Other measures taken by the authorities include efforts to import some rice from down river, but the low state of the water above Ichang makes transport at present impossible. Until the river rises this situation will not improve, it is thought, for until then it will not be practicable to get food into Szechuen from outside. A good harvest next summer would be a godsend and to many it seems to be the only hope of saving the province from a desperate predicament. Obviously the improvement of communications must dislocate the economic structure of districts which in the past have relied on the slower form of traffic producing longer journeys for an important source of livelihood. This will be subject to adjustment in due course as the opening up of communications develops the means of fostering inter-provincial trade. In the meantime the authorities are clearly faced by a terribly difficult problem and their efforts to institute measures of relief deserve to be fully supported and, where necessary, reinforced.

AN INTERNATIONAL ISSUE

Mr. Adrian Moreing will, it is hoped, persist in his vigilant attention to the smuggling situation in Northern China. In bringing to public notice in the House of Commons the memorandum issued by Sir Frederick Maze last month, Mr. Moreing showed his grasp of the seriousness of the situation which that statement revealed. The effect on the revenues of China of a loss of $50,000,000 during the year 1936 as the result of the smuggling in the North is obviously serious. On the security of the Customs Revenues rests the service of the foreign loans and bondholders will recognize that such a huge leakage in the North implies that a heavy and indefensible strain is being thrown on the resources of the Government elsewhere. In the face of almost insuperable difficulties the Maritime Customs Service has managed to maintain its integrity which is of international concern. British to say nothing of other foreign merchants are vitally affected by this smuggling scandal in the North and it is well that the Foreign Office in London should be kept fully informed of the situation, not only by its own official despatches but also by the process which Mr. Moreing happily seems determined to develop in the House.

GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Suffering from the after-effects of hardships encountered during his enforced detention in Sian, General Chiang Kai-shek is temporarily a resident of Shanghai. It is to be hoped that the skilled medical attention which is to be given to him here will speedily restore his health. Organically there is no dimunition of his physical strength, any more than of his mental alertness, but it appears that he requires surgical treatment for a nasty, though not serious, strain in the back. No doubt the treatment prescribed by the doctor will have remedial effect, but it may be suspected that General Chiang Kai-shek's vigorous impatience with physical disability has to be firmly resisted. These strains demand a period of rest which must be irksome to a busy man, but it will be hoped that the Generalissimo will find it possible to combine due attention to state affairs with what is no less immediately urgent—the complete acceptance of the prescription medically tendered for the restoration of his health. It is good to learn that Madame Chiang Kai-shek has benefitted from her stay at Fenghua. She met with an unfortunate accident here, it now is known, and the consequences might have been more serious than they were but for prompt remedial treatment. The accident was apparently due to the imperfect dispensing of a lotion prescribed for external application.

A GHASTLY TRAGEDY

A terrible shadow was cast on the holiday season at Antung by the catastrophic fire at a crowded theatre the structure of which seems to have been badly designed to limit the effects of such an outbreak. As so often happens panic seems to have made to the casualties as heavy a contribution as the flames. The heroism of the efforts of rescuers is illustrated by the gallantry of the Japanese policeman who lost his life in a magnificently selfless endeavour to extricate people from the burning building. The total death roll has been assessed at anything from over 400 to as high as 800. It is sincerely hoped that when systematic investigations can be made the numbers will be nearer the former rather than the latter figure. The cause of the fire has not yet been verified; it is easy to imagine how readily some action by a member of that crowded audience or some inadvertence on the stage amid flimsy settings could have started it. No doubt the local authorities will have to answer pointed questions regarding the regulation imposed over the management. The tragedy will have its lesson for Antung. It may well be borne in mind in other places for too often immunity tends to encourage complaisance in passing buildings of public resort. It is much better to be sure than to be sorry.

INTERPORT FOOTBALL

Honours are easy between Shanghai and Hongkong footballers. The visitors won in Hongkong at soccer and in Shanghai at rugger. The soccer Shanghailanders thus avenged the defeat of their rugger colleagues. The result in Hongkong—4 goals to 3—seems to suggest a more even game than that which gave Hongkong the rugger flag by 14 points (1 goal 3 tries) to 3 (one try). Yet here in Shanghai the match—besides being splendidly contested—did not show so great a disparity as the score suggests. The result really turned on the superiority of the Hongkong threes. Whenever the ball came to them their line was in motion and dangerous. The Shanghai threes too often were bunched in the centre and except for occasional individual spurts never looked capable of piercing a solid Hongkong defence. Yet in other departments Shanghai—outweighted though they obviously were—had no cause to be apologetic. The pack stuck to their guns and, in the last ten minutes when they might have been depressed, they played like men inspired. Their footwork and following up were good and their tackling had a robustness which contrasted favourably with the tentative "necking" of certain threes. At full-back Shanghai had the better player on the day's form—light though he was, he was wonderfully sure in fielding and kicked well. In defence he went down to the ball fearlessly and took his man low. The two Shanghai halves were faced with a couple of "good uns" from Hongkong but were not outplayed. The skipper was in particularly good form and he and his scrum colleague did their best to profit by the success of the pack but were unhappily frustrated by the weakness immediately behind them. Shanghai had a good deal of the game and more than once penned the enemy in his own twenty-five. Still there can be no doubt that the better side won, for the Hongkong threes maintained the right alignment and consequently were always in a position to attack effectively. Shanghai's last line of defence was therefore praiseworthy in keeping the adverse balance of points as low as he did.

GOOD HOCKEY DISPLAY

The sporting associations which came to the financial assistance of the Shanghai Ladies' Hockey Association and so enabled a women's hockey eleven to do interport battle with Hongkong during the holidays will be well satisfied at the result. The Shanghai side fought a stubborn game and the scoring remained level although extra time was played. It was not surprising that the strain of so fierce an encounter made the visitors an easy prey to another Hongkong team the next day, but they did not disgrace themselves even in those difficult circumstances. The financial problem was not the only one which the women here had to face. Illness among their regular players and claims of business affected their selection but they courageously persisted and the team which they eventually despatched did them full credit. These interchanges between sportswomen in Hongkong and Shanghai are beneficial to both places and it will be hoped that as the result of the experience now gained the Shanghai Ladies' Hockey Association will soon assure itself of sufficient financial backing to put its activities on a sound foundation.

A SUMMER SCHOOL

The small audience which heard Lt.-Colonel S. P. Williams on the Royal Empire Society's work will have noted the satisfactory progress made with the Empire Summer School—a recent innovation. Last year the School was held at the University of Bristol and the speakers who addressed the gathering on different occasions included Mr. S. M. Bruce, Australia's High Commissioner and former Premier, Dr. H. J. Cody, the President of the University of Toronto, Dr. R. S. Troup, the eminent expert on forestry, Sir Charles Innes, formerly Governor of Burma, Mr. Wickham Steed, Sir Stephen Tallents, Viscount Rhondda, Mr. Harold Nicolson and others of like distinction. The Universities are showing gratifying interest in this development by giving the Empire Society cordial co-operation and this summer Oxford University will find accommodation for the school. The issues affecting the unity and integrity of the British Empire are becoming specially important, as Colonel Williams pointed out, and it is therefore all the more desirable that the Royal Empire Society should be encouraged in its educative activities. With the resources at its command in Nothumberland Avenue—its library is second to none in covering dominion and colonial literature—it fulfils needs as no other official or unofficial organization can. The active discussion of the colonial problem in international politics raises points of fundamental significance. Men and women who desire to give the British Government full support in developing its policy in that regard cannot fail to perceive the

(Continued on page 271.)

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CHINESE POLITICS

RECOVERY OF LOST AREAS URGED

Mr. Wang Ching-wei Opens Third Plenary Session of C.E.C. in Nanking: Stirring Address

Nanking, Feb. 15.

IN face of the unabating national crisis the foremost question confronting the Kuomintang as well as the nation is that of recovering lost territories and safeguarding areas which are still under Chinese jurisdiction, declared Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council, in a stirring address at the inaugural ceremony of the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum this morning.

Another equally important issue which awaits immediate solution, added Mr. Wang, is the stabilization of internal conditions following the peaceful liquidation of the Shensi-Kansu imbroglio, so that the national defence programme worked out by the Central Government in recent years will not receive a setback and its Communist-suppression campaign may be brought to an early consummation.

The third main problem which directly concerns the salvation of the country and which hinges on the enforcement of the Principle of Livelihood is the promotion of the people's economic reconstruction movement.

In order that China may continue to exist, Mr. Wang said, the economic strength of her people must first be reinforced. Such a reinforcement, according to Mr. Wang can only be brought about by the improvement of the economic status of the masses.

How to relieve the financial burden of the people and how to enhance the economic welfare of the people—this has to be thrashed out by the present Session, Mr. Wang emphasized.

On top of that, Mr. Wang said, there is a fourth point, namely the inauguration of a democratic government in accordance with the Principle of Democracy as expounded by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen."

"Since September 18, 1931," Mr. Wang said, "we have championed the slogan of 'national solidarity in order to overcome the national crisis'. Such a slogan does not apply to the Kuomintang alone, but to the whole country.

"This is the reason why the Central authorities have repeatedly passed resolutions calling for the convocation of the National People's Assembly", Mr. Wang said.

The Assembly, Mr. Wang explained, has been postponed on account of the election of delegates in different localities had not been completed. This question, Mr. Wang reminded, should not be overlooked by this present Session.

Important Resolutions Expected

As the duty of the present Session is to review the past achievements of the Kuomintang and the Government, and to lay down future policies, Mr. Wang believes that many important resolutions will be drawn up.

What he has just mentioned, Mr. Wang said, sufficiently indicates the important mission and grave responsibility of the Session.

Reviewing political developments since the conclusion of the Second Plenary Session held last July, Mr. Wang said that the last Session expounded the national salvation policy as decided upon by the Fifth Kuomintang Congress. This, Mr. Wang reported, was followed by a rigid execution of the policy.

As a result, Mr. Wang asserted, there has been gradually achieved internal peace and unity. Remnants of bandits who fled to the North-west were at the end of their tether.

In the bandit suppression campaign in Suiyuan, Mr. Wang pointed out, the invaders were successfully repulsed. This achievement was primarily due to the leadership of the Central Government, the loyal discharge of their duties by the Suiyuan authorities, the gallant defence of the Chinese troops, and the unflinching support of the public.

The Sian Upset

A ray of hope thus dawned upon the nation, Mr. Wang announced, but unfortunately the Sian crisis broke out, which nearly destroyed the groundwork of national salvation and came near to dashing to pieces the hopes of the people and Kuomintang comrades.

Fortunately, however, Mr. Wang said, comrade Chiang Kai-shek was finally delivered to safety and order was restored in Sian. The impasse was later peacefully settled in accordance with the rehabilitation measures as decided upon by the Central Government.

Admidst the occurrence of such an unfortunate affair, however, Mr. Wang said, there has been evinced a greater national unification and the fortitude and bravery of Party comrades.

Despite the serious political crisis, the Party leaders were calm and swift in handling the situation, Mr. Wang said, and such a spirit should be a comfort to all.

Realizing the importance of their mission and responsibility, Mr. Wang on behalf of the members attending the Session solemnly pledged before the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen that they will work unceasingly for the welfare of the country.

With the guidance of the spirit of the late Kuomintang founder, Mr. Wang hoped that a policy will be formulated and carried out to the satisfaction of the Chinese people and Party comrades.

With more than 200 C.E.C. and C.S.C. members, constituting approximately four-fifths of the entire body, in attendance, the Session was formally opened at a brief but impressive ceremony held at 9 o'clock.

The ceremony started with the usual Kuomintang rites, which were followed by the laying of a wreath before Dr. Sun's tomb. Mr. Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Central Political Council, presided.—Central News.

SHANGHAI CITIZENS' PETITION

Unity and Strengthening of Defences Urged

A five-point petition has been submitted to the Third Plenary Session by the First Special District Citizens' Federation. Summarized, it asks for the consolidation of national unity; the convention of the People's Congress; pacification and relief measures for Shensi and Kansu; strengthening of the national defences; and continuance of the programmes for the people's economic rehabilitation and the development of communications.

The Federation holds disunity and weakness of the central administration responsible for the national crisis, and while the country has now been brought under one rule, the C.E.C. members now gathering in Nanking should devise measures to consolidate the Government's position, the Federation urges, pointing to the recent Sian incident as a lesson.

Continuing, the organization recalls the Government's decision to convene a People's Congress so as to allow the capable citizens to participate in politics. The incorporation of such men in the Government would strengthen the administration, the Federation contends. After urging the Government to carry out pacification and relief measures in the troubled areas in Shensi and Kansu, the organization draws the attention of the C.E.C. members to foreign aggression, not only in the north but along China's coast as well. Steps should therefore be taken immediately to strengthen the national defences. The petition concludes with a request to continue the economic reconstruction and communications development programmes as a means to improve the people's livelihood.

ONE DAY'S INCOME FOR SUIYUAN DEFENCE

Nanking, Feb. 10.

In accordance with the ruling of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee, regarding the campaign in the capital to raise funds for the soldiers at the Suiyuan front, the Executive Yuan, at its 300th meeting yesterday, decided that the donation of one day's salary should be made by all employees on the staff of the Yuan who have not yet done so.—Kuo Min.

TRIUMPHAL ENTRY TO SIAN

General Ku Chu-tung Takes Over Control of City

Loyang, Feb. 9.

General Ku Chu-tung, Director of the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters in Sian, arrived in the Shensi capital with his staff at one o'clock this afternoon, to take complete charge of the situation in Shensi and Kansu. A huge crowd at the station greeted General Ku when his special train slowly pulled in from Tungkwan. In addition to numerous army commanders and Government officials, thousands of citizens were on hand.

Generals Yu Hsueh-chung, Ho Chu-kuo and Sun Wei-ju, all principal figures in the December 12 revolt, were among those who met General Ku at the station, around which a heavy cordon of gendarmes and soldiers was thrown. General Ku, after exchanged greetings with those who were there to welcome him, made a brief inspection of the troops around the station, then motored to his headquarters for a rest.

Peace and order now reign inside the walled city of Sian, with national and Party flags flown in most of the larger buildings. All shops have re-opened their doors for business and posters voicing their welcome to the Central troops were prominently displayed in the windows or above the counters.

The first unit of Central Government troops to enter Sian was the 79th Division under Gen. Sung Hsi-lien. Amid the blare of trumpets, the soldiers were everywhere cheered by the onlookers who thickly lined the thoroughfares to witness the event.

Synchronised with General Ku's arrival in Sian, Central troops today completed the re-occupation of Lantien and Shanghsien to the south-west of Sian. The Red bandits who until recently dominated these places have now fled to districts to the north of the Wei River.

Meanwhile, connections are expected to be made momentarily between the Government troops now pushing further westward from Sian and those under General Hu Chung-nan. The joining of these forces, it is expected, will definitely re-establish the Central Government's authority in both Shensi and Kansu.—Central News.

RETURN TO NORMAL

Sian, Feb. 13.

The situation in Sian is rapidly returning to normal as business, commercial and educational activities in the city are resuming.

All the shops and stores have reopened and large quantities of goods have been ordered from manufacturers in other provinces to meet the rising demand of the local inhabitants. The food prices which have skyrocketed since the December 12 coup are now dropping to normal levels.

Most of the primary schools have reopened and the other educational institutions are expected to resume classes shortly. Thousands of middle school students who fled to their villages for safety are flocking back to Sian for registration in their respective schools.

The municipal reconstruction committee is drafting plans to repair and rebuild the public buildings which were damaged during the two uprisings since December 12.

The Lunghai Railway Administration has instructed all available freight coaches along the line to be used to transport foodstuffs and other goods to the Shensi capital.

Vengeance Wanted

Nanking, Feb. 13.

The widow of Gen. Wang I-cheh, former North-eastern army commander who was murdered by a group of radical officers in Sian during the February 2 coup, yesterday sent a telegram to the Central Government asking that immediate measures be taken severely to punish the ringleaders of the crime.

Mrs. Wang revealed that her husband was loyal to the Central Government and refused to take side with the radicals in precipitating hostilities. She also related that on the afternoon of February 2 a group of a hundred officers and soldiers headed by Sun Ming-chiu rushed into their private residence and opened fire on her husband who was then on his sickled. Nine bullets struck Gen. Wang, killing him instantly.

Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, has sent a reply to Mrs. Wang stating that orders have been given for the arrest and punishment of the culprits who are responsible for the death of Gen. Wang—Central News.

THE total population of Kweilin, the new provincial capital of Kwangsi, is 68,408, of which number 48,862 are male and 19,546 female, according to statistics released by the Bureau of Public Safety.

OPEN EVASIONS OF CHINESE CUSTOMS

New Protest May Be Filed with Japan: Smuggling in North: Remarkable Letter in Official Hands

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

The Chinese authorities in the north have requested the Nanking Government to lodge a strong protest with the Japanese embassy over the activities of Japanese transportation companies in north China, who are openly soliciting business from merchants in Tientsin, with a view to evading the legal Customs duties. The authorities allege that these transportation companies are engaged in "protected smuggling."

A letter from one of the companies to a firm in Tientsin has been forwarded to the authorities in the capital. It quite frankly and without disguise says that the company is able to import goods via Dairen and the Chitung district at a saving of three-quarters of the normal import duty which would be levied if the goods were imported through Tientsin.

Keen Competition

It is legitimate to deduce from the text of the letter, which is reproduced below, that there is keen competition between firms engaged in this business of evading the Customs in the north. The letter follows:—

"Don't you aware that if you import your cargo through Chitung district via Dairen you can save three quarters on the import duty as compared with the Tientsin Maritime Customs? In other words, it means to save you considerably on the cost of goods, and, consequently, it will enable you to meet the competitive prices in this market.

"We are the only Japanese transporters which you may entrust for bringing such cargo as from Dairen to Tientsin. With regard to the charges, we will charge you the net expenses between Dairen and Tientsin besides a small handling fee. Our Dairen office is always ready to render you such services as may be favoured.

"If you have anything to ship from Dairen to Tientsin or from here to outports please ring up this office. We will immediately send our representative to your office to give you the accurate estimate.

"Looking forward to be of service to you in your problems."

The frankness of this appeal recalls a remark made to a representative of the "North-China Daily News" and reported in this journal recently on the smuggling situation in the north.

"I saw no smuggling. I only saw 38 vessels of all sorts and sizes lying out in the bay and discharging cargo into dozens of sampans, and the beach as busy as The Bund here in Tientsin in the height of the shipping season. You can't call that smuggling any more. That's 'Free Trade.' It is not even a free port; it is free coast nowadays."

This illicit trade which developed in North China since the autumn of 1935 has been the occasion of no fewer than six protests lodged by the Chinese Government with Japan. The last protest was made in May, 1936, and was based on two grounds: first, Japanese interference has virtually deprived the Customs in Hopei of their powers of prevention; and secondly, the Japanese authorities in north China have connived at smuggling activities of their nationals, who enjoy extra-territorial protection.

Customs Memorandum

The Customs authorities, in a memorandum to the Government, released in the latter part of January this year, reported that in the East Hopei area or so-called "demilitarized zone," Customs preventive officers continue to be barred from exercising normal control, and preventive measures there and elsewhere in the north to a large extent remain ineffective. It follows that the increased volume of illicit cargo now entering the above district from abroad en route to Tientsin has greatly augmented the huge stocks of smuggled goods already lying in the latter port and awaiting favourable opportunities for distribution to the interior; and it is estimated that the duty leviable but not liquidated on such cargo during the year 1936 aggregated altogether about $50,000,000.

While the transportation of the smuggled goods to the interior by train has been checked by the imposition of Customs preventive measures, smugglers have resorted to motor lorries for the distribution of the illicit cargo to other parts in China. Between September 7, 1936, and January 10, 1937, a total of 1,547 motor trucks carrying smuggled goods were seen to have passed through the Hsiao Hsi Men Customs Barrier, Tientsin, the destinations of the vehicles being known to be Kaoyang, Tuliu, Tsangchow, Chochow, Tsinan and Paoting.

It is understood that the competent authorities are studying the question of this transportation of goods which have evaded the proper proper Customs duties to the interior with a view to taking appropriate action to put an end to a practice which is costing the Chinese government millions annually, and is doing much harm to legitimate traders in the north, who are unable to cope with this unfair competition.

COMMONS QUESTION ON SMUGGLING

Representations in Tokyo Asked by Mr. Moreing

London, Feb. 8.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. A. Moreing, Conservative member for Preston, asked whether the Foreign Secretary had drawn the attention of the Japanese Government to the statement by Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, that accumulated stocks of smuggled goods in Tientsin were gradually finding their way into the interior, mostly in lorries escorted by armed Japanese and Korean roughs.

Mr. Moreing suggested that the Japanese Government should be invited to end this state of affairs which, he said, was calculated seriously to impair the Chinese Customs.

In the absence of Mr. Anthony Eden who is on holiday in the Continent, Viscount Cranborne, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that although he had seen press reports, he was unable, he said, to give an authoritative estimate of the actual loss to the Chinese Customs as a result of smuggling.

The British Ambassador in Tokyo, Sir Robert Clive, had on various occasions made representations to the Japanese Government on the smuggling question and had repeated his representations recently, when the illicit traffic was reported to have increased after having fallen off.

He trusted, Viscount Cranborne added, that the situation would improve. Meanwhile the British Government was keeping a close watch.—Reuter.

ACHIEVEMENT UNDER REVIEW

"New Deal" for China During the Past Year

Nanking, Feb. 14.

Much has been accomplished in China during the past year when a "New Deal" was instituted by the Executive Yuan under the guidance of General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, declared Dr. Wong Wen-hao, the Secretary-General, in an interview with the Central News Agency.

Never before in the history of China, Dr. Wong continued, has the construction of new railways been proceeding at such a rapid pace. Other outstanding achievements he mentioned, included the establishment of the Farm Credit Bureau, improvement of rice crops, opening of the China Vegetable Oil Refinery, formation of steel works, extension of long-distance telephone lines, reorganization of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, increase of the budget for promotion of free education, founding of the institute for training of district and municipal administrators, enforcement of legal tender policy, and the introduction of the income tax.

In local administration, Dr. Wong added, the Executive Yuan has placed special emphasis on readjusting the peace preservation units, enforcing land survey, pushing the bandit-suppression campaigns on the provincial borders, and formulating administrative programmes for the local governments.

In Dr. Wong's opinion, an expedient way to increase administrative efficiency in local government is to draw up administrative programmes for each locality which are to be carried out within a definite period. In that way the hsien authorities may concentrate their attention on a few reforms at one time.

He expressed gratification over the peaceful settlement of the Shensi-Kansu impasse, adding that the Shensi administration will be reorganized by the Executive Yuan within a few days.—Central News.

SLAVERY CONVENTION IS RATIFIED

Nanking, Feb. 12.

The Legislative Yuan, at its weekly session this morning ratified the convention for the Prohibition of Slavery which was adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations on September 26, 1926. The convention conforms with the provisions of Art. 196 which call for severe punishment of slave owners. The Ministry of Interior has repeatedly issued orders during the last decade prohibiting slavery in China.—Central News.

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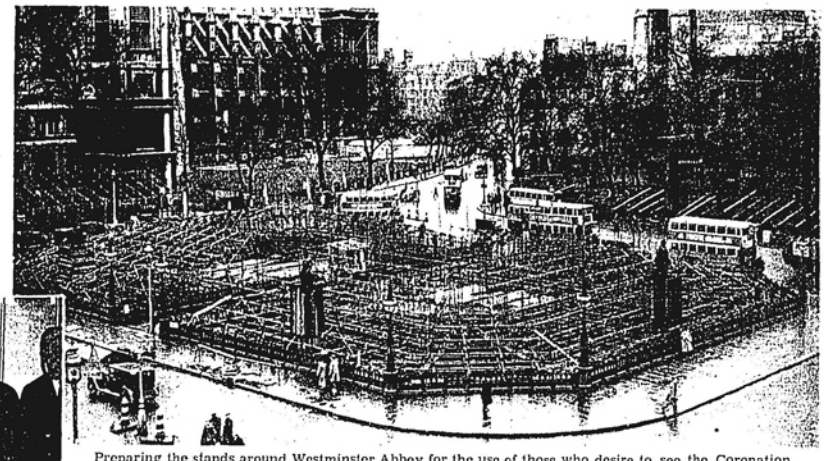
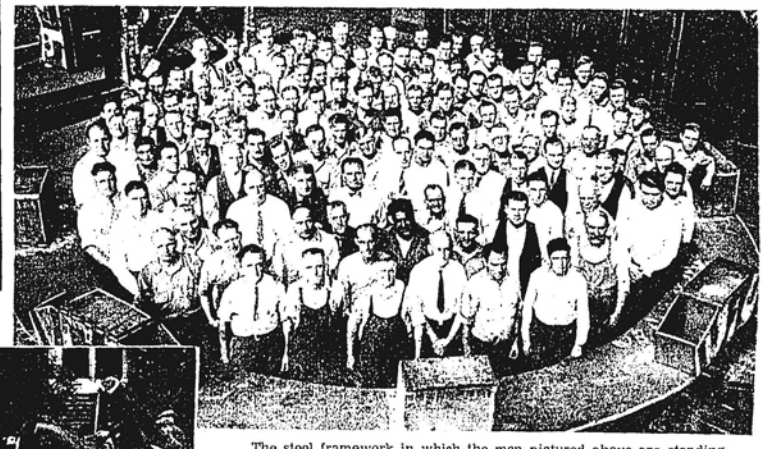
News of the World

Girls wearing masks made in the new British Government gas-mask factory, established at Blackburn. More than half a million masks are being made each week and it is expected that more than 30,000,000 will soon be completed for civilian use.



Preparing the stands around Westminster Abbey for the use of those who desire to see the Coronation procession on May 12. The wooden construction to be seen near the west entrance to the Abbey is a special anteroom in which processions into the Abbey will be formed.

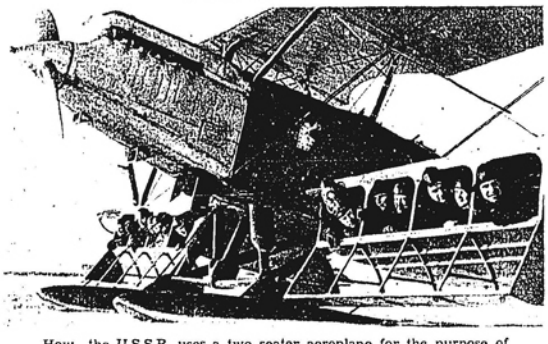
Little Prince Tomoslav, brother of the boy King Peter of Yugo-Slavia is seen at Victoria Station, London, with Queen Mother Marie of Yugo-Slavia on his arrival for the purpose of entering a British school.



The steel framework in which the men pictured above are standing has been built for the purpose of holding the 20-ton, 200-inch mirror for the world's largest telescope to be set up on the summit of Mt. Palomar, Ca.

Col. R. S. Clarke, master of the Old Surrey and Busstow hounds photographed in the centre of the children's meet at Brook House, Ardingley, Sussex.

Marjorie Parker, of New York, is here seen practising for the U.S. National Skating Championship contest which is due to take place at Chicago, this month.



How the U.S.S.R. uses a two seater aeroplane for the purpose of transporting soldiers. No fewer than sixteen, including pilot and co-pilot were carried in the manner shown above.

What a televisor looks like. The picture shows a special camera recording a scene, the electrical equivalent of which is conveyed by cable to the television transmitter thence to be broadcast over the air.

A convention of proletarian schoolchildren was recently held at Mexico City. The speaker is addressing the "Lenin Group" of the Youth Revolutionary Vanguard, and the crude drawings are for the purpose of ridiculing religion.

The strong man of Cuba, Col. Fulgenio Batista who was recently active in the expulsion of Dr. Miguel Gomez and the installation of Federico Bru as President of Cuba, at home with his wife and family.

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Great European Cartoonists

Blix

EUROPE AT THE STARTING POINT
"Ready, steady ....."

Louis Raemakers

A SOLOMON'S JUDGMENT
"I'm sorry, gentlemen, but I'm afraid I can't allow you to divide this poor child into two"

Louis Raemakers

FOR FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY, AND PEACE!

Blix

1937—WAR? NO! PEACE—TO THE KNIFE!

Louis Raemakers

THE BIG DIFFERENCE
Mr. Anthony Eden:—Look at these Chinese senores. They've concluded an armistice even before hostilities have started.

Blix

A DICTATED CHRISTMAS
"Now run along there quietly, miss. We can't have our children's Will to Victory weakened by your Peace on Earth!

Louis Raemakers

"FIRST OF ALL LET US SAVE PEACE!"

Louis Raemakers

"FATHER, FORGIVE THEM. THEY KNOW NOT WHAT THEY DO."

Blix

"COMFORTING"
SPANISH NATIONALIST:—Don't get excited, senora. Only the first few skirmishes will be in Spain.

Raemakers

NO NONSENSE!
KING OF THE BELGIANS:—Stand aside Gentlemen! I don't think the Belgian People want me to cede my place to either of you.

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THE PLENARY SESSION

Feb. 15.

There is no reason to believe that the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Koumintang will emerge from important discussions now about to engage its attention with any decisive assertions of policy or, indeed, spectacular changes in method or personnel of the Government. The issues arising from the upheaval in Shensi with its dramatic detention of the person of the Generalissimo and his no less dramatic release after a fortnight's captivity have been so far solved that the Central Government is again in control of the Province where General Ku Chu-tung, as Nanking's representative, has declared his conviction that normality is being restored, the Communists effectively bottled and the relations with Kansu satisfactory. It is not surprising therefore that the political atmosphere in Nanking should be charged less with concern to examine the Government's policy than with eagerness to ascertain the possibility of changes in high office. In other words the permutations and combinations of personal politics hold the stage, as invariably happens when the machinery of a party organization is being subjected to its periodical overhaul by conference and pronouncements. It may be that the chief figures in the Government—following respectable precedent elsewhere—incline to the view that the public forum of the Plenary Session is best confined to endorsement of general principles and that private negotiations in advance will determine more vital questions of policy. How far that effort to keep controversial issues in the background will be successful must depend a good deal on the attitude which General Chiang Kai-shek will adopt on resuming active work as President of the Executive Yuan. Mr. Wang Ching-wei's return settles the procedure at the actual opening of the Session for, as Chairman of the Political Council, the former President of the Executive Yuan will automatically perform that task.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei has published one or two statements on current affairs, but they have not seemed to touch the basic problems of the situation. He is always thoughtful and his emphasis on the need for internal unity is not less admirable because it lacks originality or novelty. Neither he nor General Chiang Kai-shek is disposed to ignore the seriousness of the Communist challenge, but he has not shown that the economic significance of the support given to the Reds is as important as the undoubted military danger which their control of certain tracts in Chinese territory connotes. General Chiang Kai-shek has not departed from his People's Reconstruction Programme in clear recognition of the need for setting up a real national effort to solve national problems in terms understood by the predominantly agricultural population. The Government requires encouragement to translate those words into action. Will that encouragement be forthcoming in the contribution which General Chiang Kai-shek has to make to the Session's labours? His experiences during the last two months have had their value. They have not merely reaffirmed the eminence of his position in the Government or his personal prestige. They have brought him in close stark contact with realities which are not so readily discerned in Nanking. They have also revealed in the political machine at headquarters certain hesitations which may point to a need for reassessing personal values. Adversity tests sincerity and fidelity. Profit accrues from acceptance of the lessons thus offered. It will not be the first time that a Government discovers the difference between the promulgation of an order and the execution of that order by agents remote from the seat of authority. The achievements credited to the Central Government are solid enough; it would be tragic if they failed to develop the popular support they deserve merely because weak flesh in the provinces was not equal to the task of performing the behests of the willing spirit at Nanking.

Turning from internal to external affairs, the delegates may feel bound to consider the progress made by the Government in coming to an understanding with Japan. The recent provincial disturbances—first in Kwangtung and Kwangsi and then in Shensi and Kansu—were marked by efforts to call in question the policy of the Government in handling Sino-Japanese relationships. The threats of civil war seemed to be based on a desire to force the Government into an aggressive attitude against Japan. How far those protestations were merely pretexts for hostility to Nanking or were genuine expressions of resentment at what was considered to be an ineffective treatment of Japanese encroachment it may be discreet to refrain from gauging. Thanks to Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe's sympathetic and reasonable appreciation of the problems confronting the Chinese Government, there seems to be in Tokyo a less rigid mistrust of Nanking's *bona fides*. The Sian episode was marked by Japanese solicitude for the welfare of General Chiang Kai-shek and, at no time, did it appear that Tokyo was inclined to take advantage of China's temporary embarrassment. In the North the smuggling difficulty cannot be ignored, but even there it would be wise to assume that Japanese policy is more concerned with what Tokyo regards is the danger to Japan from the other side of the Manchurian border than with a deliberate plan for further attrition of Chinese soil. Economic co-operation between the two countries on the basis of equality and common interests need not necessarily imply economic penetration in dominance of China's internal affairs. Danger signals are flown in Japan's too evident obsession by an exaggerated notion of Communist activities and in the recent proof of the power still wielded by the Kwantung Army. Nevertheless the Government is in a strong position to vindicate its conciliatory attitude toward Japan since Mr. Kawagoe has so admirably defined the possibility of an honourable approach to an accord based on true principles of neighbourliness, bringing firmly into view the point on which Japanese diplomats and soldiers are agreed: that China cannot do without Japan, any more than Japan can do without China. Moreover, in strengthening its national defences, the Government at Nanking can steer sagely the middle course in avoidance of stupid provocation on the one hand and spineless surrender on the other. Such a policy of moderation is compatible with the financial, political and economic problems which the Government finds it imperative to tackle for the sake of fostering its proper influence and affirming the derivation of its authority from the support and confidence of the people.

DRUM WAVE ISLAND

Feb. 16.

Shanghai's International Settlement on the Whangpoo is occasionally given the beatific epithet "Model". Amoy's International Settlement on Kulangsu, "Drum Wave Island," has the felicity of remembrance in the Chinese couplet:

> Kulangsu is a paradise on earth
> Amoy is the very best

This outburst of local patriotism is inscribed in ideographs on the Camel Rock which distinguishes Kulangsu for the approaching ship. Its ecstatic sentiments may be as accurate as those which set Shanghai up as a municipal model. Still earthly paradises have been known to fail when tested by earthly standards; their heavenly attributes have not always been blatantly obvious, but as those who come to that depressing conclusion have no special means for defining the requirements of paradise, Kulangsu remains happily unchallenged in its claim: it may in fact argue that it has been given an earthly epithet with a heavenly meaning and gaily proceed to conclude that its merits—like the accounts of a certain political organization of dubious worth—are audited in heaven. Kulangsu is not quite so impervious to mundane criticism. It produces its annual report in every whit as good shape, if not in such bulk, as that of the International Settlement of Shanghai, and even more promptly, for Kulangsu's Ratepayers hold their annual meeting in February not in April. In place of Shanghai's "esteemed fellow-citizen", Kulangsu puts in the chair the Senior Consul and leaves it at that. It has five foreign and three Chinese Councillors, who in 1936 were: Mr. H. J. P. Anderson (Chairman), Mr. D. A. E. Bell, Mr. J. M. Morhaus, Mr. H. Takemura, Mr. Yaguchi, Mr. Lee Han Ching (Vice-Chairman), Mr. Tan Eng Hong and Mr. C. J. Wang. The Chinese membership was established in 1928, when the Settlement had been in existence for 26 years, the constitution having been signed at the Japanese Consulate-General in Amoy on January 10, 1902 and, in compliment to Shanghai, taking the form of Land Regulations very much on the Shanghai model of 1866. The Model Settlement has therefore special reason to be interested in the annual report of its smaller sister so pleasantly perched on an insular paradise where the waves maintain the stimulating drum-like music from which Kulangsu gets its name.

The two International Settlements compare thus in area and population: Kulangsu has about 40,000 inhabitants (probably 300 foreigners among them) as against Shanghai's 1,000,000 and an area of approximately 1½ sq. miles to Shanghai's 8⅜ sq. miles. But hearts just as pure and fair beat in the smaller Eden as in its elder and larger "Model". Nor are Kulangsu's eight Councillors less assiduous in attention to their island duties than Shanghai's fourteen who sweat and grunt under the weary load of this heavily piled conglomerate of concrete facts and abstract fallacies. Kulangsu is manned by a police force of about 120 strong and the Chief Police Officer proudly affirms that it is "adequate to cope with any ordinary situation". Lest the qualification implied should arouse alarm he hastens to add

> The possibility that an extraordinary situation may develop in the Settlement, due to external influences and events, does not warrant serious apprehension

Here clearly is a hint of that paradisiacal state to which the Camel Rock lays claim. The Police Report reveals the adoption of what is known as the Po Kah system whereby the community is split up into units of ten households the heads of which elect a supervisor who "carries out registration and maintains a running census of the groups under his control". Each group of ten households has its own elected supervisor; the supervisors elect section managers who, in their turn elect an elder for their area, there being ten areas in the Settlement. By these means the Census of the Settlement is kept up-to-date and effective police control on economical lines is secured, thanks to the spirit of co-operation which prevails. The Council is careful to observe that this decentralization does not connote any surrender of its executive authority.

The problem of Pi-nu—"girls below the age of 21 years in a household who are not closely related to the family by birth"—is being dealt with under the regulations of the Ministry of the Interior. All such girls have to be registered, the certificate of registration bearing the Pi-nu's photograph, a duplicate being filed with the Council. Gradually the abolition of the system within the settlement is to be secured. In the meantime the Council supervises the conditions under which the Pi-nu girls live with the object of checking abuses. Where abuses exist and these Pi-nu (slave-girls) seek escape from ill-treatment the Council is able to rely on the kindly services of the Kulangsu Girls' Refuge, founded by Mr. Khaw Chun Chao whose championship of these oppressed victims of a bad custom has given relief to some and improved conditions for many others. The Refuge works on a deficit budget and Mr. Khaw gallantly bears the burden. Miss Doris M. Arrowsmith is the Council's special representative on the Board of Slave Refuge and her report, besides paying a warm tribute to Mr. Khaw's philanthrophy, shows how the institution maintains 100 girls, trains them in useful means of livelihood and generally endeavours to make amends for the scurvy treatment hitherto received by them at the hands of fate. Funds are low and Miss Arrowsmith not unreasonably considers $400 a month "much too low" to provide for the staffing and running of an institution for 100 girls, most of them at an age when nourishing food is a vital factor in the development of their physique, especially after the experiences from which the Refuge rescues them. She hopes that the public-spirited citizens of Kulangsu will see that Mr. Khaw's efforts are given better financial support in the future. Kulangsu, like Shanghai, cannot escape the effects of depression. Although its crime record is light, the increase of prison committals during the last four years being mainly due to stricter enforcement of the anti-opium regulations, the revenue has dropped from $168 thousand and $152 thousand in 1934 and 1935 respectively to $146 thousand in 1936. Expenditure has bravely been pruned to fit but rock-bottom has been reached. Nevertheless the budget for the current year is based on a revenue estimate of $145 thousand giving an expected surplus of $43 thousand. This small margin has deterred the Council from incurring outlay on much-needed reassessment of properties even though additional revenue might in the long run be thereby ensured. Expert guidance was invoked. Mr. Kalgan Shih of Shanghai was invited to report on reassessment. He proposed a full and complete survey of all property at a cost of $10,000. The project was deferred until more satisfactory financial conditions could be recorded. The absence of internal friction, the general good behaviour of its citizens and the progressive spirit of this International Settlement justify the deduction that the municipal administration derives considerable moral support from the beauty of the island domain in which it operates. So marked is the reasonableness of the atmosphere that such difficult issues as the registration of medical practitioners, the suppression of opium smoking, the water supply—although too many resident still risk their lives in drinking from surface wells—the maintenance of decorous bathing beaches and the provision of more public telephones, are placidly solved without heat or inordinate delay. Even the climate appears to behave itself. If Kulangsu is not paradise Shanghai will agree that it is a very worthy and colourable imitation.

PUSHKIN

Feb. 10.

The end of this week will see the conclusion in Shanghai of a programme of events designed to celebrate the centenary of the great Russian poet, Alexander Pushkin. All over the world, where Russians are assembled in any great numbers, the occasion has been celebrated with enthusiasm, irrespective of the political beliefs of the participants, who for this one occasion seem to have found a common cause. It is not astonishing that this should be the case, for there is much in Pushkin's life which must endear him to both White and Red Russians, for if the former find in the work he has left behind him a vindication of the culture of the old régime, the latter are able to point to the fact that he thought, in advance of his day, thoughts which brought him into conflict with the authorities. He had a Byronic outlook on life, and while some of his political enemies described him as a mere imitator of Lord Byron there is plenty of evidence that the similarity lay in the natures of the two men and not from any conscious desire on the part of Pushkin to copy the English poet. Born in Moscow, 1799, Pushkin belonged to an ancient family of boyars, his maternal great-grandfather being a favourite negro who had been ennobled by Peter the Great, and who had bequeathed to his famous descendant curly hair and a somewhat darker complexion than is usual amongst the Russians. At the age of eighteen, having left the lyceum, he was attached to the ministry of foreign affairs, and in that year commenced the composition of "Ruslan and Ly'udmila," a poem which was completed about two years later. Meantime he mixed with the gay society of the capital and at one time seemed cut out to be be a man of fashion rather than a poet.

His destiny was not, however, to be denied, for he contributed to it by his own act in writing an "Ode to Liberty." The authorities might have thought him somewhat intractable before that, but the appearance of this poem, which was circulated in manuscript brought him to the notice of the Governor of St. Petersburg, and it was only by accepting a position in southern Russia that Pushkin escaped exile to Siberia. Stationed in south Russia poetry occupied much of his time, but he managed to become mixed up with secret societies which were then rife throughout the country. He became embroiled with his superior who requested the government to remove him, and finally he returned to his father's seat near Pskov, where he devoted himself to the study of Russian poetry and to getting himself into more trouble. When in 1825 the Dekabrist conspiracy broke out, Pushkin was to some extent compromised, but, reaching his house before the officials, he managed to destroy all writings which might have prejudiced him, and ultimately through influential friends succeeded in making peace with the emperor, whose coronation he was permitted to attend. There appears to have been some unhappiness in his married life, though it is not clear that his wife was so responsible for it as he himself appeared to believe, and this led to a duel in which he was mortally wounded, dying two day's afterwards. But by that time the enormous amount of writing that he had done, and its undeniable quality established his reputation for all time, though his unfortunate early death must always leave room for speculation as to what heights he would reached had he been permitted to live out a normal span.

The facile description of Pushkin as the "Russian Byron" has dimmed one of the most important aspects of the poet's personality. He was not a plagiarist, but a pioneer. Up to his time the predominant foreign influence on the Russian stage had been French, and there is seen in many of Pushkin's works, attempts to go further afield, to seek in other foreign styles something which could be adapted to the genius of the Russian people. Pushkin was Russian through and through and what in effect he was really seeking to do was to extend the horizons of that branch of Russian literature to which he was so devoted a servant. Thus "Boris Godunov" is a bold effort to imitate the style of Shakespeare, and is a fine tragedy: in "Eugene Onyegin" Pushkin modelled his style on the lighter sketches of Byron in the Italian manner. That is generally considered to be his masterpiece for in it he has written a variety of styles, satire, pathos and humour mixed together. The character painting is the work of a master, and his scenic descriptions are sketched in with an unerring hand and a very sympathetic understanding of what he was about. He was a man who made his words sing, adding melody to the artistry of his original conceptions. It is that melody which to some extent obscured his very considerable merits as a prose writer. In this department he is outranked by some immense figures in Russian literature, but some of his stories show so great a dramatic power that the opinion can safely be hazarded that his artistry as a poet was based on sound craftsmanship in the use of words. It is fortunate for the non-Russian speaking Anglo-Saxon world that some very fine translations of Pushkin's works have been made available to them, and those who have not paid much attention to this aspect of Russian literature would be well advised to investigate them.

SHANGHAI'S BUGBEAR

Feb. 13.

A newspaper published in Shanghai may feel no diffidence in refusing to discuss the authenticity of the "Shanghai Mind," even though

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it gives space for commentators to enlarge on that topic. After all, newspapers reflect the thoughts of the community in which they move. If Shanghai's Mind—by the usual acceptance of the term it does not refer to the predominant Chinese population but to a handful of foreigners—has merits or demerits, the praise or blame on that account must be shared by the foreign press domiciled here. Journalists are notoriously modest folk, but they cannot escape their responsibility as the instruments for providing part of the information on which public opinion is formed. If the Shanghai Mind exists the Press of Shanghai gives a fair indication of its actual qualities and so, in the attempt to gauge the accuracy of the assessments vouchsafed from time to time by critics and partisans alike, a Shanghai newspaper may well preserve silence after recording the tag: *si monumentum requiris circumspice*—look in the mirror, in fact. The result may or may not be admired; on that point the well-brought-up oracle remains dumb. Yet it will be admitted that there is some commodity on which certain observers—usually passing visitors of more or less distinguished position—delight to impose the label "Shanghai Mind." The difficulty of ascertaining the actual entity thus implied is well illustrated by the amazing variety of topic discussed by Shanghailanders when they attempt the task—Shanghai girls, volunteers, charitable enterprises, politics, militarism and municipal administration. Irrelevancy seems to dog their efforts; when the ingenuity of one disputant segregates the Shanghai Mind on the basis of the tip given to an amah in mysterious circumstances the climax of confusion has been reached.

Shanghai as a whole, whether Chinese or Foreign, finds this "Mind" a fitfully recurring problem, the bugbear of a controversial existence, the King Charles' head of brahminical Mr. Dicks, the Death's head at the international feast of reason. No-one would pretend that a city of over three million people had a single mind of its own. Few would be so venturesome as to give to any particular mind the label of any particular city. Shanghai may therefore, feel flattered as well as intrigued by this curious freak of public criticism. Gratitude demands some sort of a reply, even if the idea of putting up a defence be abandoned. Indeed the question really is whether the defence is necessary. The word was originally exploited to describe a point of view held by a section of public opinion with which the ingenious nicknamer was not in accord. For aught discoverable to the contrary, that state of mind may have long vanished because the conditions which produced it have also disappeared. If not, Shanghai may still demur to acceptance of exclusive responsibility for a mentality which happens to have caught the notice of a temporary sojourner here. Had he been fortunate enough to cast his net further afield and intelligent enough to be equally discerning, he would have probably permitted Timbuctoo to usurp the privilege which he gratuitously accorded to Shanghai. The crossword expert will perhaps object and suggest that Timbuctoo's tribal neighbours of Songhai deserve the honour. In the vocabulary of reproach between an "O" and a "Ha," there is little difference. Thus not only journalists but more important residents in Shanghai are at a loss to defend or assist in attacking that which they cannot regard as peculiar to or even prominent in Shanghai's intellectual composition.

It is decorous and expedient to grapple with this bugbear because, for some obscure reason, it has been magnified into a symbol by which foreign citizens of Shanghai are represented in pretentious discussions abroad. Like the comedian's stock joke about lodgers or mothers-in-law the "Shanghai Mind" is seized upon as a convenient weapon with which to ward off any serious consideration of the Shanghai problem. No other place in the world—with the possible exception of Wigan—has so just a grievance against pseudo-highbrowism. Shanghai frankly admits that its problem is intricate and tests the capacity of the student for industry, intelligence and imagination. The admission is reinforced by a grim realization of the time required to get to the root of a situation such as that which confronts anyone who endeavours to expound Shanghai to a restlessly impatient public. There are documents which help the conscientious writer, but they cannot elude the disadvantage of the passage of time and their resultant out-of-datedness gives an excuse for neglecting them. Yet, dealing with Shanghai as it is, the commentator in Europe or America could not go far wrong if he considered the international character of this city of nearly thirty different nationalities, the international complexion of part of its municipal government, the catholicism of its communities' tastes—the celebrations of Pushkin's centenary offer a topical example—the close attention paid to world affairs, the persistent effort to bring intractable economic and social problems into remedial focus, and the virility of the spirit of charity—all of which find vigorous expression here. If one single mind can cover so broad an expanse of thought, Shanghai, no doubt, will rejoice in the compliment, but it has the sense to know that the international element in its make-up is responsible rather than any individual mentality. It does not emulate Manchester in making claim to lead the thought of even so small a geographical unit as England. It would hesitate to believe that it can give the cue to Ningpo. All it asks is that it should be taken for what it is and not for what licensed comedians, in the manner of their kind, for the sake of a convenient jape, would like to make it.

SPRING STRUGGLES

Feb. 11.

Custom ordains that Shanghai and Hongkong shall signalize the joys of Spring by deciding their relative merits as exponents of violent exercise. In this spirit the interport matches at football are arranged. For the present test the Association Footballers of Shanghai journey to Hongkong whence Rugby Union Football players have already arrived to do battle with Shanghai's XV at the Canidrome this afternoon. Whether the battle becomes an aquatic affair depends largely on Siccawei. At the moment it looks as if the beauty-treatment known as the mud-pack will be applied to the thirty gladiators chosen to be scragged to make a Chinese holiday. Football is usually regarded as an English game. Italians who now are showing considerable proficiency on the mainland of Europe will rightly point out that the Roman Legions introduced it to the barbarians of Western Europe. The inflated *follis*, kicked from side to side over boundaries, was the legitimate ancestor of football and Rome's claims are disputed only by the Irish who assert that over 2,000 years ago some variety of the game was played by them. Before the Romans the Greeks played a football game (*episkuros*) in which "a great number of persons divided into two parties" opposed each other. Further afield in Polynesia, the Antipodes and the Polar regions the simple life of the unsophisticated tribesman has long been illumined by pastimes in which the propulsion of a sphere by feet or hands provided the main objective. At the moment, both codes, each of which developed out of the need to eliminate savagery from the game, are under some cloud of anxiety owing, perversely enough, to the prevalence of unfairly rough play. This is more evident in professional "soccer" where foul play—an unfortunate consequence of the increased gambling interest taken in the matches—has reached dimensions calling for that desperate remedy of the Englishman at bay: a leading article of reproach in "The Times."

If Hongkong and Shanghai adopted the old method of playing football, there would be no need for selection committees—admirable bodies which get all the kicks and receive credit for not a tithe of the intelligence possessed by the self-appointed critic. The distinctions between rugger and soccer, between male and female, between player and spectator would be eliminated. Shrove Tuesday in England was set apart for football in ancient days. Toward the end of the 12th century the custom of playing the game once a year in the fields outside London was noted by historians. The footballers became so rowdy and the game so popular that statutory prohibitions of it were issued by successive Governments from the time of Edward II onwards. Under Edward III and Richard II the ban was enforced because to football was directly attributed the decay of archery. To-day recruitment for the Territorial Army in England is said to suffer from the same cause. Under Henry VIII and Elizabeth the ban was based on dissatisfaction with the roughness and brutality of the game, but it is to be feared that the later Stuart and Georgian periods showed little improvement judging from the comments of contemporary critics. James I forbade the Prince of Wales to play it and, in his "Basilikon Doron," stigmatized the game as "meeter for laming than making able the users thereof." Mr. C. H. N. Fleming gives the following account of the Shrove Tuesday football game:

> Both sexes and all ages seem to have taken part in it...; shutters had to be put up and houses closed in order to prevent damage....

So, as a game for the masses football fell into disfavour.

In the schools it was kept alive but its evils—rough charging, throwing and tackling—were mitigated to suit the flagged and walled courts of certain institutions. Thus the dribbling game eventually to be known as Association came into existence. Hacking (intentional kicking of the opponent's legs) was not abolished at Rugby until 1877. Association Football dates from 1863 when the Football Association came into existence, eight years after the formation of the Sheffield Football Club and one year after Notts County, the oldest League Club, began their career. Rugby football was actually introduced into Rugby school when W. Webb Ellis "ran with the ball" in 1823. The selection of the Rugby code when other schools—each with their own variety of the game, still preserved at Eton, Harrow and Winchester—might have been so honoured is attributed by Mr. C. J. B. Marriott to the high scholastic reputation of Dr. Arnold who thus has to his credit even more than the production of Latin grammars for the tribulation of the fourth form. In 1848 the attempt was made at Cambridge to formulate a code which would unite the players of the Public Schools. The foundation of Clubs in advance of settlement of this issue began with Blackheath in 1862 and, in the following year, Richmond. Another attempt to draw up rules was made in 1863 to draw up a code in London. Blackheath withdrew from the enterprise because the rules approved eliminated hacking. Great activity came in the seventies. The First University match was played and, the English Rugby Union formed, with codified rules, in 1871, the Scottish Rugby Union was founded in 1873, the Irish in 1879, the year the Calcutta Cup was presented, and the Welsh in 1880. The present mode of scoring dates from 1905. Before then, from 1886 onwards, three tries carried the same number of points as one goal—a system adopted from Cheltenham College. "Mauls" in goal were eliminated in 1892, so the present generation of Shanghai players and most of their critics on the touchline are innocent of one of the fiercer phases of the original game. Much impetus has been given to rugger in Great Britain by the vast increase in professionalism in soccer but especially by the definite break which, in 1893, led to the separate formation of the Northern Union on the basis of "broken time" payments. Rugger thus became exclusively amateur and the large majority of British Public Schools prefer it to soccer—a development which those who appreciate the excellent qualities of the association game much regret. The decline of the Corinthians is probably due to this defection, although the superior technique of professional play must not be overlooked. Now rugger and its sister code, soccer, have spread over the face of the world, with varying popularity and adaptations. Shanghai rugger is flourishing. The sporting contests with Japanese teams have given it much interest, but to-day's game is the classic match of Far Eastern football. Hongkong have a strong XV; Shanghai are young but determined. If the weather be kind a fine exhibition of the game in its best traditions and spirit may be expected.

VARIOUS paintings and drawings have been added to the collection of the City Musuem, these having been recently donated by Gen. Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Mayor, has written to Gen. Chang, thanking him for his contributions.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD

MALAGA FALLS

General Franco has undoubtedly achieved a major success in the capture of Malaga, although the Spanish Government's announcement from Valencia shows that the event has been discounted by arrangements already made. That does not dispose of the obvious danger to which the communications between Valencia and Madrid will be exposed, especially if the insurgents can continue their operations by taking Almeria. The hostilities have developed considerably for it is reported that the Government forces are attempting to strike at the insurgents' stronghold at Cordova. If this threat were pressed home, the loss of Malaga would be more than balanced, but it does not seem to be at all probable that such success can be readily achieved. Madrid still holds out but the moral effect of the defeat at Malaga may weaken the opposition to the insurgents who have, however, experienced serious difficulties and much discomfiture in their determined attacks on the Capital. The view that the struggle will persist seems to be generally held and that must in the main be due to the apparent dominance of non-Spanish troops. The enigma of this foreign intervention loses none of its obscurity. The news of the landing of large forces of Italians seems to be confirmed yet it would appear on the surface to be quite inconsistent with the assurances given by Italy to the British Government. The situation appears to indicate that if the Spaniards could be allowed to run their own war, some kind of peace might soon be established. At the moment they have to stand aside and watch foreigners engaged in the entirely irrelevant but murderous process of fighting among themselves for decision of the kind of political creed which should be nominally assigned to Spain. In the end it is certain that Spain will choose her own creed and all this insensate intrusion of foreign mercenaries will have wasted its unpleasantness on the air of a desolation too grim to be patiently conceived. Nor should it be argued that the intruders on either side are actuated by high motives. They are either despatched as virtual conscripts by totalitarian governments or recruited to the pastime of killing by the lure of money. Spain at the moment is afflicted with the revival of a long-forgotten European barbarism when mercenaries overran the countryside in the pay of warring governments to the destruction of peaceful and law-abiding rural and urban life.

THE PRESIDENT PERSISTS

So much of the opposition to President Roosevelt's proposals for rejuvenating the Supreme Court is running on well worn political lines that it defeats itself by its own virulence. Mr. Homer S. Cummings, the United States Attorney-General went straight to the root of the matter when he pointed out in effect that the nation was confronted by the need to defend its own institutions and that the only hope of making a successful defence was to ensure that those institutions were competent to deal with modern problems in the modern mode of thought and on modern lines. The attack on the institutions is not being made by the President, as his opponents would fain suggest, but by subversive forces which have left their mark all too grimly on what were once democracies elsewhere. Study of the elements which have endeavoured to get the upper hand in the trade unions struggle for recognition will disclose the truth of that statement. If President Roosevelt is to lead the country in the process of evolutionary recovery and thus protect it against the dangers of revolution he requires to be well supported by machinery which smoothly works and shows no creaking or hesitation owing to the obsolescence of some of its operative parts. There is no question of making the Supreme Court subservient to the will of the Executive—Mr. Roosevelt is too shrewd a statesman to make that error—but the sole objective of the Presidential proposal is that the personnel of the Court, by reason of their training and recent contacts with public affairs, shall be beyond doubt equal to the task of making the Constitution work as its framers originally intended that it should work—for the proper development of democratic government. That implies the possession of the important quality of being able to adjust interpretations of general principles to the requirements of the day. No system can possibly function properly if one part of it is hamstrung by ingrained prejudices and outworn abstractions while the other is pressed forward by the full impulse of national movement. President Roosevelt stands where he is as the result of that national movement.

A SATISFACTORY VISIT

Mr. Walter Runciman was not able to report concrete achievement as the result of his recent visit to America, but the cheers which greeted him in the House of Commons suggest that members appreciated the fact that he had rendered useful service to Anglo-American relationships. The discussions seem to have been directed mainly to the assessment of the lines on which approach to agreement may eventually be successfully attempted. There are on both sides of the Atlantic still too many obstacles in the way of an immediate engagement in specific negotiations. On the American side the problem was well put by the December bulletin of the National City Bank of New York:

> It would be of benefit to us as well as to the whole world, if for a few years we were to spend our international earnings for commodities and services rather than for purchases of gold. Without making ourselves poorer, we should resume the true role of a creditor nation which we have refused thus far to follow.

Mr. Edwin Fisher in making his maiden speech as the Chairman of Barclay's Bank at the annual meeting last month observed:

> The change in the creditor position of various countries resulting from the War has also had a marked influence on international financial and trading relationships, for in the period since 1914 it has not been practicable to make the necessary adjustments to meet the altered situation. America, in particular, as a great creditor nation, will continue, to a greater or less extent, to be a disturbing factor until the ability of her debtors to fulfil their obligations by sending goods is facilitated. The reduction of tariffs made by the United States in the special agreements she has concluded with other countries has proved beneficial, but indications point to the fact that goods still cannot be sent to America to an adequate extent in payment of amounts due to her; nor will it be possible for her debtors to meet their liabilities automatically in this manner until the economic structure of the United States, which had been built up over a long period of years in accordance with her needs as a debtor nation, is adjusted to conform to her position as a creditor country.

When authoritative pronouncements from both sides so closely coincide in view, Mr. Runciman's hopes of a not too long-delayed settlement become understandable.

A COMPROMISE

The automobile strike in the United States has ended, as it was anticipated it would, in a compromise. The strikers have secured some sort of concession from the General Motors Corporation to the effect that the United Automobile Workers should represent their members in any negotiations with the employers, and the latter have conceded, amongst other things, a five cents an hour rise to the strikers. Further details of the settlement have to be negotiated. It is inevitable that such an arrangement should be criticised. Thus while Mr. John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, which organized the strike hails the agreement as "another milestone in Labour's march," Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, characterizes the agreement as an abandonment of the original demand of the United Automobile Workers for the sole right to represent the men in G.M.C. plants. The point is by no means a small one, for the U.A.W. was seeking to obtain representation for people who were not members of their organization as well as of people who were. In that they have been defeated, though, of course, while they are not to use coercion, there is no reason why they should not be able to persuade all workers to join their ranks in due course. The fact is that well informed workers when embarking on a strike rarely expect to obtain all of their original demands, just as the employer knows full well that he cannot and does not intend to grant them all. If a strike has ever ended in the abject surrender of one party or the other it must have happened with great infrequency, and it is generally true that the side which can hold out the longest usually secures the best of the settlement. In this case while the workers do not appear to have secured recognition of the principle upon which the U.A.W. insisted, they have obtained wage concessions which will prove of readily ascertainable value to them. It is for the U.A.W. to ensure, by means of propaganda amongst the workers that eventually they shall speak for the whole of the labour which they claim to represent.

The nation's vote would be stultified were he to be frustrated by the arbitrary obscurantism of the judiciary which is no less the servant of the nation than he.

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PRINCE OF NAPLES

King Victor Emanuel III holds so strong a place in the affections of his subjects that the birth of his grandson, securing as it does the House of Savoy's direct succession to the Throne to a third generation, has naturally evoked the liveliest expressions of satisfaction and loyalty in Italy. With those rejoicings British sentiment will fully sympathize and the admiration commanded by King Victor Emanuel in Great Britain will prompt warm congratulations to him and to his people, as well as to the infant Prince's parents. In Belgium, where the Princess of Piedmont is beloved as the sister of King Leopold III, there will also be much satisfaction at the birth of another grandson to the late King Albert. In most families, even if they be not of royal or aristocratic stock, the advent of a son and heir is hailed with special approval. As the years pass the newcomer has to submit usually to less restrictive standards of assessment and to justify his place in the world like mere sisters or brothers if such there be. Nothing, however, can deprive him of the glory of that first twenty-four hours and it is satisfactory to know that the King has been able at once to mark the importance of the event by creating his grandson Prince of Naples. That title recalls the historic proclamation of King Victor Emanuel II as king of a United Italy at Turin on Feb. 18, 1861, when the Kingdom of Naples (with the two Sicilies)—thanks to the passionate devotion of Garibaldi and to gallantry of the Piedmontese troops under the King's personal command—was merged in the new Italian kingdom. The special significance of the Prince of Naples' birth derives from the fact that the Salic Law's insistence on male heirship to the exclusion of the female is valid in Italy. However that may be, the Prince will, for the time being, like his less exalted coaevals in other nurseries have to submit himself mainly to feminine guidance. He is not likely to be spared the pitfalls of that difficult period of existence but heredity should enable him successfully to negotiate them and other casual perplexities. In due course, he will appreciate the advantage of possessing an elder sister who can guide and reassure him as he develops his masculine technique and his relations with his august parents. One privilege is his; the concentrated care of an adoring nation which is supremely alive to the needs of Young Italy. The wisdom of his royal grandfather and grandmother will no doubt reinforce the closer but no less sagacious, if firmer, control exercised by his parents. A father well over six foot in height is a portent to be noted even by a newly created Prince of Naples. On these points His Royal Highness will have little to say, just now. Indeed, conforming to the traditions of his age, he will keep his thoughts severely to himself. It remains therefore to hope that his auspicious birthday will be followed by many happy returns and a long and truly happy life.

IRELAND'S BAD LUCK

After the magnificent display given by their forwards who well maintained Irish scrum traditions Ireland may justifiably ascribe their narrow defeat at Twickenham to an unkindly whim of fate in the last few minutes. Brilliant opportunism won the game for England just when it had seemed to be lost. On that account Englishmen will feel gratified and all the more because the croakers had been inclined to declare that the day of great individuality had passed. The match will be known as "Sever's match" and his try at the corner flag will take its place in rugger history. The result leaves the "championship" splendidly open. Ireland and Scotland may both dispute England's claim to supremacy. On the form shown against Wales Englishmen were not too expectant on Saturday and that attitude was justified. The gods have been kind and against two opponents England have taken the full four points for the triple crown although the margin in the total scores for them and against them is only 2 (13-11). Ireland receive Scotland at Dublin on February 27, three weeks before the Calcutta Cup is fought for at Murrayfield between Scotland and England. The Dublin game will show whether Scottish superiority over Wales was well reflected by the score at Cardiff (13-6) where, after all, the losers' line was crossed only once more than their opponents'. Against Wales England won without crossing the Welsh line whereas their own line was crossed once. Against Ireland the English win was recorded with both lines suffering the same degree of penetration by England's single point margin was secured by a penalty goal over the major points accruing from the only (Irish) converted try of the match. This all suggests that the three countries are evenly matched and the Calcutta Cup's ultimate destination will be settled after a game that may well be worth going a long way to see.

"PEOPLE'S PALACE"

The King and Queen for their first public appearance chose a most appropriate occasion—the opening of the "People's Palace" now built up on the ashes of the Victorian structure which was destroyed by fire in 1931. For Queen Victoria—sixty years ago—in the year of her Golden Jubilee opened the "People's Palace" in East London for "intellectual and physical recreation and education." The project won support in large measure from the popularity of Walter Besant's novel "All Sorts and Conditions of Men"—a "best-seller" which became a household work much to the taste of Victorians. In that book Besant pointed out the dire need of facilities for social improvement and healthy recreation in what was then a grim area of worse than slumdom. He drew a picture of a "Palace of Delight" under whose roof these requirements could be met. Those were the days when the philanthropy of Baroness Burdett-Coutts had generously displayed itself in many directions for the social uplift—as moderns would call it—of the people. The Drapers Company contributed a large sum of money for the purpose which the "People's Palace" was designed to serve, for it set aside the magnificent sum of £7,000 a year for the permanent maintenance of the institution. The technical education programme of London was then beginning to take shape under the auspices of the Central Governing Body, on behalf of the London parochial charities. The Drapers' Company's support of the Palace relieved the London County Council which was actively encouraging technical education and had started giving support to the polytechnics. The East London College was opened at the "People's Palace" as a polytechnic in which capacity it has rendered splendid service to London education and is now part of the London University.

AN UNHAPPY ARGUMENT

The policy of the British colonial administration in so developing education among the indigenous population as to be able to draw from it capable magistrates or other officials has been attacked by a German critic who thus makes his contribution to the campaign for the return of German colonies. The argument may carry weight in Germany, even though it be based on the quite erroneous theory that there is a shortage of recruits for the colonial services. It is not likely to be impressive elsewhere especially in the light of the wording of Article 22 of the League of Nations' Covenant which lays down the principle that "the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization." There is of course plenty of room for a difference of opinion on the merits of British colonial administration. Even the doctrine of trusteeship may be called in question. Yet the world is not likely to approve the revival of the theory that the European of divine right has the function to colonize and make his colonization permanently based on complete suppression of the opportunities naturally accruing to the sons of the soil from the progress initiated under his leadership.

A STIFF FIGHT

The passage of Mr. A. P. Herbert's Marriage Bill, for reforming the British divorce law, through the House of Commons is still being attended by difficulty owing to the strong opposition which is being offered. There are chances that the extended grounds upon which it is proposed to grant divorce will be considerably whittled down before the Bill eventually becomes law, if ever it does. Thus while the Bill was before the Standing Committee towards the end of last month the provision for granting divorce in the event of the incurable drunkenness of one or other of the parties to a marriage was deleted. The reasons for opposition to this provision ranged from fear that judges might be too lenient in deciding what amounted to incurability to the general opposition to any extension whatever of the grounds upon which divorce might be granted. A more remarkable development came from Mr. A. P. Herbert, one of the sponsors of the Bill, who proposed the deletion of the sub-clause providing that a ground for divorce should be where the respondent "is undergoing imprisonment under a commuted death sentence." So long as divorce is permitted on the ground of desertion over a fixed period, very much shorter than what a commuted death sentence usually represents, it seems that a person deprived of the companionship of his or her mate through the latter's criminal act, should be entitled to find fullness of life in another marriage. To deny that right, even though it has not existed in the past, is to inflict a very considerable hardship upon innocent persons. There are other indications that the very stubborn fight which is being made against the Bill will result in the dashing of many hopes which have been raised by its introduction.

A HEAVY TOLL

Sir Reginald Craddock whose death is reported, was the last Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in the pre-Montford regime and a formidable but always reasonable critic of the proposals on which the new Constitution of India is based. His book, "The Dilemma in India," was the fairest and best exposition of the case against a constitutional advance put forward in England and it had the merit of making that ephemeral objective consistent with an authoritative and well-balanced survey of Indian administration and policies. Rugged in countenance and well-built in stature, Sir Reginald was a good example of the "Civilian" of the best type under the old patriarchal system. He had a pawky sense of humour and was frankly bewildered at the advent of a dispensation in which an official's claims to promotion to the Viceroy's Cabinet had to be based on oratorical ability as well as on administrative efficiency. His death makes another gap in the ranks of retired Indian officials of whom—owing perhaps to the influenza epidemic—heavy toll has been taken in this present year. In January the obituary notices recorded the passing of Sir Arthur Hirtzel, former chief of the India Office, Sir Andrew Wingate, once Commissioner in Sind, Sir David Semple, founder of the Indian Central Research Institute, Sir Everard Upton, once solicitor to the Government of India, Sir Andrew Cardew, a Madras Civilian noted for his prison reforms, Sir Frederick Halliday, formerly chief of Calcutta's police, Dr. E. M. MacPhail, once an eminent missionary educationalist of Madras, Sir Norman Kemp, some time Judge of the Bombay High Court, Sir Philip Palin, Commander of the Indian Troops in the East African campaign, Sir William Keith, Finance Member in Burma (Acting Governor in 1925) and Sir Hamilton Grant, a former Foreign Secretary and Frontier chief. That is a remarkable record of loss within the space of six weeks.

IN SELF DEFENCE

The announcement by Mr. Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons that the Government was seeking general power to borrow internally a maximum of £400,000,000 for a period not to exceed five years, was by no means unexpected. It was forecast some time ago that some such figure would be needed, and it is believed that no obstacle will be placed in the way of the Government, though it may be reasonably anticipated that the Opposition will severely criticize the size of the amount required. That may be not only because of its dimensions, but also by reason of the opposition to war which certain parties advocate, and the claim that the preparation against war must eventually lead to it. What is of more tragic concern is that Great Britain at this stage of advancing prosperity should be called upon to find so much money. It is obvious that it will place a heavy strain on recovering trade and to some extent at any rate operate as a time lag against further improvement though it is believed possible to minimize this effect. Viewed from another point of view it is to be hoped that sufficient will be done with this money to relieve Britain of the necessity for similar expenditures in the future. It is clear that the unfortunate state of the economics of certain other nations in Europe have been brought about mainly by the expenditure of vast sums for military and naval purposes. To speak of preparedness as an insurance against the outbreak of war sounds all very well until the amount which has to be paid in premium is taken into consideration, and it is apparent that some countries have spent much more in this connection than was necessary purely for the purposes of self-defence. It is they who have created the state of affairs in which nations otherwise minded have been forced to embark on all manner of extraordinary preparations which would not have been necessary had a more reasonable policy prevailed in certain European and other chancelleries.

A SUMMER SCHOOL

(Continued from front page.)

necessity for associating themselves with the Society's labours in strengthening their corporate unity and expression. To these considerations the Duke of Gloucester's speech at the New Zealand Day dinner in London adds great point. The Coronation Year is also to be the year of Dominion Conference for the presence in London of representatives from different parts of the Empire is being taken as the opportunity for discussion of imperial affairs. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's reference to the responsibility resting on the British Empire in international politics shows how apt was Colonel Williams' emphasis on that aspect of the problem in bringing the Royal Empire Society's work to the notice of British Shanghailanders.

SHANGHAI NOTES

THE BEGGAR PEST

The difficulties experienced by the police in dealing with the beggar pest are well-known and full sympathy is forthcoming accordingly. In recent weeks, however, the annoyance to pedestrians from these unfortunate wrecks of humanity has seemed to develop a new intensity. In particular beggars haunt certain points at which they know they can find potential prey compelled by circumstances to wait. Thus in waiting at taxi-car offices or bus stops it is quite impossible to avoid such importunity. Instructions for these places to receive attention from patrols might not be amiss. The solitary woman waiting for a bus or endeavouring to take a ticket at the taxi-office should be protected against this annoyance which too often assumes a menacing aspect. This comment is not made in any callous spirit. The woes of the beggar are admittedly distressing, but that is no reason why they should be made the excuse for exposing the public to direct personal demonstrations of special aggressiveness.

CINEMA PROGRAMMES

The weakness of the preliminary part of the cinema programme in Shanghai has received mention from time to time. The complaint cannot be described as without substance but regard should be had to the special difficulties by which cinema exhibitors have been confronted of late owing to the shipping strike. It must also be remembered that the complexity of the censorship system here is a grave handicap to which many deficiencies must be attributed. At the same time attention to this grievance would not be amiss. Shanghai seems to suffer badly in comparison with other places in the promptness of the showing of newsreels. Nor, in many people's opinion, is enough of that record of world events made available here. Whether it is possible for the showing to be speeded up cannot be asserted without specific inquiry, but the last week has revealed the uncomfortable results of this delay. A reel briefly recording the former King Edward VIII's motor-car journey to open his first and only Parliament was obsolete enough in all conscience but with the relevant description by the announcer who, of course, could not be a prophet, it gave a feeling of discomfiture which was fortunately mitigated by the extreme brevity of the episode.

THE TRAM STRIKE

Transport in the International Settlement was suddenly thrown out of gear by the unexpected strike of a large number of the tramway employees which brought the tram service to a standstill. It is believed that the strike was precipitated by a comparatively small section of the employees and, in the absence of information to the contrary, the public will much resent the inconvenience thus caused by what appears to be unreflective action. It is hoped that the firm but temperate attitude of the Tramway management whose statement shows that there is every readiness to consider legitimate grievances, if any, provided the service is resumed, will have due effect in bringing the dispute to a speedy end. A number of demands have been put forward by the strikers to justify their action. That is in accordance with precedent but no evidence at present exists to show that the Company had had an earlier opportunity of receiving such a statement which must therefore be regarded with caution until the situation is clarified. The absence of the tramcars from the streets threw a heavy strain on the resources of other means of public transport, notably the China General Omnibus Company which rose to the occasion admirably, by putting 96 per cent. of its fleet on the streets—virtually every vehicle which was not on the "sick list." Buses were, in consequence, even more crowded than usual during the "rush" hours as well as throughout the day. The staff met the unexpected test with good humour and tact. It was no light job at each stop to face swollen groups of potential passengers not all of whom could be accommodated despite a generous allowance of "standing room." The emergency must confront the Bus Company with special difficulties which justify forbearance on the part of the public. There is no reason to believe that this consideration will not be forthcoming for the commonsense of the Shanghailander is quick to react to such situations. It may be well, however, to direct attention to this achievement in view of the sweeping and, let it be said, mainly untenable charges levelled against its management by a correspondent who does not seem to appreciate some of the elementary principles of economics or commercial practice. That the buses can be improved both in service and equipment no-one will deny. The Company does not deserve the imputation that it is negligent in attention to its duties as a public carrier. It has to consider its position as a profit-making concern. Though it may not always endorse the view that public criticism is beneficial to its cultivation of the qualities demanded of a transport franchise holder that criticism should be governed by certain recognized canons of fair play and logic.

From Daily News Ads.

The sixty-eighth annual general meeting of the Shanghai Yacht Club will be held on February 25, 1937.

The annual general meeting of the Society of Chartered Accountants in China will be held on February 19.

The Amateur Dramatic Society of Shanghai are presenting "Almost a Honeymoon" from February 17 to 20.

The Shanghai Paper Hunt Club will hold its annual race meeting on the Shanghai Race Course on February 27.

The Shanghai Branch of the Royal Society of St. George will hold its annual general meeting of members on February 25.

The Blue Funnel Line offer return fares from Shanghai to Hongkong of £14 on "A", £10 on "B" and £8 on "C" class vessels.

Mr. R. Lock has resumed his duties as secretary of the Shanghai Waterworks Co. Ltd. and the Shanghai Waterworks Fittings Co. Ltd.

No paperhunts were held at Shanghai during the Spring Festival holidays owing to the waterlogged condition of the country, which is now declared closed to riders.

A meeting of creditors of Merritt Limited (in voluntary liquidation) will be held on February 19, 1937. This meeting will be followed by a general meeting of the company.

The audited circulation of the "North-China Daily News" during the month of January, 1937, was 10,786 copies daily. This figure includes only paid copies of the paper.

Tenders are invited by the British Naval Office in Shanghai for the supply of fresh provisions for British naval ships. The requirements include, beef, mutton, fresh vegetables, potatoes and bread.

Persons having claims against the estate of Stanley Keyes, deceased, late of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who died at sea on February 25, 1936, are requested to send particulars of same to Messrs. Platt, White-Cooper & Co., 83 Peking Road.

The Shanghai Municipal Council draws the attention of engineers to rules for steam plant installations and other systems under pressure by which owners of such installations are required to employ the services of an engineer approved by the Council to submit plans and supervise construction of new boilers, and inspect and issue certificates on existing plant. Engineers desiring to undertake these duties may make application to the Council.

It is presumed that a will was executed by the late Captain William Gibson Pitcairn of Ichang on September 22, 1922, in favour of his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Pitcairn, the original copy of which has been lost. Any person who is in possession of this will, or has any knowledge of its whereabouts, or of any will executed by the late Captain Pitcairn subsequent to this will, is requested to communicate with Rev. Forbes Tocher, Church of Scotland Mission, Ichang.

An order of the British Supreme Court for China confirming the reduction of capital of the Auto-Palace Co., Ltd., was registered by the Registrar of Companies on February 12, 1937. The capital is now Chi. $1,200,000 divided into 150,000 shares of $8 each, instead of the original capital of Tls. 1,500,000 divided into 150,000 shares of Tls. 10 each. At the time of registration of the reduction in capital 118,500 shares were issued and fully paid up, the residue of 31,500 shares being unissued.

Holders of Chinese Government 8% Ten-Year Treasury Bills 1918 (Marconi Issue) and 1919 (Vickers Issue) should lodge their bonds at the offices of Maurice Jenks, Percival & Company, 6 Old Jewry, London, for endorsement thereon of the new Terms of Service and the attachment of new coupon sheets, in accordance with the offer made by the Chinese Government and approved by the Marconi-Vickers Joint Committee as announced on October 6, 1936. The old coupons No. 6-20 should accompany the bonds.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

SIAN MURDERS DESCRIBED BY RESIDENT

Gen. Wang I-chih Shot at Conference: Resistance to Japan: Junior Officers' Stand

From Our Own Correspondent

Sian, Feb. 6.

The circumstances leading up to the assassination of Gen. Wang I-chih, commanding the 67th Route Army, are very obscure. There are conflicting versions, but all point to the fact that the peace terms between the Central Government and Gen. Yang Hu-chen were gravely imperilled at the last minute, and that disaster was narrowly averted by a mere hairsbreadth.

The one account that corresponds more nearly to the facts than any other states that Colonel Sun, the officer in command of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang's special bodyguard, was responsible for the whole thing. It appears that on the morning of February 2 a military council was called to reach a final settlement on the peace terms offered by the Central Government. The council consisted of Gens. Yang Hu-chen, Sun Wei-ju, Yu Hsueh-chung, Wang I-chih and Ho Chu-kuo. The first three sent proxies and last two attended in person.

It was a foregone conclusion that peace had already been agreed upon, much to the chagrin of Colonel Sun and the junior officers and men of the special bodyguard. On hearing of this meeting of the council, they decided to bring off a coup and shoot all the military commanders and take matters into their own hands. Their reason for so doing was because they objected to the North-eastern Army being moved to Kansu.

They were willing to make terms with the Central Government only on condition that their commander, Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, should be allowed to return to Shensi and resume command once more, and that the Government should pursue a definite policy of determined resistance to all forms of Japanese aggression. They wanted to fight their way back to their homes in Manchoukuo. Instead of which they were to be ordered to evacuate the trenches and move farther west into Kansu.

Meeting Forced

Colonel Sun led a battalion of his troops to the place where the Council was in progress and made a forcible entry and shot Gen. Wang I-chih, while Gen. Ho Chu-kuo made good his escape. Immediately the news reached Gen. Yang Hu-chen firm steps were taken to control the situation. Colonel Sun and his battalion were surrounded and taken after a brief scuffle, the city and suburb gates were closed, and the city walls and gates were manned by Gen. Yang's troops. No further resistance was encountered and things quietened down once more. The next day (February 3) preparations for a general evacuation began and by the evening of February 5 the city was practically denuded of all troops.

For two whole days the city was in a state of something bordering upon chaos. Everywhere lines of carts and motor lorries were to be seen loaded up with ammunition, guns, army equipment, officers' families and household utensils, all making for the west and north gates. On the night of February 4 the east suburb was looted in a systematic way. But apart from this one breach of discipline the grand evacuation has been carried out in a reasonably orderly fashion.

Now we are waiting for the Central Government troops to come in and occupy the city. Everything is being made ready for them; all anti-Japanese and anti-Government posters have been assiduously removed and no doubt posters welcoming the Government troops will be plastered all over the city to-day. So far as the people are concerned this welcome will be a very sincere and heartfelt one.

Considerable time elapsed before the news leaked out that Gen. Wang and five of his staff had been shot. Even now it is by no means clear that Gen. Kwo Chu-wei has not suffered the same fate. Gens. Yu Hsueh-chung and Sun Yu-ju (newly appointed Chairman of Shensi) are in hiding.

Against Moving Into Kansu

There are a good many conflicting rumours as to the cause of the trouble, but it seems clear to the writer that it has to do with the acceptance of peace terms on the part of the Northwestern leaders Gens. Yang Hu-chen, Sun Yu-ju, and Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang's three army commanders, Gens. Yu Hsueh-chung, Wang I-chih and Kwo-Chu-wei. The junior officers of the Northeastern Army object very strongly to the peace terms. They are angry and upset at having to evacuate the front line trenches and move into Kansu. They complain that they have been led to believe that war was to be declared upon Japan and they were ready to fight their way back to their homes in Manchoukuo.

Instead of which they are now ordered to move further away than ever, into a poverty stricken province unable to support them in food for themselves and their families. Their families are at present stationed in Sian. To move them into Kansu will involve a serious problem of transport. An order has already gone out for the requisition of 2,000 carts. The railway will not serve them, for it only reaches to Paochi, 100 miles west of Sian, where carts would be unobtainable. A long tedious uncomfortable cart journey of at least 250 miles to an outlandish poverty stricken district does not appeal to them, so they have risen in revolt against their senior commanders. It is pretty clear that they would have assassinated all of them; Gen. Yang Hu-chen included, if they could have got away with it. But the revolt has been squashed and they have to go.

Situation Relieved

On February 4 the feeling in Sian was very tense, but towards sundown it became evident that Gen. Yang had the situation well in hand. Long lines of carts loaded with household utensils and women and children belonging to the Northeastern Army were heading for the West Gate. The great trek had begun, and if there is no more trouble to-night the most difficult obstacle in the way of a peaceful settlement has been overcome. The Northeastern troops in the Weinan area will not be allowed to retreat through the city, but will have to take the main road to the west outside the city. The gates are all barricaded and the walls manned by Gen. Yang's men who will put up a stubborn resistance against any attempt on the part of the retreating army to enter the city.

It is stated on good authority that Gen. Ku Chu-tung and his Central Government troops will enter the city within three days and that Gen. Yang will be here to welcome them.

The Reds have always evacuated all the districts north of the Wei River and are making for the north of the province. Thus endeth the now famous Sian Revolt, always excepting the unexpected.

DRAMATIC CRISIS REACHED

Although telegrams have clarified the situation in Sian, existing early in the month, yet nevertheless the observations of the "North-China Herald" correspondent in the troubled city are of more than passing interest.

The Sian situation reached a dramatic crisis on the afternoon of Feb. 2 in the assassination of Gen. Wang I-chih and five members of his staff by some junior officers of the Northeastern Army. Gen. Wang is one of the three army commanders of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang's forces, Gens. Yu Hsueh-chung and Kwo Chu-wei being the other two.

The first intimation of trouble was the closing of the city and suburb gates and the sound of rifle shots. It was significant that Gen. Yang Hu-chen's troops were on guard at all the gates, and that his men were manning the walls of the city and suburbs.

PARTY OFFICIAL MURDERED

Kweihua, Feb. 10.

A daring murder was committed here Monday night when Mr. Chi Shou-kwang, former member of the Suiyuan provincial Tangpu, was shot dead in cold blood by unknown gunmen at the home of Mr. Chai I-ching, another party member.

Mesrs. Chi and Chai were having an informal chat with two other Party members, Messrs. Pan Hsiu-jen and Chao Yun-yi, at Mr. Chai's home when five armed desperadoes broke into the house at 9 o'clock and let loose a fusillade of bullets. Mr. Chi died instantly, Messrs. Chai and Pan were injured while Mr. Chao escaped unscratched. The two injured were immediately rushed to a hospital for treatment.

The motive of the dastardly crime is unknown.—Central News.

To facilitate water conservancy work in western Shantung, a railway of about 100 kilometres in length is to be built by the Yellow River Conservancy Commission to link up Tungchang with Lanfen in eastern Honan.

800 LOSE LIVES IN THEATRE FIRE

1,500 Spectators Trapped in Antung Holocaust

Antung, Feb. 14.

Some 500 charred corpses were extricated by ten o'clock this morning from the still-smoking ruins of the Manchu Theatre, in Kwangchi Street in the city which caught fire last night during a performance.

Police officials predicted that this number will rise to 800, as, by noon 870 names of missing persons were registered with three special offices established to check the number of victims of the holocaust.

The theatre, one of the biggest in this border town, was packed with 1,500 spectators, when the fire began. Within a few minutes, the entire wooden structure was in flames, trapping the people inside.

The few persons who escaped said that the theatre resembled "hell," with the screaming, fear-maddened spectators vainly trying to fight their way out to safety.

Proprietor's Statement

The fire was extinguished in two hours, after little remained of the building but its smoking frame.

The proprietor of the theatre, examined by the police, said that the fire was caused by an overturned candle in the green room, at the back of the stage but this has not yet been confirmed.

Thirty houses flanking the theatre were also gutted.

The fire began at 7.40 o'clock in the evening, when the theatre was packed with spectators, drawn by a special New Year programme.

The large number of casualties, according to the police, was caused as much by the rapid spread of the fire as by the panic, which gripped the mob the moment the flames began to lick the stage settings.

A strong wind handicapped the work of the Manchurian and Japanese fire brigades.

The city, lying within a few miles of the Korean border, has a population of 155,000.—Domei.

Japanese Constable's Bravery

Antung, Feb. 14.

Some 658 corpses have been recovered from the ruins. Twenty-eight persons who were seriously injured are now in hospital and some of them are expected to succumb.

A Japanese policeman who was on point duty outside the theatre when the fire broke out worked like a hero in rescuing people from the blazing building, but was himself caught by the flames and fatally burned.

The fire exits of the theatre, to which the audience stampeded as soon as the flames were noticed, were locked and hundreds of bodies were piled up on the staircases.

At the height of the fire, the upper gallery, wrenched from its supports by the flames, collapsed with a sickening crash into the pit below.—Reuter.

650 Bodies Recovered

Tokyo, Feb. 15.

Estimates of casualties in the fire which consumed the Manchu theatre at Antung yesterday varied considerably to-day. One report said that more than 650 bodies had already been recovered. A Tokyo newspaper correspondent telegraphed that the total might reach 800, while other sources at Antung believed the total would be lower. Antung police and Japanese troops in charge of rescue and rehabilitation work have not made an official report so far.

It was reported that one entire family of 21 persons, including a grandfather and grandmother, had been killed in the disaster.

Thirty neighbouring houses were burned but their occupants escaped. Fifty persons were reported admitted to hospitals suffering from severe burns but it was believed that many others died after taking refuge in private homes.

The fire apparently started behind the screen of the theatre. The gallery collapsed upon those underneath in the course of the blaze.—United Press.

SHANSI PROPOSES STATUE TO DR H. H. KUNG

Nanking, Feb. 11.

A movement, sponsored by the various public organizations, is now afoot in Shansi for the erection of a bronze statue of Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-president of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, in commemoration of his services to the nation as well as to Shansi, his native province, it is learned.

Dr. Kung, however, has dispatched a telegram to Shansi, requesting that the movement be cancelled. While expressing appreciation to the Shansi people for the movement, Dr. Kung maintained that he had done nothing to deserve such a great honour.—Central News.

BRITISH FIRM TO BUILD NEW WATERWORKS

Malcolm & Co. Get Canton City Contract: One Year's Work: 30,000,000 Gallons Daily to be Possible

A final agreement has now been reached between the British firm, Messrs. Malcolm & Co., Ltd., of Shanghai and Hongkong, and Mr. Tseng Yang Fu, Mayor of Canton, for the construction of a water filtration plant to supply the city of Canton, it was announced on February 12.

Negotiations have been proceeding for some time, all technical and financial details have now been settled and work will be started in the immediate future. The plant as designed will be the most modern in the East, will comprise a battery of twelve filters and will be capable of supplying 30,000,000 Imperial gallons a day of 24 hours of clear sterile water, thereby bringing Canton into line with any modern city.

Due to the increase of population and the expansion of the city limits, the municipal authorities for some years have been hard pressed to maintain an adequate supply of water. The widening of streets and modernising of the city have meant unavoidable delays in forming a definite programme of expansion, but plans are now completed, and when the new plant is put into operation, the city will have overcome a long-standing desire on the part of the authorities to cope with the needs of China's most important southern city.

The site of the new filtration plant will be in the old water-works compound, situated on the Pearl River. The new unit will be complete in every detail from pumping room with river source of supply, to powerful pumping sets, continuous settling tanks, filters, adequate clear water storage to meet sudden excessive demands, and in addition a 3,500,000 Imperial gallon storage reservoir shall be erected within the city limits.

Fortunate Situation

Canton is fortunate in being most favourably situated from a waterworks point-of-view. The city is built on comparatively flat land and at the same time possesses hills adjacent to the building centre, on which the large storage reservoir will be constructed.

The utmost use has been made of this hill in the scheme adopted by the engineers, so that a steady pressure and a large volume of water will be available to reach to the top of the high buildings in the city.

In less fortunate cities where comparatively small elevated storage can be arranged, innumerable pumping units must be provided to take care of the high and low demands for water, meaning increased initial cost of machinery and less economical operation. In the plant decided on there will be only three high pressure pumps delivering water to the city, and three low pressure pumps drawing water from the river to supply the filters, and by this means a most economical pumping system will be obtained.

Special care has been given to the mechanical apparatus controlling the filters, and little or nothing has been left to manual control. Automatic gear of a most modern design will be provided for, and all twelve filters will be controlled and manipulated from one central master control table.

Control of Supply

Independent control of each filter will also be obtained as desired, and automatic indicating apparatus shows the attendant the continuous performance of each unit. In addition to reading, at sight, the condition of each filter while in operation, the amount of water passing will be indicated on a chart kept for reference and for the maintenance of official records.

These charts make a true record during every 24 hours of the day, each day having its own chart: thereby indicating to the officials in charge the exact amount of water passing at any period of the day. By this means the condition of the filter bed may be charted and adjustments made accordingly.

Particular attention has been paid to sterilizing the water, passing from the pumping station into the city. Special apparatus similar to that used in all modern waterworks will be installed to control the chlorine gas, which is mixed with the water in small quantities but sufficient to kill all harmful bacteria. Duplicate sets will be provided for to ensure a constant supply in case one plant is stopped for repairs.

Big Main to be Laid

In addition to the equipment described above, a 42 inch diameter supply main will be laid direct from the new filtration plant to the hill reservoir. This main will be connected to the piping system now in use in the city, and at the same time will adjust the storage of water in the reservoir and maintain a steady pressure when excessive demands are made by water consumers.

Suitable two storey offices, a laboratory, workkshops and godowns, will also be erected and fully equipped to complete the scheme, so that the most modern appliances will be available for the use of the engineers.

The whole of the work will be carried out by Messrs. Malcolm & Co., Ltd's engineering and structural departments in the short space of one year, thereby ensuring an adequate supply of water before the summer of 1938.

It is learned that the structural designs are now well advanced. As Messrs. Malcolm & Co., Ltd., have within the last few months completed an important water filtration contract for the Macao Waterworks Co., all plant required for the erection of this new project will be available for immediate use.

The value of the installation will be approximately Hongkong $2,800,000, included in which a sum of £81,000 has been allowed for the costs of machinery and special equipment. Orders will be placed immediately with well-known British firms with whom preliminary details have already been settled. A representative of Messrs. Malcolm & Co., Ltd., will leave within the next few weeks for London to approve the necessary mechanical apparatus and ensure that deliveries of equipment will coincide with the programme of construction, which will severely tax the resources of the engineers to complete the work within the short period allowed for erection.

The signing of this important contract is a step further in the direction of Sino-British co-operation. Finance has been derived entirely from British sources in Hongkong, and with this close friendship between the two major cities in south China a firmer understanding is expected to materialize.

JAPANESE WOMAN ATTACKED

Mysterious Assault in the Hankow Concession

Hankow, Feb. 13.

Mrs. Tsune Ozaki, 49, wife of a Japanese pawn shop owner, was lying in a critical condition at the Dojin Kai Hospital here to-night following a brutal attack with a cleaver. Her assailant is not known.

Mrs. Ozaki was found lying unconscious in a pool of blood in her home She had been slashed about the head, face and neck and was bleeding profusely from six wounds.

A neighbour, Mrs. Fumi Tsukuda, who made the discovery at about 10.40 o'clock this morning immediately called for help.

Japanese consular police opened an investigation but lack a definite clue as the victim is still unconscious and unable to speak, while no witnesses of the crime have been found.

The cleaver, used in the attack, which was found lying near Mrs. Ozaki, provided the only basis for inquiries.

The assailant apparently did not steal anything. The attack occurred at No. 5, North Hsiao Road, Japanese Concession.

Alleged Attacker Arrested

Feb. 15.

Japanese concession police to-day had in their custody a Chinese charged with having attacked with a meat cleaver Mrs. Tsune Ozaki, 49, wife of a Japanese pawn shop owner, on Saturday morning.

The man, who gave his name as Lei I-hsiang, is alleged by the Japanese authorities to have confessed. The motive for the attack, he is reported to have said, was his victim's refusal to lend him a sum which he considered reasonable.

The suspect was arrested in the Japanese Concession at 11.30 o'clock last night. Chinese and Japanese police co-operated in the investigations of the attack.

Mrs. Ozaki was found lying in a pool of blood in her home with six deep gashes about her neck face and head. She was unconscious.

A meat cleaver, found near by, furnished the only tangible clue.—Domei.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND IN HONOUR OF BIRTHDAY

Nanking, Feb. 10.

A $200,000 scholarship fund will be created in honour of the 70th birthday anniversary of Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, which falls on to-morrow according to a decision reached at this morning's session of the Central Political Council presided over by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Council.—Central News.

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H.M. AMBASSADOR SPEAKS AT NANKING

Ceremony Inaugurates Home for Sino-British Cultural Association: Big Step to Further Understanding

THE Sino-British Cultural Association celebrated on February 11 the formal opening of its building at 69 Peiping Road, Nanking, with a reception at 5.30 p.m. which was attended by members from Shanghai, Hangchow, Wuhu, Anking and Tientsin who came especially for the occasion. Telegrams of congratulation were received from various members in Peiping and other places, who were unable to be present.

The following members were present:

Sir Hughe and Lady Knatchbull-Hugessen, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Mr. Shih-Ying, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Blackburn, Mrs. Kenneth Cantlie, Messrs. Chang Hsun-chieh, Chang Pin-chuin, Chang Tao-fan, Miss Chang Sun-chin, Chen Cheng-ki, Chen Chien-hsiu, Chen Ke-chien, Chen Ten-kao, Chiang Yu-wen, Chow Ken-san, Chu Huan, Han Lih-wu, J. B. Hanson-Lowe, Hsu Ching-yu, Kuo Yu-shou, Kuo Tze-hsiun, J. D. H. Lamb (representing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Mrs. J. D. H. Lamb, Li She-chuin, Li Yin-kung, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Lih, Liu Hai-ping, Liu Yi-yin, Lo Chia-lun, Professor and Mrs. E. N. Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Molland, Mr. and Mrs. H. Prideaux-Brune, Dr. Raeburn, Ren Kwan-yu, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Ritchie, Miss Eva Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Taylor, Miss Edith Turner, Miss Turner, Wang Fu-wu, Wu Chen-tsun and Wu Fu-chen.

Speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered by the Chinese and British presidents, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh and Sir Hughe. Following the speeches, tea was served.

Uses of the Building

In the course of his speech Dr. Wang Shih-chieh said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, we are gathered here to-day for the occasion of the opening of the new building of the Association. Since the inception of the Association some three and a half years ago, it was felt that the Association should have its own premises. Steps were, therefore, taken towards realising this object, in looking for suitable grounds and in raising the necessary funds. With the help and assistance from not only members but also other friends, we were able to lay the foundation stone of this building last year and brought it to completion a few weeks ago.

"The Association seems to have already made a good beginning. By way of exchanging lecturers, arranging professorial chairs, and other similar activities, it has been able to arouse increasing interest in Sino-British cultural co-operation among our intellectual circles. It is also evident that similar development is shown in Great Britain While something has been done without our having a building, we are confident that with the completion of this building, the members of our Association will have more facilities for personal contacts so conducive to the interests of the Association, and its activities may develop on a more progressive scale.

"I must now say something regarding the business we have transacted for this building. Regarding finances for this building, we are thankful to the Board of Trustees for the Administration of the British Indemnity Funds for its grant of $30,000. Both the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education also helped the construction of the building by making grants. The British Council, through the efforts of Mr. W. S. King, has contributed considerably towards the furnishing of the building, and the Federation of British Industries, through the good offices of Mr. R. Calder-Marshall, has also donated useful gifts.

The Board of Trustees, the British Returned Students' Union in Shanghai and in Nanking have all sent in presents for the opening. Special mention must be made regarding Mrs. Kenneth Cantlie, who has been indefatigable in her efforts of beautifying the garden and grounds. With the coming of spring we will surely reap the fruits of her efforts. To each and all of these parties may I express, on behalf of the Association, its hearty appreciation

"The planning of the construction was taken care of by a committee of five which comprises of Messrs. Shi Yin, Chang Tao-fan, A. P. Blunt, Cheng Tien-hsi, and Han Lih-wu. A housing committee consisting of Messrs. Chang Pin Chuin, K. Cantlie, and Prideaux-Brune was responsible for the supervision of the work.

Welcome to Sir Hughe

"It is indeed a happy coincidence that the opening of our new building should see our new British president, Sir Hughe, in our midst. As we know, Sir Hughe's predecessors, Sir Miles and Sir Alexander have already rendered much assistance for the establishment of our Association. With the counsels of Sir Hughe we naturally have high hopes for our Association, so that our work for the promotion of goodwill and cultural relationship between Great Britain and China may be still further enhanced and that the intellectual ties between the two countries may be made firmer than ever before.

"As you probably know, to-day is the seventieth birthday of President Lin Sen. Though no public celebration is ordered by the Government, in deference to the request of the President himself whose life has been characterized by simplicity and democratic spirit, a feeling of joy and affection seizes us all on this birthday of his. The fact that the opening of this building is associated with the birthday of such a widely beloved national leader will certainly make the present gathering all the more delightful and memorable. In concluding, I wish to say 'long live President Lin Sen, and long live the Sino-British Cultural Association.'

"Ladies and Gentlemen, with these words, I have the honour to declare hereby that the building is open."

New Year and Inauguration

Dr. Wang was followed by Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, who said:

"I am very much flattered to find myself connected with the opening of this building. One of the first things I did when I came to Nanking was to visit, inspect and admire the building. All that I can say is that I would be very happy indeed if my time in China is even half as useful in cementing friendship and understanding between our two countries as this Association's building will be.

"Dr. Wang Shih-chieh mentioned one or two dates which synchronize and I would like to mention another. I think it is a very happy augury for the Association that its opening falls on the same day as the Chinese New Year. New Year's Day always is a day of good hopes and resolutions, new ideas, new resolutions and new prospects. Therefore we should feel all the more encouraged in wishing good luck to the Association.

"I am quite sure that these good wishes will be realized because the Association does a very useful work in a large field and on fertile soil. It is a work with which we all sympathize and in which we all wish to lend a helping hand. We need only come here and cast our eyes on this very attractive and interesting building to realize how much care and thought has been expended upon it. We are deeply grateful to the Board of Trustees for the Administration of the British Indemnity Funds which made this building possible and to the Ministry of Education and the Waichiaopu who have been providing the funds which are going to enable us to continue.

A Happy Choice

"I think it is a particularly happy choice which decided upon a building of English architecture and in particular, an Elizabethan building. Here we are in China and the idea of the Association is to connect Chinese and British ideas. It is necessary to have to import into China the British side of the work. If a building of Chinese architecture had been put up, this object would not have been fully realized, and in fact, there might have been the danger that the Association would become less Sino-British and rather Sino-Chinese. But as it is, an admirable building has been constructed and I think heavy praise and thanks are due to the architects, Mr. Chen and Mr. Li, who, would not have been familiar with English architecture from the beginning but who have been prudent in taking advice and hints from those who could give them, and who have been exceedingly successful in the results. I do not know what society of architecture existed in England in Elizabethan days, but I am quite sure that Mr. Chen and Mr. Li would deserve a high place upon any list of English architects which existed under the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

"There is also the garden to be considered. Thanks are due to Mr. Fu Huang-Kwang of the Mausoleum Gardens who has presented many plants and seeds, and to Mrs. Cantlie. Mrs. Cantlie has done a wonderful work and has contributed from her love and knowledge of gardens with excellent results. We in England attach great importance to gardens. We regard them as a refuge from ordinary cares and daily work, and as a source of inspiration and beauty which gives us a rest and change of ideas. In all big English towns, there are very large and beautiful public gardens which are intended to provide the town dwellers of all classes with just this rest and change and beauty which they could not find in the ordinary daily life or in the streets in which they lived.

Mr. Cantlie's Absence

"Thanks are also due to many who have contributed to the success of this building. It is most unfortunate that owing to unforeseen circumstances and in spite of a gallant attempt to be present to-night, Mr. Cantlie has been prevented from attending. We all realize how great his services to the Association are, and how much he has done in the capacity of Treasurer to establish the success of the Association. Similarly are thanks due to Mr. Han Lih-wu, who is a most delightful person to work with and who has rendered his services devotedly and whole-heartedly to the Association. Mr. Han is, in fact, one of the pillars of this Elizabethan house.

"I wish every success to this Association and I am confident that this success will be obtained. It is just this kind of work that is so valuable in international relations as it helps one country to understand another and to get to know each other better."

SALT "MINES" TO BE DEVELOPED

4,000-foot Level Produces Better Quality Brine

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Chungking, Feb. 10.

Salt producers in Kiating have formed a company, with a capital of $400,000, for producing brine by means of a scientific process. A recent geological survey showed that the brine lying between 3,000 and 4,000 feet below the surface of the earth is much superior to that obtained by more primitive methods from the present wells, which are about 2,000 feet deep. The development of this new industry has attracted the attention of a number of Chungking bankers, and the scheme has received the special approval of the Salt Inspector. Upon the opening of the new wells, a total payment of $1,800,000 will be paid to the owners of the present wells by way of compensation.

Bandit activity in Szechuen is not yet a thing of the past. A few days ago, Moukun, a small city, was attacked by an armed horde of Chinese and tribesmen, which defeated the militia defending the town and, entering the city, disarmed those in it. The leaders of the militia, their escape impossible, drowned themselves.

The bandits left the town shortly afterwards without committing any other outrages, and it is therefore presumed that the death of the militia leaders was the sole reason for the raid. News has also arrived in Chungking of the death of Mr. Sha Tieh-fah, Magistrate of the District of Sungpan, who was killed by bandits near Tsengping on January 24 as he was on his way back to Sungpan from Mouhsien.

A test was held recently of the power of the engine of one of the crude-oil consuming motor cars imported by a German firm. The German Consul, accompanied by some German and Chinese friends, drove the car from Chihsinkang up the steepest section of the Chengtu-Chungking Highway at Laoyingngai. In 45 minutes, they had covered the whole distance of about 20 kilometres, only 2.5 gallons of the crude oil being consumed. The car was as powerful as similar cars driven on petrol.

A woman morphine addict, who had been forced to break herself of the habit, was shot by government order on February 3, when it was found that she had secretly become an addict once more. Meanwhile, the Anti-Opium Administration has issued a list of prices covering the purchase of stocks from private traders. Fengtu opium will fetch $1,300, Fuchow opium $1,200, and Tienkiang opium $1,100; Hsuenhan opium is unquoted. With the promise of a government subsidy of $300,000, poppies in the districts of Kaihsien and Kaikiang are to be destroyed. Changshow has asked for a similar subsidy, on the grounds that its poppies were first permitted to grow and were then destroyed by government order.

The Neikiang office of the Bank of China is in a state of tension these days. An anonymous letter has been received, the writers of which demand the payment of $200,000 within a week; otherwise, they state, "violent measures" will be adopted with regard to the bank's unfortunate manager. The local authorities have now stationed armed guards in the bank building for the protection of the office and, presumably, the manager.

THE FUKIENESE TEA INDUSTRY

Province Taking Measures to Promote Co-operative Action: Fisheries Situation

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Amoy, Feb. 10.

Fukien has been famous for tea ever since tea was sent from its shores. Probably it was tea from this province in the harbour of Boston that stirred the first enthusiastic fervour that ended in the birth of the American Republic. Be this as it may, from these far off days Fukien tea has been eclipsed by tea growing in other countries and their competition. Chinese indifference to competition and pride in the essential value of their commodity has done much to bring the old industry to its present chaotic condition.

The Provincial Administration in a brave attempt to save the industry has endeavoured to enforce control of the market. This control is now being enforced and tea merchants who have not registered, joining the Government combine by that date, will have their businesses compulsorily wound up. The new tea-selling organization, will have a capital of $700,000: $200,000 being subscribed by tea merchants and $500,000 as loans from banks, guaranteed by the Government.

All tea must be delivered to godowns in Foochow. The organization undertakes selling the tea, but for interest on loans, the tea merchants will be jointly held responsible. By this arrangement better prices are hoped to be procured, competition avoided, and foreign business tea-firms will not be able to take advantage of the former cut-throat competition of individual hongs. This year's tea crop is expected to be 60,000 cases from East Fukien and 15,000 cases from North Fukien with a value of over $2,000,000.

The tea merchants have petitioned the Administration for a postponement of immediate action setting forth that they have still in stock 9,000 cases of North Fukien red tea, valued at $30,000 and 8,000 cases of East Fukien tea valued at $500,000. Advances also are made to tea-planters during the winter months as part payment of the May and June crops. Many thousands of dollars in outstanding loans are also due, stretching back to the disastrous typhoon of '31 which wrecked many tea plantations, and advances made also by the tea merchants to remedy the Communist destruction.

Merchants state that these loans will be lost if control is effected immediately and their loss will be ruinous. Anhui adopted last year a similar system of control, and although the prices of tea procured there were only reasonably fair during the first half of the year, selling stopped during the latter half, and much money was lost. Kiangsi and Chekiang are considering a similar plan selling control to rescue the tea industry within their borders from ruin.

Against Immediate Action

For many years the Fukien market has been bad, but these tea merchants have held on in the face of despair and heavy losses, and now that a turn seems to have made for the better, they do not think it fair that such drastic action should be made compulsory and immediate. Will control assist the industry to the extent it is expected? The capital of the organization is $700,000 the advances that are usually made to the tea-planters annually are $8 per case for East Fukien red tea and $18 per case for North Fukien tea. This absorbs the whole capital.

The export market been neglected for many years, neglected practically during the internecine wars of the Republic. The great markets in the past were Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Since the Russian revolution, the tea caravan route through Mongolia and Siberia has been closed, and the people of these countries, not being able to procure the old Chinese beverage, were compelled to substitute in its place the tea of Assam, Ceylon and Sumatra.

The old people, no doubt, still crave for the tea of their youth, the tea of China, but a younger generation has grown up to which the tea of Fukien is something new to which they are totally unaccustomed. Will they desire to change after being habituated to the stronger, less delicate teas of the warm south? It is very doubtful. Again tea selling in Europe depends on long credits being given, generally nine months. The capital of Fukien organization will be completely absorbed in advances to planters and no provision has been made to cover these necessary bank credits through which their tea can regain its old position among the people who previously drank it.

The fishing industry in Southern China, which gives support to thousands of families, has every prospect of passing into Japanese hands. This would be a disaster, for this class of people are healthy, strong and virile, a remarkable difference being noticeable in their physique from the narrow-chested, anemic shop-keepers of the cities.

If China ever has a navy, which she aspires to possess sometime in the future, it is from among these fishing families that her seamen will be recruited. This consideration alone as a national potential asset, should make the Government think of the straits to which these people are being reduced and try to assist them to survive in their age-old industry. Humanitarian considerations need not be emphasized, the survival of a hardworking, patient, people, labouring at a dangerous calling.

Since last summer a multitude of new Japanese ships have frequented the southern grounds, and the fishing enterprise of Fukien and Kuangtung has already almost wholly passed into their hands. Their bigger and stronger vessels and their improved methods allow them to flood the cities with fish, selling them at a price disastrous even to the meagre living of this frugal fishing community.

Huge Japanese Catches

Naturally people buy in the cheapest market and as long as Japanese fishers can bring huge catches to port, against the small quantity brought in by the Chinese fishing boats, so long will they reap a profit and force the Chinese fishers off the sea. This, indeed, is what is happening. What is happening in South China to-day has already happened in Malaya. Years ago, the fishing industry there, was in the hands wholly of Chinese and Malays who fished with lines or skirted the coasts at high tide with drag nets. The Japanese came with trawl nets, attached between two drifting deep-sea tongkangs that never came to land, but were visited every fews hours by fast high-powered motor boats which take the fish to market. The communities of these places reaped the advantage of a constant and cheap supply of fish.

The Chinese fishermen had to look for other employment as did the Malays. If the same thing is not going to happen in South China, the Government must act, and act quickly. New and better boats must be built, modelled probably after the pattern of the North Sea trawlers of Scotland; something completely different, with up-to-date equipment, must be used, and also some preliminary training given in the navigation of these vessels and the use of new instruments.

It is not trusting the hereditary lore or the skill of generations of fishers, nor even with a slight remodelling of their ancient craft that has been used for 1,000 years, that will save the situation.

The methods of science can be fought only by better science, and the Japanese penetration into the southern fishing fields by ways and methods superior to those they now employ. The advantages will be immense to the people in procuring cheap aquatic food in abundance and a race of hereditary sea-trained people will be saved for China, people who may yet be the savours of their fatherland should China ever possess a navy.

HSUCHOWFU NOTES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hsuchowfu, Ku., Feb 8.

Peace, prosperity and good crops make all this north country a far different looking land from what it was a few years ago or even last year. Whereas last year one navigated in boats over flooded fields for nine months, this year the motor car carries people along well-cultivated fields. The receding Yellow River left no deep silt or sand to ruin the farms, as it did farther north.

Bus service to interior points is more regular than it was, due to the dry winter, while bicycles in ever increasing numbers are bringing the country closer to the city. A new coal mine has been opened up fifteen miles south of this city, with modern machinery.

The two large mission hospitals here report crowded wards, opium patients being specially numerous.

The China Travel Service have opened a small but comfortable hotel near the Union, junction of the Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow Railways. Foreign food and bedding are provided.

Some of the roads remade by the China International Famine Relief Commision are standing up well, specially where they improved the grade over four mountain passes, but on the whole the local authorities take no interest in their upkeep.

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GENERAL HAYASHI'S GOVERNMENT

Its Problems Grave, Policies Vague and Finances Burden on the Nation

By A' Correspondent Recently in Japan

Nobody in Japan, including the Premier himself, is entirely satisfied with the newly created Hayashi Government; nobody in Japan, in view of the disturbance at home and unease in foreign relations, is sufficiently dissatisfied to set about actively to wreck it.

Let it be added that nobody expects it to endure long, and that no one expects it to accomplish much other than to sooth the bitterness that has grown so acute since the signature of the German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Agreement on November 25 last, that was gravely aggravated by the violent Diet session of January 21 and the subsequent blocking by the Army of General Kazunari Ugaki's attempts to form a Ministry, and to ward off or adjust slightly the economic menace raised by the outgoing Hirota Cabinet at the dictate of the defence services with their peculiar blindness to economic facts and even the trend of public opinion which is so unmistakable to all others.

War and Navy Portfolios

The new Premier is a retired general of the Japanese Army and not a single member of his official family is a party member. The representatives of the Minseito and the Seiyukai, one each, who were asked to serve in the present Government refused flatly when the price demanded was the complete severance of their party ties. The small minority party of the Showakai did furnish Premier Hayashi with a Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, who immediately quit the party. Both the Army and the Navy forced their own candidates on the Premier for the important War and Navy portfolios when he had expressed preference for other officers, but the curious paradox was afforded of the officers in active service insisting upon more moderate Ministers than the Premier himself, who is conceded to be in the moderate camp within Army circles.

By far the most important individual in the new Government is the Minister of Finance, Mr. Toyotaro Yuki, who is universally acclaimed by Japanese financial and industrial circles. It is round his changes in the drastic financial, budget and tax reform programme of his predecessor that chief interest centres to-day.

The political parties are jubilant at the outcome of the dangerous crisis that has prevailed for more than a week. The parties and the parliamentary form of government certainly have not won the victory in that they are in a subordinate and the Army in a dominant position in the new Government. Nevertheless, in view of the alternative which they faced they find ample cause for rejoicing.

Military Wanted Rightist Party

That alternative was complete extinction as a force within the State. The Army extremists, had they been able to have their way, would have installed an outright pro-Fascist military régime and set about the strangulation of the Minseito and the Seiyukai and the lesser political parties now in existence. In their place, the military extremists would have created a strong Rightist party which would be as subservient to them as is the Nazi party to Adolf Hitler in Germany and the Communist party to its Central Executive Committee in Soviet Russia. This attempt has been defeated, so that despite its seeming negative character victory of a distinct sort has perched on the banners of the regular parties.

The political parties are in a very much stronger position in the Japanese State to-day than they were a fortnight ago, despite the fact that they have no a single representative in the Government. In fact, their refusal to furnish Cabinet Ministers to Premier Hayashi's bureaucratic Government under the conditions imposed has still further strengthened them with the general public.

The astounding manner in which all Japan save one section of the Army rallied to General Ugaki when he was named to form a Government showed unmistakeably that the Japanese people to-day are anti-military and that a return to party government could be accomplished were it not for the firm grip through Imperial Ordinances and in other ways that the military has on affairs in Japan.

There can be no disputing, even by the War Office, that a dissolution of the House of Representatives and the calling of a General Election at this time would return a Lower House even more strongly anti-military than the present one. This is one reason why the Army is expected to yield in its heretofore adamant stand for dissolution, but there are others as well.

Moreover, the Seiyukai and the Minseito (the latter under various names), which have divided the Japanese political field between them for many years past, see the threat of accession to power by the Shakhai Taishuto (Japan's version of a Labour party) greatly diminished. The astonishing popular vote registered by this party in the General Election of February 20, 1936, was recognized to be in large part a vote of protest against the impotence and seemingly cowardly inaction of the old line parties.

The revival of those parties since then, and particularly the spectacular attack made on the War Minister and the Army by Mr. Kunimatsu Hamada of the Seiyukai in the Diet on January 21, has gone far to restore the prestige of both major parties and to win back the voters who deserted them a year ago. The proposed Rightist party is still a chimera from the standpoint of practical politics.

Even the Army which is so insensitive to popular feeling has been badly startled by the reaction against it during the past two weeks, a reaction so pronounced that it penetrated the walls of the War Office and caused much trepidation. The midnight council of the Emperor with the Lord Privy Seal and Grand Chamberlain is likewise believed to have influenced the military leaders, and the outcome is that for the moment they are in a somewhat chastened mood and are not attempting to push through their radical and extremist programme which leads straight in the direction of a military totalitarian State and, ultimately, a foreign war.

Temporary Phenomenon

How long his chastened mood will continue is unforseeable, but certainly it is a temporary phenomenon. Japan's extremist Army officers have not changed heart overnight. A similar subdued mood prevailed for a few months following the military insurrection of February 26-29 last year, but by July it had entirely evaporated, and the then Minister of War was stating that the Government could and should issue Y.10,000,000,-000 in national bonds if the Army needed that amount, that the Diet should be dissolved time after time until one was secured which would do the Government's bidding, and to him that meant the Army's bidding.

The parties have had their fling, expressed their indignation at military interference and tampering with parliamentary government, and have greatly strengthened themselves with the public at large. The Army has awakened to the necessity of proceeding more cautiously and gradually if it is not to provoke an uprising among the masses. The result of these two factors is that a truce has been declared in the Japanese political world, and the Hayashi Ministry is the fruit of that truce. Being a truce, it cannot be expected to endure, and few indeed give the present Government as much as a year's lease on life. It is more apt to be six months or perhaps even less.

The decision between Fascism and parliamentarism has not yet been made in Japan. It has merely been postponed. Sooner or later this conflict between two utterly irreconcilable theories of government will be resumed, and sooner or later it will be fought to a finish, with death for one and sooner or later it will be fought to a finish, with death for one and triumph for the other.

In the meantime, the makeshift bureaucratic Government of Gen. Senjuro Hayashi will carry on. General Hayashi himself is a moderate, and his War and Navy Ministers do not come from the extremist group. The influence of the Army is the strongest influence in the present Cabinet, but it is far from being the only influence. The Navy, ever more balanced in its outlook than the War Office, can make itself felt. Even the parties can exert pressure in an indirect way because of their command for the nonce of public opinion, and big business and finance have the Army just a wee bit frightened of them.

Sensational Unpublished Letter

When, following General Ugaki's dramatic report to the Throne that he had failed to form a Cabinet because checkmated by the Army, "the Army which I have loved for so many years" and "the change in which is deplorable," as he wrote in a letter banned from publication in Japan, the Imperial choice fell of Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, it was thought that the extremists had lost control. In this same unpublished letter General Ugaki had frankly stated that the Empire stood at the crossroads of a choice between Constitutionalism and Fascism, and it was recognized that this choice had been postponed for the time being, that no decision was to be made, that a middle course had been preferred and that hence the moderate Hayashi had been asked to form the next Government.

To the surprise of all, General Hayashi objected to the nomination by the War and Navy Offices of comparative moderates to his Cabinet, and stood out for the extremists, Lieut.-Gen. Itagaki of the Kwantung Army and Admiral Suetsugu. Following the midnight conference in the palace, General Hayashi yielded, and so it became certain he would be able to form a Ministry. The man who had been acting as his chief-of-staff and was apparently slated for one of the powerful bureau headships, Mr. Shinji Sogo, quit General Hayashi cold, and the public awoke to the fact that it was Mr. Sogo's influence rather than General Hayashi's inclinations which had made him incline too far toward the right. Mr. Sogo's desertion was rightly interpreted as the final and conclusive proof that a truce had been tacitly agreed to and that a compromise Government of bureaucrats was to ensue.

Future Strength Unpredictable

Whether the parties or the Army extremists will increase or diminish their power during this period of a truce is unpredictable. Certainly the attitude of the press is against the Army, the "Nichi Nichi" asserting that "it is the expectation of the people at large that the chief mission of the new Cabinet will be to discipline the Army," and the "Miyako" saying that "the reform of the Army is but one phase of the larger problem of national reform." The press does not, however, go so far as to continue its praise of the defeated General Ugaki, a course which would almost certainly bring down punitive retribution from the Army.

The Government—and the War Office for that matter—has pledged itself to observe "constitutionalism," but no one in Japan knows exactly what that means, there being many different interpretations of it. In the same breath, the Government states it will accomplish administrative reform, nationalize the electric power industry and greatly expand the defence services. The two declarations seem incompatible, and there is no certainty of just what the Government means or exactly what it will do. Its apparent decision to create a General Affairs Board in the Governments' desire for such a board (under military dominance) which would be a sort of super-Government charged with formulating national policies, which would, in practice, be to the civilian Government what the General Staff is to an Army.

Futile Dual Diplomacy Policy

The Premier's failure to name a Foreign Minister, he retaining the post concurrently, is creating great uneasiness. Japan's dual diplomacy is well known and the parties and people are insistent on its being ended, but they have no desire to see this accomplished by making the Foreign Office a dependency of the War Office. The course so far followed cannot but give the impression that this is Premier Hayashi's aim. Until and unless he names a capable non-militarist as Minister of Foreign Affairs, he must remain under this suspicion.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Toyotaro Yuki, is much the ablest man in the Cabinet. Financer and industrial expert, the business world has complete confidence in him if only he is allowed to have his own way in shaping fiscal policy. This, of course, he will not be allowed to do, despite Premier Hayashi's pledge to that effect. He will come nearer to getting it, however, than could any other man in this post, and the beneficial reaction on the Japanese market to his appointment was immediate.

Mr. Yuki will reshape the Y.3,041,-000,000 Budget prepared to the Hirota Government. The most that can be hoped for is that he will recognize the total amount demanded for long-time military replenishment, but possibly reduce the percentage to be expended during the next fiscal year. He will, however, revise the tax reform plans in a way that will make them more acceptable to business and the general public.

To Increase State Revenue

Mr. Yuki is quite as much concerned with increasing State revenue by fostering industry at home and stimulating foreign trade. He is an opponent of economic nationalism, and favours the substitution of honest economic co-operation with China for the imperialism of the past. He has even gone so far as to urge, just prior to the Diet crisis, that Japan co-operate with Great Britain in the economic development of the Chinese Republic. The Minister of Commerce and Industry, a retired Vice-Admiral of Naval Ordnance, likewise commands the respect of the Japanese business world.

The Hayashi Government has not yet issued a detailed statement of its policies. It has very grave problems to solve, and it is unlikely that, it will be able to solve them. Relations with China, Soviet Russia and Great Britain are not of the best. The proposed Budget is disproportionate to the wealth of the nation and its tax-paying, bond-absorbing capacity. The extreme militarists, blinded by the glory which they see hovering about the figure of Adolf Hitler and his aggressive policy in Germany, have not forsaken their goal for a moment, but have merely agreed to the present temporary truce.

Party leaders, liberals and capitalists are as firmly opposed to Fascism as ever and are prepared to fight it to the death. For some time—none can say for how long—the truce between Fascism and parliamentarism will continue in Japan while General Hayashi's abnormal Ministry carries on. Sooner or later the truce must be broken and the battle renewed.

GEN. SUGIYAMA NEW WAR MINISTER

Gen. Hayashi Compromses with "Big Four"

Tokyo, Feb. 9.

Gen. Gen Sugiyama, Inspector-General of Military Education, tonight succeeded Lt.-Gen. Kotaro Nakamura as War Minister.

Lt.-Gen. Nakamura who has been ill with a severe cold, tendered his resignation on the grounds that his health did not permit him to remain in his post.

The Premier, Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, proceeded to the Palace this evening to seek the Throne's approval of the change and the usual ceremony of investiture was dispensed with, Gen. Sugiyama being handed his letters of patent by an Imperial courier during the night.

Lt.-Gen. Nakamura had been in office exactly seven days and his resignation to-day set a new record for shortness in the tenure of a ministerial post.

Before being named War Minister, as the result of a compromise between the Premier and the Army's "Big Four," Lt.-Gen. Sugiyama was director of the Inspectorate-General of Military Education.

Gen. Sugiyama, the new Minister of War, declined the "Big Four's" nomination to the post on Jan. 31 because of his previous refusal to accept the War portfolio offered him by Gen. Kazushige Ugaki, who failed to form a Cabinet because of Army opposition.

A tentative diagnosis of typhoid fever has been made by surgeons of the Ushigome Army Hospital where Lt.-Gen. Nakamura has been confined since Sunday.

Gen. Count Hisaichi Terauchi, former Minister of War in Mr. Hirota's Cabinet, will succeed Gen. Sugiyama as Inspector-General.—Domei.

GAIMUSHO ADMITS EMBARRASSMENT

Hungarian Government Asks to Start Cafe in Tokyo

Tokyo, Feb. 10.

For the first time in history, Gaimusho officials to-day said that they were "puzzled and embarrassed."

The source of their embarrassment was an official Note from the Government of His Serene Highness Admiral Nicholas Horthy de Nagyabanya, Regent of Hungary, asking for permission to open a Hungarian cafe in Tokyo.

The Note pointed out that official Hungarian cafes are already being successfully operated in London, Paris and New York.

If permission is granted by the Japanese Government, the Hungarian Government will supply the cafe with real Hungarian furniture. The cafe, the Note concluded, will serve real Hungarian food and Hungarian musicians will play their native tunes.—Domei.

JAPANESE MIGRATION TO MANCHOUKUO BEGINS

Tokyo, Feb. 10.

Coming in the van of a vast army of 1,000,000 households, which will be settled in Manchoukuo in the next twenty years, 250 families will leave Niigata on February 23 in the ss. Niigata Maru. The group, given financial and material aid by the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo, will settle in Mutankiang and other districts along the Harbin-Suifenho Railway, close to the Soviet border. The next batch of 560 families will leave Japan for the new Empire on March 7. They will also be settled in eastern Manchoukuo.—Domei.

The Peiping Russian Community celebrated the Pushkin centenary with a commemorative assembly, a concert and a special Pushkin matinee for children. Arrangements were in the hands of a special committee under the chairmanship of Gen. G. L. Horvath.

JAPANESE BUDGET IS SLASHED

Army and Navy Costs Not Reduced

Tokyo, Feb. 12.

The Cabinet to-day formally approved the revised Budget for 1937-38 submitted by the new Finance Minister, Mr. Toyotaro Yuki.

Mr. Yuki's Budget represents a reduction of about Y.260,000,000 compared with that of his predecessor in the Hirota Ministry, Dr. Eiichi Baba. Expenditure totals Y.2,764,500,000 made up as follows (in Y.1,000):—

Imperial Household	4,500
Foreign Office	33,000
Home Office	261,000
Finance Ministry	545,000
War Ministry	704,000
Navy Ministry	658,000
Justice Ministry	42,000
Education	145,000
Agriculture	115,000
Commerce and Industry	20,000
Communications	208,000
Overseas Affairs	23,000

The principal reduction occurs in the Home Office vote, which was placed at over Y.420,000,000 in Dr. Baba's budget.

The votes for the fighting services remain substantially unchanged.—Reuter.

Bankers Gratified

Tokyo, Feb. 12.

Industrialists and bankers expressed themselves gratified at the budget cut which they consider the best possible "under the circumstances." Yesterday 48 organizations of middle and small-scale tradesmen and industrialists went on record as approving the fiscal and financial policies of the new Finance Minister whom they likened to Mr. Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain.

The amended taxation bill is expected to increase the government's revenue by Y.290,000,000, a decrease of Y.170,000,000,000 from the former budget. Included are Y.268,000,000, from internal revenue, Y.18,000,000 from the customs and Y.4,000,000 from a newly-created export control duty.

Salient features of the new taxation programme consist of a decided increase in direct taxes, a slight rise in indirect or consumption taxes, and an increased capital levy.

Japanese Government bonds floated abroad being held by Japanese will find their interest yield subject to a 70 per cent. income tax in cases such an interest yield exceeds five per cent.

Forces Start Spending

While the Army's and Navy's estimates will remain unchanged, both ministries announced their intention to spend Y.23,000,000 each of this year's appropriations in the 1938-39 fiscal year.

The Cabinet instructed the Ministry of Education to spend Y.523,000 for preliminary activity in connection with the planned extension of the compulsory education term by two years.

Ordinary revenue for 1937-38 was fixed at Y.2,044,000,000. The resulting deficit of Y.725,000,000 would be covered by the issue of "red ink" bonds. The budget drafted by Dr. Eiichi Baba, Mr. Yuki's predecessor, provided for the issue of Y.900,000,000 worth of deficit bonds.

Of the anticipated revenues, Y.15,-000,000 will come from increased domestic mail rates, and Y.18,559,000 from higher tariff levies. The postage rate for letters will be raised from three to four sen, while postcards will have to pay two instead of 1½ sen.—Domei.

PARTIES PREPARE ATTACK

Tokyo, Feb. 13.

Foreshadowing a possible repetition of last month's parliamentary fireworks, a group of leading members of the two major political parties yesterday decided to assail Gen. Senjuro Hayashi's budgetary policies and his alleged violation of the Constitution.

Taking part in the discussions were Mr. Kunimatsu Hamada, of the Seiyukai, whose fiery attack upon the Army led to the resignation of the preceding Cabinet, and Mr. Takao Saito, of the Minseito, who delivered a similar address at the 69th extraordinary session of the Diet last May.

The conferees appeared to be especially incensed at Gen. Hayashi's demand that all party men joining his Cabinet sever their connections with their political organizations.

Official strategy to be employed by the two major parties will not be decided until to-morrow's meeting of party "elders." Political observers, however, believed that the two parties would adopt a more moderate attitude towards Gen. Hayashi's Cabinet.—Domei.

Scores of junks have been hired by the Chungking postal authorities to speed up the postal deliveries between Chungking and Ichang. Since the sharp drop of the water level on the Upper Yangtze, postal matter destined for Szechuen and the two point up-river have been held up at Ichang.

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HANGCHOW OBSERVES THE NEW YEAR

Year Characterized by Peace and Good Crops

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Changchow, Feb. 12.

The closing hours of the old Chinese year were busy ones. With relentless press the streets were thronged, and there was a perfect clatter of voices, for all were rushing round. The first day of the Lunar New Year Festival, however, found Hangchow peacefully at rest. Almost every shop was closed, and the wheels of commerce had suddenly ceased to revolve. Relaxation was manifest everywhere, and the populace was wrapped in a lovely lassitude made possible by good harvests and cheap money. For many, it has been a comfortable "passing over the year," attributed largely to the measure of peace and prosperity prevailing. It is a true index of better times when the drab existence of the poor finds cheer and relief.

For the most part, New Year's Day was dull and dreary, and the tempo of outdoor merry making became decidedly diminuendo. A cold depressing drizzle characterized the afternoon and the evening was ushered in by a veritable downpour of rain and wintry blasts. West Lake was enveloped in a blanket of gray mist, and for once, the face of this pearl of beauty, was dolorous and unattractive. The cheeriest object in the drenching rain was the dumpling man. There were half a dozen of them on the main street doing a roaring trade in small meat puddings and macaroni. The sound of his bamboo gong brought many patrons to this miniature travelling restaurant.

Round of Temples Begun

At this time of the year pilgrims make their appearance, and the round of the temples is begun. Buddhist priests faithfully mark the watches of the night, circumventing a particular district, and in the daytime may be seen on the streets occupied with kneeling stool, bell and beads. To many, the close of the year brings a stimulus to religious fervour as they make vows. One young man, not of the priestly order, was seen on the busy street performing the monotonous task of taking a few steps forward, then turning right about, prostrating himself on a mat and measuring his length to the Linying monastery when, it is said, his vow would find fulfilment.

Schools are already functioning, and the rising generation learn new facts and new conditions, while many boys and girls pride themselves in not being bound by the chain of ancient customs. Age-long simplicities are vanishing and necessity triumphs over old precedents—for changes, rapid and radical, are the order of the day.

There is every indication that within a few days the normal tasks of daily round will be resumed. The process of intersecting the country with a chain of highways continues unabated. China is turning out a fine lot of young fellows, trained as engineers, efficient and full of enterprise. The spirit of Macadam, Telford and Rennies is abroad in the land. For mechanical genius, and the mastery of detail of construction on public works, is earning for these pioneers the apt term of "the Colossus of the Road."

Steady progress is reported on the Chientang River Bridge construction. The piers and spans become more evident each day. Dr. Mao is the general supervisor of the work and under his direction Hangchow will have a bridge second to none in China.

N. CHINA CONSERVANCY REPORT DENIED

Nanking, Feb. 12.

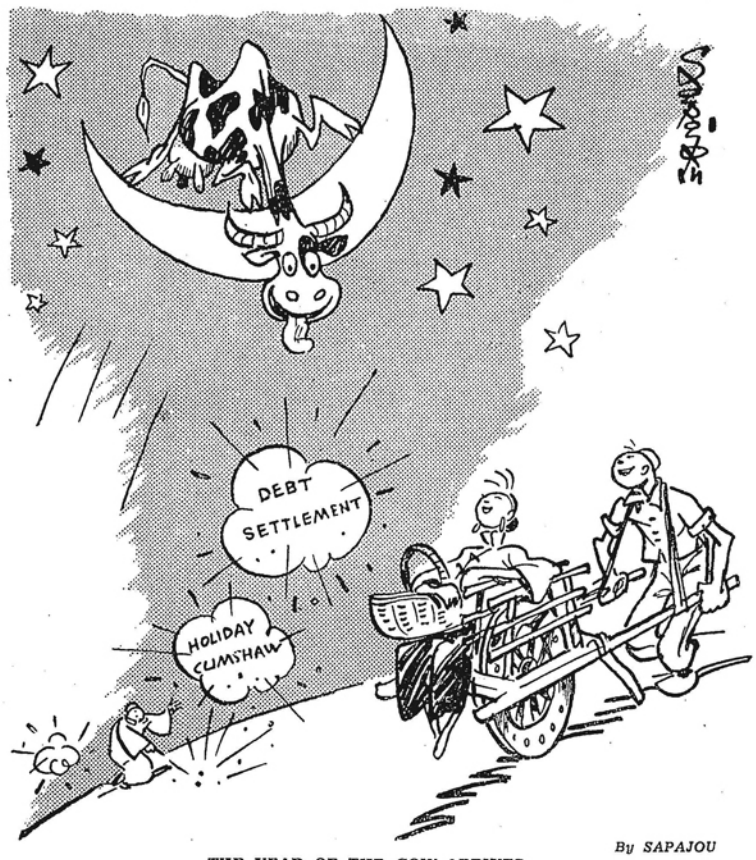
The North China Conservancy Commission to-day denied the previous report that the commission will be taken over by the Hopei Provincial Government in the middle of this month in accordance with the agreement between the two parties.—Central News.

DETAILS OF THE MURDER OF MR. G. NEWSOME

Chengchow, Feb. 9.

With regard to the recent murder of Mr. George Newsome, general manager of the Hsuchang Tobacco Company in Chengchow, it has been established that he was shot to death by a gang of robbers at the loan department in his office, according to Mr. Chin Chi, an expert of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who has just completed his investigation of the case.

This revelation, Mr. Chin said, came about as a result of the recent trials of several suspects held in connection with the murder.—Central News.



By SAPAJOU

THE YEAR OF THE COW ARRIVES

OPIUM STOCKS TO BE PURCHASED

Supplementing Government Monopoly

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Chungking, Feb. 7.

A meeting of financiers and anti-opium officials was held in Chungking a few days ago, and it was decided that a financial group, which is to be named Lichi, should be organized by the Provincial Bank of Szechuen together with seven other commercial banks; this combine will endeavour to raise $4,500,000, and this amount, plus $500,000 which the Provincial Government will contribute, is to be used to purchase all stocks now in the hands of individual traders in the province. The purchases are to be effected within six months, at a monthly minimum purchase of 3,000 piculs.

This group will supplement the activities of the government opium monopoly, which has been formed by the provincial authorities with a view to securing complete control of all opium in Szechuen. Mr. Liu Hangsen, Commissioner of Finance, and Mr. Tang Hua, who was recently appointed head of the Szechuen Anti-Opium Administration, were made presidents of the Lichi combine, and two bankers, Messrs. Wu Shou-tung and Kang Hsin-tse, its managers. The contract, consisting of eleven articles of association drawn up by the group of the Anti-Opium Administration, have received the approval of the Szechuen government.

Rice Shortage

Rice shortage in the province continues to engage the attention of the authorities. In connection with the house erected on the sand bar below Hai Tang Chi, over 1,500 beggars receive two meals a day, each meal consisting of either a bowl of "dry rice" or two bowls of rice gruel. The daily amount of rice of be distributed by the house has been fixed at 20 piculs, so that any increase in the number of beggars means a corresponding reduction in the amount of food handed out per person.

At present, however, between six and eight beggars die daily, so "no high increase in their number is expected." For the food they receive, the beggars are expected to learn to dig for gold sand along the river bank, to repair the roads to make sandals out of straw.

A large gathering of all types and classes of people was held in Chungking last week in connection with the increases in the price of rice and three resolutions were adopted; firstly, that the Provincial Government should be asked to prohibit the stopping of all down-bound rice shipments by the districts along the big and small rivers leading to Chungking; secondly, that a Rice Price Appraisal Committee should be formed to restrict the out-of-hand raising of prices by dealers; and thirdly, that the 20,000 piculs of rice due in Ichang shortly must be sent up to this port as soon as possible.

"Scrip" for Teachers

So short of funds were the primary schools of the Chikiang District, Third Section, at the end of the present term that they were forced to issue promissory notes to the teachers in lieu of cash payments for salaries covering the last half of the year. Most of the teachers, therefore, found themselves in difficulties, for not only did they not have any money to get home again, but were unable to make any provision for their families for the Chinese New Year.

The wood oil market in Wanshien is quiet, the sole purchase being about 10,000 piculs ten days ago. The price of the commodity is slowly going up, because of a falling-off in the amount of wood oil in stock due to difficulties in transportation caused by a drop in the water-level of the various routes. The price of wood oil in Hochan has dropped to about $39 a picul, with buyers very scarce, and the markets at Chuhsien and Suining have also come to a standstill. It is thought that this is only of a temporary nature.

Weiyuan Coal Stocks

Most of the coal supplied to Tseliutsing's salt-making industry comes from Weiyuan, which produces large quantities of the fuel. Business depressions at Tseliutsing, combined with the proposed manufacture of the salt by electricity, plus a hold-up caused by the low water levels prevailing along the transporation routes, has resulted in the piling up of an enormous quantity of coal in Weiyuan.

HUNAN EXPORT OF TUNG OIL

Eighteen Millions Worth Shipped Abroad

Nanking, Feb. 13.

Hunan exported $18,000,000 worth of tung oil during 1936, according to Gen. Ho Chien, Chairman of Hunan provincial government who arrived here from Hankow by plane yesterday afternoon.

Gen. Ho, who is attending the Third Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang next Monday, also revealed that Hunan's rice crop reached a record yield last year. To relieve the rice shortage in Kwangtung, large quantities of the grain have been shipped to the southern province, Gen. Ho said. The bumper harvest last autumn, according to the Hunan chairman, has accelerated the reconstruction enterprises launched by the provincial administration.—Central News.

MILD WINTER IN TAICHOW

Trees and Shrubs Already Sprouting

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Taichow, Ku., Feb. 8.

The winter in Taichow hsien has been one of the mildest in recent years and as a result the trees and shrubs are beginning to sprout. Some anxiety has been expressed by those who are of the opinion that a severe winter means a good crop. The idea that cold weather destroys insects that feed on the crops is quite generally held in this section. How these people reconcile this notion with the exuberance of the vegetation in the tropics is not explained.

A sad death occurred here yesterday in the family of Dr. Chu Heoan one of the prominent western doctors of the city. The daughter-in-law of Dr. Chu, who was married only four months ago, was the victim of scarlet fever as report goes. Dr. Chu himself has been ill for some weeks and unable to attend to the duties of his profession with any regularity.

There are rumours that the motor road from Taichow to the Yangtze is to be paved with rock. This will be a boon beyond the hopes of many for Taichow with an all weather road and an easy means of communication during all weathers will be entirely changed.

The approach of the New Year has crowded the streets with eager faces. New clothes, new incense and new toys remind one that the hold of the "old new year" on the hearts of the people is by no means broken. The effort to foster the Western calendar and Western business methods may have made some progress but it can by no stretch of the imagination be thought to have been accomplished. Shanghai, Nanking and other large centres may lead the way for Kiangsu Province, but they are considerably in advance of the rural areas.

Missionary Appointment

The missionary community enjoyed a visit lately from Dr. P. F. Price of Nanking. Dr. Price is one of the few missionaries of the Presbyterian Church who has been honoured by being chosen as Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church. Of course the conferring of this honour upon Dr. Price is of great gratification to the Presbyterian Mission in China not only because the members of the mission hold Dr. Price in high regard but also because the selection of a missionary for this office has, we hope, the promise of renewed interest in the cause of foreign missions. Along with others the American missionary has needed none to advise him that a depression was holding sway in America.

KASHING OBSERVES NEW YEAR

Merchants Rejoice Because of Better Business

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kashing, Che., Feb. 11.

Last night as the Lunar Year passed, the shops with few exceptions had shrines at the rear with the usual food offering on display. Fire-crackers came back in use for the preceding days with occasional fusilades, specially at midnight and daylight. The railway, postal, yamen and other government functions went on as usual. Factories and labour guilds allow a few days holiday, while schools are open with penalties for non-attendance in support of the government effort to observe the universal new year. Shop clerks went off to their homes with a bonus to spend short holidays.

A report of business for the year in a local paper shows the large majority of firms earned expenses and some prospered. Sales of rice, saltfish, new cloth and general merchandise were good, second-hand clothing not so good and pawn-shops had a smaller clientele because the newly-opened banks allow loans on farm produce at lower rates of interest. The through cars from Hangchow to Nanking viâ the Kashing and Soochow short line are usually crowded.

Owing to its strategic position, Kashing, a backdoor to Shanghai, a frontdoor to Hangchow and a sidedoor to Soochow is becoming an important military station. High commanding officers make frequent inspections and movements of troops are considerable at times. The equipment and behaviour of the soldiers has improved very much over former times. Complaints against them are rare.

A few days ago, a lady was shopping on the main street. While looking at some goods with her purse on the counter, a boy snatched it and ran. A clerk followed and caught him. He had extracted the money and thrown the purse into a canal. At police court the boy confessed to membership in a group of five, the oldest seventeen, the youngest nine years of age. They operated in schools, residences and shops, being well acquainted and unsuspected. Their parents are much distressed and the police puzzled as to reform measures. Moral instruction given at schools is not sufficient without adequate home restraint and better incentives. While Boy Scouts and Girl Guides have done much to elevate youth, no little remains to be done.

Anti-Air Raid Preparations

The hospital here has fewer cases of slave-girls brought in after cruel mistreatment by heartless owners. By official order, exposed walls, once white or glaring in colour, are now black or deep gray as a preparation against possible air raids.

Overloading and overcrowding of passenger boats during the days preceding the Spring Festival caused several serious accidents. Among the worst was that reported by the "North-China Daily News" Huchow correspondent near Pingwang. One of the survivors passing through Kashing said that as the launch sank, he broke through the cabin glass floated to the surface and was rescued by a small fishing boat. His account says additional passengers came on board after the boat started from Huchow, thus probably increasing the number of persons drowned.

As one travels round the market towns and villages of this part of China, the impression grows that the shopkeepers are more cheerful and the people more confident than during last year. More currency is changing hands, change is made more quickly and parcels carried in more variety. Women are more stylish, but men have less time to look at them.

ITALIAN CONSULATE IN CANTON OPENED

Canton, Feb. 8.

Dr. W. Altenburg, German Consul-General in Canton, was elected Doyen of the Foreign Consular Body here.

The Italian Consulate was formally opened here to-day.—Central News.

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TEN MONTHS IN HAND OF BANDITS

Farther J. C. Burns Suffers from Hunger, Fatigue, Illness and Brutality: Released in November

Having been held captive by bandits in Manchoukuo for nearly ten months, the Rev. J. C. Burns is publishing in "The Field Afar," monthly magazine of the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America, an account of the hardships which he suffered. The appended abridged version is released through the courtesy of the press services of the China Synodal Commission, Peiping.

"Father, it means the loss of my head, but I cannot kill you. We must leave you. The soldiers are after us and we do not know where our companions are. . . .Father's strength is not sufficient to go with us....We have no food with us and he will die of exposure . . . I do not want the Shenfu (Father) to die. I believe the Shenfu when he says he has no hate for me. We must run. If we do not, the soldiers will kill us, so we go and the Shenfu can return home. I beg the Shenfu to ask his God to protect me. I too do not want to die. I want to go home and see my old mother."

Such were the words which the captain of the bandits addressed to me as I lay on the ground in a wooded hillside for the tenth consecutive day.

I recall seeing the bandits disappear over the hilltop. My catechist Mr. Wu, turned to me and said, "They are gone, Father, we go home." For some time, perhaps several days —just how long I do not recall—we wandered about the woods, with strength and food insufficient, cold and sick from hunger and exposure, seeking a path and hoping that we were going in the general direction of Tunghwa.

The dawn of Sunday found us on the edge of the forest, a footpath before us. As the sun set that day, we came to a hamlet of 20 or 30 homes, our food down to a handful of roasted corn. Here we inquired what town was at the foot of the hill before us and were told it was Liutaokou, five miles from where we were. We further inquired whether there were any bandits or soldiers between the hamlet and Liutaokou, fearing lest we should meet either group.

Cared for by Officer

Informed that there were neither soldiers nor bandits in the neighbourhood and strengthened by the knowledge that help was near, we pushed on, arriving at the gates of the town at 11 o'clock Sunday night. We were hailed by the sentry. I being unable to speak, my companion replied, "The Tunghwa Shenfu has come back," but the soldier, doubting that I had returned, stated he could not open the gate. Wu's answer to this was, "Please quickly tell your superior officer that the Father is outside."

The sentry immediately informed the officer, who hurriedly came with other soldiers. These, having mounted the wall and made certain that we were alone, opened the smaller gate. One soldier came out and, after searching us for weapons, admitted me to the yard and brought me to the commanding officer, who quickly arose and came forward to greet me....Realizing that we were cold and hungry, he issued orders to prepare some food and brought us to his private quarters, where he showed us every kindness and consideration.

The second day the buses arrived and I lost for the time my faithful companion Wu, who was detained for further questioning as to the bandits. At the gates of Tunghwa, I found that the authorities had prepared a carriage for me, as they feared the bus trip had been too cold. As the carriage approached the station, I sighted the familiar cassock, which told me that I was home. Unable to speak, I stumbled from the carriage and fell into the welcome arms of Fathers O'Donnell and Comber. The authorities informed me that they had prepared a room at the hospital, where they wished me to stay for a few days to receive whatever medical attention I might require. Two days later I was turned over to the American Consul, was taken to the Mission and welcomed by our Christian people. It was exactly nine months and ten days since the date of my capture.

Vivid Details of Capture

The details of my capture are still vividly before me. On February 5, at about 9 a.m. a man came to the Mission and informed our catechist, Mr. Chiu, that there was an old couple five miles away who were dying and had called for the priest. I found that they were not recorded on the mission books and informed the messenger of this. He replied that they had only recently moved to Tunghwa from the town of Linkiang. I immediately prepared to leave with the catechists Wu and Chiu and informed the authorities that we were going on a sick call to the village of Hsiaomiaokou.

Learning that there were no bandits on the road, Wu had gone on to the home of the couple. As our carriage proceeded, we noticed groups of farmers on their way to market and all seemed peaceful. Suddenly we were hailed from the rear by a group of those whom we had supposed to be peasants. Revolvers drawn, they immediately surrounded the carriage, asking who I was. When informed that I was the Shenfu from Tungwa, they quickly mounted the carriage and, taking the reins, beat the horses forward.

In Bandits' Hands

We came to the house where the old couple were supposed to be Outside I could see Wu leaning against his bicycle, awaiting us. I motioned to him to run, fearing that he also might be taken, but, faithful companion that he was and seeing that we were in the hands of bandits, he moved over in front of the carriage. I might mention that, on the morning of the sick call, I had just arisen from a sick bed.

When the carriage stopped, another group came from the house, surrounded us and Wu with drawn revolvers, searched us and took everything we had....I was placed on a sled which they had prepared and we again moved onward, Wu and Chiu being forced to walk behind. The messenger who had come to the Mission was not bound and went on his way unhindered. I then realized that the sick call was false.

They pushed on over field and hill in the mountain passes until shortly after sunset when we reached their cabin.

At this time the bandits numbered fifteen. An hourly watch was established. Three men were charged to guard me and the others retired. It could not have been 9 o'clock that night when an alarm was given that soldiers were in the vicinity....They immediately arose and ordered me to march onward with them. We pushed on in snow waist deep to the top of a mountain, where we spent the night until assured that the soldiers had withdrawn. We then returned to the cabin. While some slept, I, sick, exhausted, cold and hungry, lay upon the kang. But that day, when soldiers again appeared in the vicinity, we went again to the mountain top. We spent that night sleping in the open in a heavy snow storm. With the approach of dawn, the bandits conferred among themselves and decided that they must move on. It being impossible here to proceed by sled, I was obliged to go on foot ten miles.

Farmer's Wife Intercedes

Morning brought us to a farm house. They despatched one of their men to a town to buy what food he could for me. They planned on awaiting my recovery in this place and told me that when I was able to proceed they would take me to their leader. We spent ten days in this home. I noticed the farmer's wife frequently pleaded with the bandits to let me go, saying she knew the Tunghwa Shenfu was a good man, that he was always helping poor people when they were sick; but they replied that their orders were to bring me to their leader and that they had no power to free me.

Two days later the captain returned with another group of fifteen men who, he told me, would take me to the leader as he himself had to return to his territory. Here I noticed that the bandits who had kidnapped me wore the plain clothes of the farmer while the new group wore uniforms. The latter also lacked the apparent consideration which the former had shown me. Once again we moved on from sunset to dawn. Much of this trip was made through brooks and in snow waist deep. Often falling, breaking through the ice, stumbling in the dark over ridges and through underbrush, we came to a deserted cabin in the woods 50 miles from Tunghwa. Here again we were without food, with nothing but my old "friend", hot water.

Ill with Pneumonia

Lying on the cold kang, generally exhausted, I fell asleep only to awaken with chills and fever and a deep congestion in the chest which gave every indication that I probably had pneumonia. This condition lasted for over two weeks. After this period, recovered somewhat, I inquired when I could see their leader. They told me that his territory was surrounded by soldiers and that they could not take me to him but that he would later come himself to see me. Whenever, during the nine months, I inquired when their leader would come, their replay was always, "by and by."

In this new locality, we settled down to the normal life of the bandits. Day followed day for over two months. The cabin was constantly clouded with smoke; holes in the walls and roof through which cold winds entered made sleep impossible. Daily three men were detailed to watch me, one sleeping on either side of me and one on the ground. The kang while cold at night, was like a furnace in the daytime. The section allotted to me furnished less than five feet of room for my five feet eleven inches. Half of this section was somewhat elevated so that, when sleeping, I was in a half sitting, half reclining position.

With the approach of spring, the thawing of the snow brought water from the hillside through one side of the cabin so that for days at a time the interior of the cabin had all the appearances of a pig pen.

Attempted Escape

If I recall rightly, it was April 26. Several of the bandits having departed for a camp nearby, but four men were left with us. Three were playing cards, while the other, less vigilant than usual, dozed off. I, sitting on a stump outside the cabin, said to Wu, "This is our chance," and Wu replied, "Let's go!" He stood near the door looking into the cabin and motioned to me that all was well. I entered the woods less than 50 feet from the cabin and continued on, thinking that Wu was behind me. I had perhaps not gone a quarter of a mile when I found that the snow in the woods had not thawed. I was again in snow above my knees. The short distance I had gone told me that I still lacked strength to run or walk and that I would quickly be overtaken. At this time, the sun, which had been bright, disappeared behind the clouds and a sudden snowstorm arose, so that I could not see 20 feet ahead of me. To venture further into the woods in the blinding storm would result in our being lost and we would die of hunger. Before me I saw a hole in the foot of a tree. I squeezed into this, hoping that the storm would pass and that perhaps, with the coming of night, I could push on.

I realized as well that Wu and I were separated. Knowing his recapture would mean his death, I prayed that, should he be retaken, I also would be found, hoping thus to save his life. I had hardly finished my prayer when one of the bandits passed before me and was gone again. I repeated my prayer and as I uttered the last word a shout rang out from behind me, "Come out of there!" I looked, and there stood one of the band with his revolver directed upon me. I came out. Commanding me to "go back," he shouted to inform the others that he had found me. Upon re-entering the cabin, I found Wu bound hand and foot to a pillar, his rosary hanging from his hands, his lips moving in prayer. The captain, Chang Te-tsai, informed me that had I not been found Wu's head would have been sent to the Mission and then I knew that my prayer had been answered.

Captive not Punished

Still, no punishment was meted out to me except that I was more closely watched. My captors were informed that should I get away their heads would be taken. With this knowledge they became more vigilent and showed a more brutal side of their nature. They ceased to concern themselves greatly as to whether my food was sufficient or not.

Conversation with Wu was practically impossible; their hate for him was much in evidence, but still they listened to my pleading not to punish him. They took the ropes from him during the day, but at night he was made secure.

We remained here perhaps a week while they arranged to remove me to a new location.

When word was received that the house was prepared, we were again moved. We came to what was to be our summer home and here I found that a new band had been placed over us. The hillside had been cleared of brush and a variety of crops and vegetables had already been planted. We settled down to a monotonous routine.

Funds from Opium

This house was the home of a Major Wei Te-tsang. During the six months we spent there, I learned one means of their support. Their farmer friends grew poppies and gave them the crude opium in large quantities. This was divided and each officer received a cake, the value of which ran from $500 to $1,000. This served as a means of exchange whenever they wished to pay for their goods. In cases where they could avoid paying, their principle was to take the goods and refuse to give the money asked.

Except for two of Tsang Ke-tsang's men, I saw no one smoking opium. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that Major Wei had prohibited its use and severely punished any of his men who disobeyed.

Here also I found I was not their only hostage. Two lads, twelve and fifteen years old, were brought to the camp and were ordered to wait upon the officers and their wives. I learned that in the band there were ten of these lads, the youngest eleven, the oldest sixteen. How long they had been with the bandits, I do not know.

I learned from hearsay that $5,000,000 had been demanded and that, even though this amount was given, it would not bring me home. I was likewise informed at this time that the Pope did not want me; America did not want me; Manchoukuo did not want me. I was told not to think of home. I realized that they were trying to break me as they had broken the spirit of their boy captives.

Expressed Desire to Kill

Through the last four months there was a steady change of attitude. While not at any time showing any love or consideration for me, these men now showed but contempt, and this, as the days passed, grew into hate and the often expressed desire to kill. My every action was mocked; my words were rejected.

Sleep was impossible, due to the two guards beside me sleeping in such a manner that their heads would be practically on my shoulders while their bodies were stretched across mine. Card-playing and gambling, which up to now had been but periodical, became their everyday schedule. Not infrequently, a game begun in the evening would be carried on through the night with perhaps an hour's rest before breakfast, then through another day and again another night. The game was always played on the kang, rendering it impossible for me to stretch out, so that I was left day and night sleeping as best I could, sitting against the wall. Should I doze, I would usually awaken to find one of my guards screeching his version of some native song into my ears.

There were a few times, however, when my guards did not sleep so close to me, for, one night, as I slept, I was back again in my school days. Several of us were wrestling, when suddenly I was awakened by a shout and found a guard's wrist in my hand and himself doubled back upon the kang and crying "he is killing me," the others meantime alert with revolvers drawn. I tried my best to assure them that one does not know what he does in his sleep, but it was to no avail. This particular guard became my enemy. Still, fearing the attempt might be repeated, he gave me more room to sleep.

In general, life became more difficult. My companion Wu, serving as my cook, also had his duties increased at this time, for, Major Wei found the bread which Wu was baking quite delightful eating. When a loaf was baked, or rather burnt into some sort of consistency, the Major would immediately order Wu to bring it to him. What I would eat in three days he would consume in one meal. Even when on the road, he would despatch a man or two with orders to bring back bread.

Tormented by Vermin

Throughout the entire captivity, insect life, primarily lice, was most annoying. Even when I was able to shake my bodyguard off, the biting of the vermin prohibited sleep. There was scarcely an inch of me that was not bitten. While awake I might refrain from scratching, but in my sleep this was the usual procedure and this broke the skin and caused the bites to develop into sores. I could obtain relief after several hours by killing my vermin friends, and I would then settle down, thinking to rest for the night, only to find my guard, who likewise was covered with the parasites, taking off his shirt and, while remarking that there were too many to kill, simply shaking his clothes over me. He would then turn over and sleep while I would spend the night in misery.

Later local soldiers entered the vicinity and fighting became the daily routine. Lest the soldiers should sight the smoke, no fires were permitted during the day; hence, no meals. Long before sunrise we were taken deeper into the woods where we sat or reclined on the ground, returning again at night to the rain sodden cabin—not to sleep—for, my captors, fearing the soldiers, watched and played cards. Some food would be prepared during the night but I was generally too exhausted to eat. There was nothing now but bread and milk for me, while their food was principally wheat pancake. This routine continued for perhaps twelve days when soldiers were sighted coming over the range of mountains upon which our cabin was located. We were immediately rushed into the woods and hidden in the underbrush. When darkness came, the watch informed us that soldiers were at the foot of the hill. They apparently had established themselves for the night, for I could see the smoke from their camp fire.

And then we heard steps coming up the hill from the camp. We crouched and waited; I was surrounded by my captors, revolvers and rifles upon me. I peered into the darkness and saw a lone officer coming forward not more than a quarter of a mile below us. He stopped some fifteen feet in front of us and listened. He must have known someone was there and must have heard the coughs of one of the bandits, but in the dark he could not see us. To speak, to give any informative sign, would mean death for this officer and myself —and so he passed on. Within a few minutes he returned and again stopped and listened. Then he went down the hill to his camp, while we remained motionless on the damp snowy ground for several hours.

When the bandits felt assured that the soldiers had settled down for the night, we arose and were driven on up and down hills.

As morning dawned we approached a neighbouring bandit camp. The advance guard went forward to give the pass-word, returning immediately with orders to advance. The captain went; a short conversation was held in loud voices, in the course of which a code was apparently used which informed my guard that the soldiers were near; that the camp was dangerous and that we must run at once.

"Shall I Kill Him?"

We immediately turned about again into the woods, dropping whatever baggage could be dispensed with, and drove on throughout that day and far into the night. The advance guard stopped frequently to enable us to catch up with them. As soon as we reached them, they would push on again, so there was no rest for me. It was 48 hours since I had last been permitted to rest. Weakened generally through lack also of food, I now stumbled and fell more frequently, words I had heard but occasionally before now ringing constantly in my ears—"shall I kill him?"

The night of this third day a deserted cabin was sighted on an adjoining hill and a decision was made to pass the night there. I was too weary and exhausted to sleep. Long before dawn we were again awakened and once more plowed on to the mountain top. Now the entire group, held back by my ability to maintain their speed, were demanding my death lest the soldiers should overtake them. For some reason which I do not know, Captain Chang would answer—"Wait a while; just hit him now."

Day followed day for two weeks while we passed from one shelter of trees to another, stumbling to the top of one hill only to find another and higher mountain before us.

One day in mid-winter the captain looked at me. I raised my eyes to his. He stepped before me and, apparently not wishing that I should know of what they spoke, said:—"Shenfu, let your heart be at ease. To-morrow we shall reach a house where you can eat, warm yourself and rest. I have just sent a letter to my commander, Wang Feng-ke, and within two weeks you will return home. Do not worry." I knew these words of the Captain to be untrue, for I had heard their conversation with the words "kill him" ringing in my ears day and night for the past weeks. I knew also that he could neither read nor write; that no messenger had either come or left us during the last month.

The following few days seemed to pass more quickly, for the end seemed near and we prayed and trusted in Mary, our Mother, that after this our exile She would show us Her Divine Son.

Again the argument among the men and as I prayed I recalled my companion Wu's words, "Do not kill the Shenfu—do not kill the Shenfu." I do not recall all their conversation, for I prayed, as death seemed very near, when Wu came and placed his hands upon my shoulder and said, "Shenfu, Captain Chang wishes to speak to you; we are going home." With these words Wu stepped aside; Captain Chang stood before me and addressed me in those words with which this story begins.

$1,000,000 RANSOM DEMANDED

Mystery of Disappearance of Railway Official

Peiping, Feb. 3.

According to a Chinese press dispatch from Tientsin, the authorities of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway administration have received a telegram demanding $1,000,000 for the release of Mr. Sun Chun-hsuan, assistant chief accountant of the mechanical department of the railway, who has been missing since Wednesday night. The telegram says that if the money is not provided within a week, the kidnappers threaten to kill Mr. Sun.

It is further reported that the Chinese authorities in Tientsin have arrested a suspect.

Mystery still shrouds the kidnapping of Mr. Sun, who was abducted by three strangers in front of the administration building of the railway as he was about to leave his office on Wednesday afternoon. He has no family in Tientsin and can hardly be considered a man of means. He is 31 years of age and is a native of Tsungming, Kiangsu. It is believed in Chinese circles that the kidnapping has a political motive.—Reuter.

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AIR RAID PRACTICE IN TAIYUAN

Sham Battle by Nanking Aeroplanes: Large Road-Building Programme

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Taiyuan, Feb. 2.

Great pains have been taken by the authorities in Taiyuan to give detailed instruction to students, shops and residents, what to do in case of air raids either by day or by night. Many students having being taught preventive factors were sent to the street corners to tell the crowds of the plans and just what should be done should the city be attacked.

Printed pamphlets and leaflets have been distributed by the thousands. Three days in January were set for demonstrations of sham attacks. The whistle of the electric light plant situated near the centre of the city signalled the coming of the bombers 20 minutes before they arrived, so that shops could all be closed and people could reach proper shelter and places of duty.

Soon the whir of the motors was heard in the distance which changed to a roar as the five big planes from Nanking flew in formation round the city. On the streets below all was quiet, all traffic was stopped, shop windows were barred and only here and there a man on duty. Immediately after the bombers left trucks of soldiers rushed to several parts of the city, more policemen were despatched to strategic places, while Red Cross ambulances and service units darted here and there to care for and gather up the wounded. Other civilians assigned to duty with proper badges were permitted on the streets.

Night raids were very similar. Lights of all kinds were put out shortly after the signal. The roaring of the plane in the moonlit sky was not a pleasant sound. By the two small red and green lights it was seen soaring above the city, dropping lighted torches which extinguished themselves before reaching the house roofs. Each of these raids lasted from one to two hours. As Taiyuan was bombed several years ago these sham attacks seemed quite real to many of the residents.

At the present time it is reported that troops from the Sian section are passing through the western border of Shansi along the Yellow River on their way to Suiyuan, perhaps as a part of the negotiations over the Sian trouble.

Road-Building Programme

Large plans for road building in Shanghi are under way for 1937. Provincial authorities hope to have 8,000 li of motor roads built by the end of the year branching out into many hsien. Each man of a village is to be required to give five days free labour for roadbuilding and the National Government is to furnish money and materials for bridges and possibly for the surveying in places. Thousands of rubber-tired carts which men can pull have been ordered—these made by building a wooden frame on motor car axles. The ball and roller bearings make for easy draft.

Three men can pull twelve tons here in the city. In Taiyuan these carts have almost totally replaced the steel-tired carts drawn by mules. The labour is heavy and looks like slavery to see men doing the heavy work that animals should do, yet it gives them a means of earning a livelihood and at the present time these cart pullers receive more than most of the rickshaw pullers in the city. They are beginning to use mules to draw these rubber-tired carts and it is hoped that men will find other more suitable ways to make a living.

Bus companies on the north road are doing good business, as the Tungpu Railway has not been completed to Tatung. Within the past few months 24 new buses and lorries were bought and now are plying between Taiyuan and Tatung. Twelve more of these motor vehicles have been ordered. Dodges and Chevrolets seem to be the most popular.

Return from Furlough

Drs. Menzies and Elizabeth Clow with their two children, having just returned from furlough in Scotland, spent the Christmas holidays with their mother and sister, Mrs. Jessie and Dr. Nellie Clow of this city, before returning to their work at Sian. Because of the disturbed conditions in Sian their colleagues prefer them not to return until the situation there is more peaceful.

Mrs. F. W. Price and daughter, Phyllis, left Taiyuan on January 22 for furlough in Wales where she will join her three sons. Mrs. Price had the misfortune of cracking her ankle bone while in Peiping and was in the German Hospital for a few days, but she intends to not delay her sailing and will journey to Shanghai with her leg in plaster of Paris. Donald Myers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Minor M. Myers, went to Peiping P.U.M.C., during the winter school vacation for a corrective operation to stimulate bone growth in one of his legs. Being a newly devised operation the result will be watched with interest by even the non-medical profession.

Taiyuan's Y.M.C.A. Associate General Secretary, Mr. S. A. Chou, has gone to Suiyuan for two months work among the soldiers under the auspices of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. which is sponsoring that undertaking. From reports the work is starting off in a satisfactory way with excellent co-operation from General Fu Tso-yi and other officials. The bitter and extremely cold weather is a big handicap to those from farther south.

The Y.W.C.A. of Taiyuan in an effort to raise funds to help the Suiyuan soldiers enlisted the co-operation of the local dramatic society in planning for several public programmes. The artistes did their part well in entertaining, and through the Association's proper advertising and the community responded splendidly, practically filling a large cinema hall several times. The sale of tickets above expenses amounted to about $1,100. This was a gratifying demonstration of the keen interest Taiyuan people have in their fellows in Suiyuan.

Sporting Season

Big game shooting parties have found this a good season for wild pigs in the territory west of Fenchow. A few persons killed more of those wild quadrapeds than they actually wanted to bring out while the villagers were highly pleased to help find the pigs and to have them killed. They are great crop destroyers, and with no suitable fire arms the peasants themselves are at a decided disadvantage in dealing with molesters.

TOKYO GENDAMES AND RADIO CASE

Danish Subject Freed but Under Surveillance

Yokohama, Feb. 12.

The short-wave radio set which yesterday caused the arrest of Mr. J. S. Jordan, Danish subject, with his wife and a Japanese maid, was seized by gendarmes at the Jordan home, it was learned to-day. The authorities, it was also understood, have examined files in the office of the Standard Oil Co., by whom Mr. Jordan is employed, to determine whether the radio was used for business messages.

The American Consulate made an inquiry of the prefectural governor, who said that the case was in the hands of the gendarmes and not the police, and that he was unable to give particulars of the case. The consulate thereupon reported to the Embassy in Tokyo.

The procurator had taken no action against Mr. Jordan at a late hour to-night, however, and the Standard Oil Co. had filed no complaint. The company, it was understood, will not interfere in the case. The American Embassy at Tokyo was keeping abreast of all developments, however.

The gendarmes, it was understood, are prepared to push the case, warning that it has been known that there are many illegal radio sets in Japan. Mr. Jordan, who was released after his arrest yesterday, must remain at his home pending a decision by the public prosecutor to bring charges or not. It was understood that Mr. Jordan's set was equipped solely for receiving but if it was used for commercial purposes the offence is likely to be more serious.

Newspapers have recently urged the Government to permit all-wave radio sets for reception of foreign programmes.

Mr. Jordan and his wife are technically under the surveillance of the American Embassy, where it is understood that he will report on Saturday.—United Press.

MITSUBISHI MINE CO. INDICTED

Criminal Negligence Charge for Mine Disaster

Tokyo, Feb. 13.

The Mitsubishi Mining Company, controlled by the vast Mitsubishi interests, was yesterday formally charged by the Government with criminal negligence, in connection with last year's Osaruzawa mine tragedy.

More than 300 people perished and hundreds of others were injured on November 20 last when the bank of a containing tank of the Osaruzawa Copper Mines collapsed, burying the villages in the valley below under a blanket of corrosive, poisonous, semi-liquid mud. On December 22 another breach in the wall brought death to eight and injuries to 36.—Domei.

AN AMOY SHIPPING SWINDLE

Chinese Passengers Pay Exorbitant Prices

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Amoy, Feb. 2.

Military government in Amoy is gradually being subordinated to civil rule and instances of these new forces at work occurred during the week. The future of China, to a great extent, will lie in the quality of officials who are appointed to responsible positions.

Amoy is fortunate in having a Mayor who has the interest and welfare of the community at heart and who also has the qualities frequently lacking in the responsible officials of the country: disinterestedness, initiative and a sense of the responsibility.

Emigrants leaving for the Holland East Indies and Malaya have long been the victims of unscrupulous ticket-brokers especially since the quota system has been in force between these places and Amoy. The cost of a quota ticket, to an emigrant proceeding to Singapore from Amoy, has been, up to the end of January this year, $120. But the amount that the shipping companies receive for this ticket is $55. Travellers who have British, Netherlands passports or certificates of nationality pay $45 for what is known as a non-quota ticket.

The custom of the shipping companies has been to allow their ticket brokers one quota ticket for an arranged number of non-quota tickets that they sell. The result is that frequently non-quota tickets are sold at a price less than their cost to the shipping companies in order to procure as many quota tickets as possible. These are disposed of only at an enormous figure in order that the brokers may recover their losses and make a profit. At Swatow the cost of a quota ticket to Singapore is $80, and Amoy brokers have more than once taken the full Amoy cost of the ticket and sent the emigrant on to Swatow to get his ticket there.

Some time ago a number of simple country people, on their way to Singapore, were left stranded and starving at Swatow, and their condition was the subject of communication between the Mayors' offices of the two cities. Last week the same thing occurred when 110 emigrants, on their way south, were left behind at Swatow after having paid through the nose for their passage to the Straits.

The Mayor approached H. M. and the Netherland Consuls suggesting that some scheme might be devised and regulations drawn up to defeat the machinations of these ticket brokers. This was imperative for, with increasing prosperity in Malaya, the quota number of immigrants per month, allowed to enter that country, was raised as from February 1, by 1,000.

The result of the Mayor's efforts are that this arrangement will in future regulate the purchase of steamship-tickets by Chinese proceeding to the south.

Sourabaya Victim Released

The officer commanding troops in the Tongan district referred to the Chairman of the Provincial Government, at Foochow, for instructions regarding the employment of a notorious bandit in that district, Yeh Kin-chi, who had come to the city to sue for pardon and employment. A fellow bandit, Chen Kang, had joined the National Army and sent word to Yeh advising him to do the same. Yeh was doubtful of the reception he would receive and hesitated; then orders came to attack him and his gang in the hills. A fight followed in which nine bandits were killed and four captives were found and released. Among those released was the son of a merchant in Sourabaya, ten years old, who was being held for ransom.

Necessity drove Yeh to follow the advice of his bandit friend to plead for mercy. He came to Tongan, with a follower and his secretary, early in the week, to consult with the Commanding Officer, but failed to find him as he ahd come to Amoy. When the O.C. returned, he immediately surrounded and filled the hotel with soldiers and sent to Foochow for instructions. He was ordered to arrest the bandit, as no sign had been shown of any regret for his misdeeds.

The captives he had had in his power were not released by him, but only gained their liberty through the efforts of the military forces sent against him. The officer was ordered to place him under arrest. The three were taken under guard to the judicial chambers for examination.

Yeh was left alone in an ante-room, his two companions being called away, and as he had not been deprived of his arms, he shot the two guards stationed there to watch him, killing one dead and wounding the other seriously. He was met by the sentry stationed outside who having heard the shots, did not wait to make enquiries but shot the escaping bandit, one bullet passing through his heart, another through his head.

WOMAN UNDERMINES IRREGULARS

How Wang Ying's Men Were Led to Surrender

Kweisui, Feb. 13.

The recent surrender of the irregulars under Wang Ying stationed at Nanhaochan on the Suiyuan-Charhar border to the Government side was largely due to the good offices of a woman, Mrs. Wang Hsiu-chih, wife of the commander of the newly-organized 6th Division of the Suiyuan forces, according to information from military circles.

Lieut.-Gen. Wang Hsiu-chih, it was said, had joined Wang Ying for the purpose of espionage among the irregulars. Upon the outbreak of the Suiyuan incident Mrs. Wang opened a drug store in Changpei. Under the cover of her profession she aided her husband in the espionage work and made connections with the Government troops.

Largely through her instigation and arrangements the irregulars deserted Wang Ying and surrendered to the Government side.—Central News.

EXPROPRIATED LAND NOT TO BE TAXED

Nanking, Feb. 13.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the 2nd National Finance Conference, Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Finance, has issued a circular order to the various Provincial and Municipal Governments instructing them to suspend the taxation of land which has been expropriated by the State. Measures should also be devised to pay the landowners for the lard expropriated, the order adds.—Kuo Min.

QUICK POLICE WORK IN PEIPING

Peiping, Feb. 8.

Smart detective work on the part of local police resulted in the arrest of a hold-up man within less than twelve hours after the commission of his crime. Shortly after eight o'clock last evening a man in military uniform called at the house of a former officer under General Ma Fu-Hsiang on Waichiao Pu Chieh. At the point of a revolver he demanded a loan and decamped with $12 in notes, an overcoat and some gold articles.

As soon as the hold-up was reported to the police station on Morrison Street, detectives were set to work. Early this morning the culprit was arresetd near the Yung Ting Men. The man has confessed to the crime.—Reuter.

COLLEGE GRADUATES IN TRAINING

Special Institute for Those Not Employed

Nanking, Feb. 14.

Notwithstanding his manifold duties, General Chiang Kai-shek is concerned about the professional outlet of Chinese college graduates and has inaugurated a special institute for the training of university students who are unable to find employment after they leave school.

The first class, numbering more than 400 students, was recently graduated and sent to different government bureaux to receive practical training for a period of three months.

The Generalissimo hopes that the government organs will give necessary co-operation to these graduates and that if their work is satisfactory during the probation period they will be taken on permanently.

With a view to prepare them for further service, the institute under the guidance of General Chiang emphasizes such subjects as political organization, preparation of official documents and accounting.—Central News.

JAPANESE SHIPS IN DISTRESS

Hakodate, Feb. 14.

S.O.S. signals from four ships were intercepted by local radio stations during the past 48 hours, as a violent snow-storm raged over northern Japan.

All shipping has been paralyzed and scores of craft, mostly small fishing trawlers, imperilled.

All four distressed vessels were caught by the storm in the vicinity of Hachinoe, Aomori Prefecture, on the eastern coast of the main island.

The ferry-boat service between here and Aomori has been suspended for the past two days.—Domei.

LIBRARY FOR PEIPING

Peiping, Feb. 8.

The China International Library at Geneva, founded by Messrs. Li Shih-tseng and Wu Chih-hui, is planning to open a branch in Peiping. Dr. Monlin Chiang, Chancellor of the National Peking University, Mr. Hsu Yung-ming, chancellor of the National Peiping University and other educational leaders, will be asked to serve as directors of the new branch. The library, which has branches in New York City and Shanghai, was formed to promote Chinese and western culture.—Central News.

Get rid of Disfiguring Blemishes this Easy Way

Nothing can be more distracting to a woman than ugly pimples, burning irritations or patches of blackheads or enlarged pores on the face or neck. Some resort to heavy powdering in an effort to hide them; whilst others cause the skin to become muddy-looking, coarse and blemished by using the wrong treatment.

To make your skin clear and healthy, to cleanse clogged facial pores, remove blackheads and pimples and to make your complexion clearer and smoother, use Cuticura.

Cleanse the skin with Cuticura Soap twice a day. Its luxuriant and mildly antiseptic lather is soothing and softening; washes away pore-deep dirt which causes blackheads, enlarged pores and ugly complexion defects.

To rid the skin of pimples, skin outbreaks, rashes or irritations use Cuticura Ointment direct on the affected part before washing with the soap. Its antiseptic action kills germs, soothes and heals and quickly clears the skin.

Cuticura
For Clear Healthy Skin

Sold by all Chemists and Stores. Ask for Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. And for powder use Cuticura Talcum—exceptionally fine and pure, exquisitely perfumed.

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ANNUAL BUGBEAR OF THE MISSIONS

Terrorizing Effect of Statistical Reports: Figures Which Fail to Tell the Truth

By Tibetan

Tachienlu, Dec. 30.

During 1936 missionaries all over China were occupied in different ways: they preached the Gospel, healed the sick, taught the blind, distributed literature, circulated the Scriptures, instructed the young, helped the refugee, translated books, fed the poor, but all make an effort to establish the Kingdom of God in this great land.

In building up the Church of Christ in this young Republic men are devoting their energies to university work, others are engaged in famine relief, while some spend their days among the lepers—all are seeking to spread the principles of the Son of Man.

But when it comes to the last week of 1936 there is a similarity of occupation which can become at times quite terrorizing. Some time in December the Mission, Board Society sends along a missive known in plain language as the Statistical Report for 1936, the details of which have to be very carefully filled in and returned promptly. Anyone with any knowledge of statistical reports of forms is amazed and alarmed at their slow but subtle growth. In the good old days they looked quite innocent documents; now they have assumed proportions that would daze the residents of Somerset House or the Circumlocution Office.

Baffling Reports

These reports and forms have moved from the simple to the complex with a baffling rapidity and like modern account books there is a column for pepper, one for salt and another for mustard. With these modern Statistical Reports, to begin anywhere but at the beginning spells immediate disaster—they are carefully and scientifically arranged and while mistakes occur they are spotted immediately. The omission or inclusion of a repeating decimal might keep the Board of Foreign Missions in the old days working for a year; the new forms are absolutely up-to-date.

I have just been looking at one of these new statistical forms and there are actually 33 separate and different divisions on a single sheet of paper, some of which are as follows: number of church buildings, estimated value, approximate seating capacity, number of church schools, total enrolment, estimated value of buildings and equipment, expense of annual maintenance, membership, contributions for foreign work, contributions for home mission work, contributions for local society work, contributions for young people's work, contributions for local church work, with an item under No. 13 which covers Nos. 18 and 30.

Of course if one kept their yearly accounts along the lines of a statistical report the matter might be comparatively easy by simply sending the account book to the Home Board on Fifth Avenue—the Home Board could then distinguish what was Home, Foreign, Church, Society, old people's and young people's. A clergyman at Home once got the daily temperatures and the Sunday collections all mixed up, but with one of these modern statistical forms this would present difficulties as there are too many columns for collections.

Where the Doctor Throws Things

The idea behind these reports is to see at a glance what progress, if any, has been made during the year. Statistics with the "North-China Herald," Bank of England or the Chinese Post Office are mere child's play to some of these missionary forms, and when they come to include major and minor operations, with or without anaesthetic, local or general, the doctor feels like throwing these reports where he throws a whole lot of other things. If Freud kept a record of his dreams for 50 years no one would be surprised at the present state of the world or the chaos of international affairs.

It would be unwise, however, to infer that all Chinese missionaries regard statistics from the same point of view. There is one little mission in Kiangsi which labours under the impression that statistics are of the devil and avoid all reports regarding their church work as some people regard the plague. But this can hardly be said of Presbyterians, Baptists, a Methodists and Anglicans labouring in China. Many Presbyterian and Baptist missionaries working in China have their desks so arranged that items, concerning their work can be carefully pushed into 33 different pigeon holes and alarming figures produced at a moment's notice.

The efficiency expert is no longer confined to the New York skyscraper: "Let me see, what were the figures last year" and the hand goes automatically into the pigeon hole, and the Chinese foreign missionary can tell you at a glance just where he stands. But can he? And that may account for the word "approximate" in some mission statistics.

A young Christian speaking some years ago at a large gathering in "Figures Never Lie" London told his audience to take their minds off statistics as they in no way represented the true state of the Chinese church; and that is perfectly true. A bishop in a certain district may put down in his yearly report "7,000 communicants" and a closer examination reveals the fact that whole households, including babies, are among the communicants. A young Protestant fills in his statistical report for 1936 and carefully puts down "communicants 100" and firmly believes from his intimate knowledge of them that they are men of true faith in God. And as far as his knowledge of the Chinese church goes he may be perfectly right.

But it is just at this point that he may be quite wrong, unless, of course, he is working on the principle of faith: I was staying in Calcutta and a member of he Cambridge Seven introduced me to what he termed a "red hot church" with 800 members. While the member of the Cambridge Seven remained in Calcutta I enjoyed the fellowship and friendship of some of the Indian pastors but when my friend left for England I was dropped.

Fortunately with the issue of these statistical forms there is usually a covering note to the effect the names of true believers are written in the Lamb's Book of Life, and that local statistics are only asked for as a guide to the growth and progress of the Chinese church. One missionary may focus on quality, another on quantity, while a third may demand both quality and quantity. That statistics are significant and of some value is evidenced by the fact that frequent annual reports will devote some 30-odd pages to reading matter and 70-odd pages to statistics. But statistics, is asserted to be final and absolute—which fortunately they are not—can be quite misleading and erroneous as to what God is actually doing in this great Republic. The words are as true to-day as they were when Christ spoke them long ago, that, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation," or with outward show," as the marginal reading has it.

"The Widow's Mite"

If we take finance statistics what conclusions can we come to? One church in one province in the interior of China with a membership of 32 gave $100 in contributions for a given year, while another church in the same province with a membership of 4,398 believers gave $90 for the same period. Again, one church in one province with a membership of 1,775 gave in one year $2,094, while 87 churches in another province with a membership of 7,611 gave $1,781.38. Yet dare any one say that the church with 32 members which gave $100 gave any more than the church with 4,398 members which gave $90? When Jesus saw the poor widow casting in her two mites He gave a true appraisal of statistics: "This poor widow hath cast in more than they all."

Or take the question of membership or communicants. If we study one of the larger missions operating in China we will discover this fact, if statistics can be termed facts. In two adjoining provinces we have these figures: One station, two missionaries, 4,398 communicants; while in the other province we have, 47 stations, 120 missionaries, and 4,077 communicants. In one province the population is over 14,000,000, and in the other province the population is nearly 48,000,000. What can be adduced from these statistics? Or take again this record: In one province two workers report 4,398 communicants and in the same province 58 workers report 3,213 communicants.

And in both these adjoining provinces mission work was started at practically the some time. Men work on statistics and from them try to deduce certain facts and the International Missionary Council has a record of mission statistics that will be kindly sent on application. If statistics convey anything these figures may again be used as follows: One station, two missionaries, 4,398 communicants; two provinces, 34 stations, 94 missionaries, 4,045 communicants. Is God a respecter of persons and can anyone explain the working of the Almighty? Christ shook the dust off His feet in one place, and yet in another 3,000 souls were added to the church.

Marvellous Power of God

There are mission stations in China, specially in Kiangsi, and among a poor and illiterate country people, where the marvellous power of God is at work, and where the missionary stands in wonder. And there are other provinces in China where the worker pleads with God for his presence and blessing, and the revival he waits for and longs for is long in coming but "God is not unrighteous to forget your work and labour of love"

Or take the statistical reports of any of the Bible Societies working in China. The N.B.S.S. gives some records as follows for last year: Sinkiang, with 6,000,000 people absorbed a total of some 5,447 Scriptures, while Mongolia, with a population of less than 2,000,000 inhabitants received a total of 53,467 Scriptures, and Manchoukuo, with a population of 30,000,000 people took a total of 42,602 Scriptures. Burma, which lies along the frontiers of the Chinese Republic, according to the N.R.S.S. report for last year, absorbed 46 Scriptures, while Tibet, to the north of Burma, the Land of the Lamas, during the same period took a total of 28,004 Scriptures. Burma has a population of over 14,000,000 while the Forbidden Land is inhabited by nearly 4,000,000 people. Is there greater opposition to the Scriptures in Burma than in Tibet, or can any other reason be given to the facts stated in this statistical report?

YELLOW RIVER WORK UNIFIED

Provincial Authorities to Reorganize Bureaux

Tientsin, Feb. 9.

The problem of the unification of river conservancy administration in various provinces along the Yellow River, which has been constantly urged by both river conservancy experts and officials, has been satisfactorily settled as the provincial authorities concerned have decided to reorganize their respective river conservancy bureaux into flood prevention and dyke repairing offices, leaving regular conservancy work to the Yellow River Conservancy Commission.

This was revealed by Mr. Kung Hsiang-yung, chairman of the commission, who is visiting here to consult with General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei and Charhar Political Council, on preventive methods against "China's Sorrow" in North China. For this year, Mr. Kung said, the commission will concentrate its attention on plantation of forests along the river in order to strengthen the dykes. —Central News.

Hungarian Deported from Japan

Tokyo, Feb. 12.

M. Josef Major, a Hungarian employed by the German trading firm of Liebermann, Waeichli & Co., was deported from Japan to-day and left Kobe in the ss. Shanghai Maru for Shanghai. The Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai on February 14.

Police said that M. Major was a former teacher and staff member of the "International Esperanto Magazine," and that he had travelled through Japan, Formosa, Korea and Manchuria. He had joined the Omotokyo religious society, police said, and was accused of contemplating espionage in various fortified zones of Japan through "many women friends," The Omotokyo sect was recently banned by authorities and a large number of its leaders and members arrested on charges of lèse majesté. —United Press.

NEW JAPANESE FLAGSHIP

Modernized Mutsu Heads Grand Fleet on Manœuvres

Tokyo, Feb. 10.

The battleship Mutsu, completely modernized, has replaced the Nagato as the flagship of the Japanese Combined Fleet and is now taking part in secret grand manœuvres, with 60 other war-vessels, as the flag-ship of the new Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, Admiral Osami Nagano, lately Navy Minister.

The Mutsu, launched in 1920, displaces 32,700 tons. It is the newest of Japan's nine battleships, one of which, the Kongo, was completed as long ago as 1912.

The original nominal speed rating of the Mutsu was 23 knots. The main armaments consist of eight 16-inch, twenty 5.5. inch guns and eight 5-inch anti-aircraft guns, but it is possible that some changes have been made in the course of the recent overhaul. —Reuter.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MANCHOUKUO

Railway Construction and Industrial Progress: Y.2,450,000,000 Budget for Five-Year Plan

From Our Own Correspondent

Mukden, Jan. 31.

The line which runs from Mukden to Hailung and on to Kirin was intended by the Chinese authorities to afford an alternative route so that cargo could move southwards without the use of the Japanese S.M.R. The proposal, long ago, to build the Chinchow-Aigun trunk line from the coast to the Amur river, had been successfully opposed by the Japanese, on the grounds that this line would parallel the S.M.R. so near as to prevent the latter from getting any cargo from regions west of its track.

Much of the projected Chinchow-Aigun was built under other names. It was possible to run from the new port of Hulutao (near Chinchow) viâ Tahushan, Tungliao, Chengchiatun, Taonan, Tsitsihar as far as Koshan.

Thus the S.M.R. lay between two routes which were under Chinese control until September, 1931. Then these lines were "grave menaces," "infringed Japan's rights," "showed insincerity" and were thoroughly disliked by all Japanese. Now that all lines are Japanese operated, with the Japanese Government owning one half of the operating company, which is under the direct supervision of the Japanese Ambassador, an office held by the Commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army, they are highly respectable units in the railway net, which has expanded at so notable a rate.

Part of Defence System

Many of the first additions to the system were admittedly made as part of the defence system and a considerable time must elapse before any return on the investments in such lines can be expected. Announcement is now made of the opening of a branch from the Mukden-Hailung-Kirin line at Meihokou, reaching at present to Liuho. This 32.7 km. section will soon be extended to form the Meiho-Tunghua line, 131.7 kilometres in length. The embankments, piers for bridges, and much of the tunnel work appeared complete last autumn, but a trip to Tunghua did not reveal any crying need for a railway, much of it through hilly country, for trade at Tunghua. A further section from Tunghua to Chian on the Yalu River is under construction. One of the new bridges which are to span the Yalu will connect this line to Manpochin on the Korean side, from where a new line will run to Heijo (Pyengyang).

At the other end of the new line, one station north of Meihokuo, a branch runs west from Shaho. This was originally built to reach the coal mines at Hsian, but has been extended to Ssupingkai on the main line of the S.M.R. Here will be a new plant for the liquefication of coal and from here, in addition to the main line, runs the line to Tsitsihar with connections which render the modest little section just opened of great interest.

The whole Meihokuo-Chian line of 228.7 kilometres will play an important part in the industrial development of Tungpientao. Not only will the resources of South Manchoukuo have an alternate route, over the Manpochin Pyengyang line, to the Korean Railway system, but the new line will form part of the new central trunk line which will serve the proposed heavy industry zone in the Yalu basin.

Five Year Industrial Plan

With this year starts the Five Year Plan for industrial development, designed to place the new empire on a self-supporting basis in respect to those resources necessary in case of an emergency, and also to provide Japan with the raw materials which she lacks. Yuan 2,450,000,000 is to be expended on this scheme in the coming five years. In mining and manufacture the plan calls for the acquisition of adequate sources of raw materials for munitions, motor vehicles and other items required by the defence forces, and for the development of such basic, key industries as iron, liquid fuel, coal and electricity, particularly the two first, so indispensable for Japan's defence programme.

In these fields of industry special corporations are entrusted with the mission of carrying out the Japanese programme, and great progress has already been made through the commencement of increased output schedules.

Agricultural Proposals

Even in agriculture the plan lays special emphasis on the increase in production of such products as have a certain connection with the making of munitions. Soya beans will continue to head the list and be the mainstay of a valuable export trade, but greater diversity is required and not only will rice, wheat, oats and barley be increased, but also cotton, hemp, jute, Indian mallow and flax.

The Government places great stress on the increase of sheep and horses. Technical difficulties attendant upon these agricultural and livestock projects are expected to raise problems in their materialization. New railways and additional ports to those already decided upon from considerations of defence, are to be built specifically for the purpose of facilitating the industrial development of the country. The majority of these projects are to be in the hands of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

The Government of Manchoukuo is to provide Yuan 700,000,000 towards the financing of the Five Year Plan, while the S.M.R. is to furnish 900,000,000, the newly organized, Industrial Bank of Manchou 100,000,000, private sources 600,000,000 and the balance is to come from other sources, at present unspecified. The total sum calls for an anual expenditure of nearly Yuan 500,000,000. Since about Yuan 200,000,000 of this amount is to be subscribed by Japanese investors, Japanese investments in Manchoukuo will be greatly increased. They have averaged Yuan 300,000,000 a year for the past three years.

Private Railways

Private railways which act as feeders to the state railways are scheduled for a considerable increase. During the next five years the construction of 2,000 kilometres of new lines is to be permitted. A new law for the aid of such railways is to be promulgated in March. The budget for the current year contains an appropriation of Yuan 270,000 which will be granted as subsidies for the construction of such lines. Under the existing Private Railway Law they have been increased to 325.9 kilometres up to the end of 1936, but the new plan calls for an additional 400 kilometres each year.

Japanese investments in Manchoukuo from the time of the Russian war up to the Mukden Incident, in 1931 aggregated Y. 2,036,866,000; in the next five years they had been increased by Yuan 1,180,000,000. The greater part of this increase was absorbed by enterprises related to railway building, road making, telegraphic and telephonic communications and building construction, all of which has been accompanied by a tremendous growth of Japanese exports to this country.

In addition to these economic investments should be noted the sums spent by the Japanese Government in maintaining her troops in this country. The figures published concerning the disbursements under what is termed, "Manchurian incident expenditure," for five and a quarter years total Y. 1,087,528,000. This is a specific, extra, military disbursement. In every department of the Japanese Government there have been expenditures chargeable directly or indirectly to the continental adventure, which cannot be classed as profit bearing investments. The return so far has been obvious in the trade between the two countries. During the years 1931-36 Japan's exports to Manchoukuo exceeded her imports from this country by over Yuan, 1,100,000,000, which may be taken to mean that Japanese capital invested here has been offset by about that amount.

OBITUARY

Lt.-Gen. R. Yamada

Tokyo, Feb. 13.

Lt.-Gen. Ryonosuke Yamada, former Commander of the Gendarmerie Corps, died here last night of stomach cancer at the age of 68.—Domei.

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MANCHOUKUO CUSTOMS RETURNS

Excess of Imports Nearly Yuan 108,000,000: Customs and Salt Gabelle Loan Liabilities

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Changchun, Feb. 2.

The Customs monthly return of foreign trade for October has been distributed. The totals were known long ago but the complete report gives a detailed analysis of the trade. The totals for the first ten months of 1936 were:—

Imports	Yuan 563,813,935
Exports	457,917,104
Total	1,023,731,039
Excess of imports	107,896,831
Excess 1935 (ten mos.)	153,864,702

Exports to China ranked next to those sent to Japan, Germany falling well below Korea during the period under review. Moreover the figures for Germany's trade—exports Yuan 36,736,005, imports Yuan 11,536,236—fall far short of the standard set by the trade agreement signed in Tokyo, April 30, 1936, according to which the figures should have been—exports Yuan 54,167,000 to Yuan 83,330,000 and Imports Yuan 13,543,000 to Yuan 20,830,000. The ratio between them being exports 100 to imports 25. This shortage of exports to Germany and excess of the 1.4 ratio is disputed by German commercial circles here. It is pointed out that the Customs returns content themselves with the destination of cargo as shown on the shipping papers, and that many of the ships cleared for Egypt—which country is credited with taking nearly 44 per cent. more soya beans than Germany—go there merely to get instructions as to the final destination of the cargo.

American Trade Decrease

Trade with the United States of America shows a slight decrease, imports being Yuan 19,038,097 and exports only Yuan 14,367,854. Among the major items in the export list which showed variations from last year's figures is coal which dropped 17 per cent., while mineral oil more than doubled in value. Pig iron fell away over 22 per cent., but this was more than balanced by steel exports. Exports of sulphate of ammonia were more than doubled, and cement showed a remarkable gain, though the total has only reached Yuan 2,000,000.

Imports of textiles from Japan made vast gains, while metals dropped over 20 per cent., largely in copper wire, steel bars, rails, pipes and sheets. Motor cars registered a slight increase, as did machinery, tools and miscellaneous metal manufactures. Flour imports took a sad tumble. The restrictions against Australian wheat and flour originally enforced in support of Japan's reprisals against Australia are now retained as protective measures to assist the development of Manchoukuo's own wheat flour industry, with a view not only of independence from foreign sources of supply, but of providing a surplus sufficient to meet all of Japan's needs in this line.

Increase in Sugar Imports

The jump in sugar imports for ten months from Yuan 10,000,000 to Yuan 27,000,000 requires little explanation. Sugar is one of the commodities with which the smugglers operating into North China are abundantly stocked. Imports of petroleum and its products have more than doubled under "crude oil," but dropped in the others. The reduction in ten months' figures being: gasolene 62 per cent. fuel oil over 50 per cent., kerosene 42 per cent. and lubricating oil 17 per cent. Notable changes in the export trade according to destinations are: Egypt taking Yuans 19,000,000 worth more soya beans, America and Japan approximately doubling their purchases of bristles, and a large increase in shipments of skins to the same countries. The considerable increase in bean exports was largely due to shipments to Japan, while in kaoliang China was the principal buyer. Perilla oil shipments more than doubled, 98 per cent. of it going to U.S.A., while of the perilla seed, which increased from less than Yuan 6,000,000 to over Yuan 12,000,000 in value, over Yuans 11,000,000 worth went to Japan.

Raw cotton imports rose markedly, India and China being the chief sources, efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in the supply of this staple still meeting with little success. The mills in Tientsin and perhaps Tsingtao, and the plains of Hopei and Shantung entirely overshadow the cotton industry in Manchoukuo.

Germany passed Japan in the value of photographic apparatus and materials supplied, while America supplied the greater part of the furs imported. Japan's cement sales increased to Yuan 3,000,000 she also bought Yuan 2,000,000 worth from Manchoukuo. Her kerosene trade prospered as that of other countries waned.

China supplied most of the cigarettes imported, passing Great Britain in that item. She also outstripped America in quantity of leaf-tobacco shipped to Manchoukuo, and in the tea trade greatly exceeded Japan. French Indo-China, however, exceeded China in rice shipments, Korea falling back to one third of her previous year's business in that line. Australia's drop from Yuan 18 to 8½ million worth of flour still left her in second place.

Great Britain, Germany and Belgium all sent much less steel in 1936, while India lost some of her gunny-bag business to Japan. Italy increased her rayon trade from Yuan 25,000 to 1,300,000 but Japan entirely eclipsed that by jumping from Yuan 4 to 13½ millions.

The summary of the figures for the end of the year indicate that the adverse balance was greatly reduced in the last two months of the year. Import of building materials naturally dropped off and the 1936 bean crop began to move. The final figure showed 1936 with an adverse trade balance only half of that for 1935. In 1931 Manchoukuo showed a favourable balance of Haikwan Taels 169,399,361, or say $255,000,000. Its total foreign trade had grown during the years 1913-1931 over twice as fast as that of the rest of China.

Loans and Indemnities

For the various loans and indemnity payments secured on the Customs' revenue, no quota from here has been available since the seizure of the Customs establishments at the Manchoukuo ports and Dairen in the middle of 1932. The published accounts of this Government show a reserve set aside each year, in the special accounts, which is said to be equivalent to the share which Manchoukuo should pay on loans secured on the revenues from the Customs and Salt Gabelle. The statement was made, however, that Manchoukuo was only liable for payment on those loans from the proceeds of which she had derived some benefit.

Beginning with 1937 the reserve for payments on such loans is merged with other items in the accounts, and it seems highly probable that the moneys may be utilized for other purposes. Apparently payments to creditors has awaited recognition of the new state. But Japan's recognition of the infant empire, though practically pre-natal, was not accompanied by any announcement of payment to her of a portion of that reserve.

The budget for 1937 (the fourth fiscal of Kang Te) shows an increase, exclusive of those special accounts mentioned above, of Man. Yuan 28,683,760. This is chiefly due to expected increases in taxes and duties of Yuan 15,100,000; and to Yuan 4,600,000 increase in monopoly profits. To balance the budget Yuan 8,000,000 will be brought over from the special accounts.

Rearrangement of Items

There has been a rearrangement of items which makes a detailed comparison with the preceding budgets difficult. New special accounts have been created and the new economic policy, which aims at self-sufficiency, independence in materials required for defence and the supply of materials for Japan as well, is now under way.

About Yuan 151,398,000 in loans are to be floated this year, Yuan 15,000,000 are included in the general accounts budget and the rest under special accounts. As part of the sinking fund, said to be Yuan 52,000,000 may be used for these loans, the amount to be raised in Japan by the Government will be Yuan 60 to 70,000,000.

While the general accounts budget is balanced at Yuan 248,098,760 the special accounts show Yuan 542,959,029 in revenue and Yuan 506,086,364 in expenditures. Agriculture remains the principal industry and the crops for the past season showed a slight improvement over those for 1935, but they are still below the production of an average year, whereas with all encouragement, assistance, immigration and other Government activities they should show a normal increase over the previous average. The new budget is not light and the cost of the 5-year plan will be a burden. Much therefore depends on the crops for the next year, for a recurrence of floods or drought would render it difficult to carry out the programme.

REACTIONARIES ARRESTED IN TIENTSIN

Tientsin, Feb. 14.

Five reactionaries, instigated by "certain quarters" to create disturbances in Tientsin during the Spring Festival holidays, were arrested by local police last Thursday at Liangchiatsui, west of Tientsin. They were escorted yesterday to the district court for questioning. Five bombs were found in their hideout.—Central News.

BRITISH SHIPS MAY BE DETAINED

Akashi Maru Rammed by Empress of Russia?

Moji, Feb. 15.

A three-funnelled ship, tentatively identified as the Empress of Russia, rammed and sank the freighter Akashi Maru shortly before dawn to-day while the Japanese freighter was anchored to out-ride a storm. The ship sank off Shimonoseki, but the crew of 24 was rescued.

Police authorities at Kobe were ordered to detain the Empress of Russia when the ship arrived there en route to America.—United Press.

Moji, Feb. 15.

A Japanese tramp steamer, the Akashi Maru, was sunk early this morning outside Shimonoseki after a collision with a three-funnelled foreign steamer.

The 24 members of the crew were all saved by taking to the boats.

Subsequently they reported the collision to the water police at Shimonoseki. They declared that the Akashi Maru, bound from Osaka to Mutsure Island, was anchored at the time owing to a storm.—Reuter.

Smugglers Nervous Over Drop in Prices

Tientsin, Feb. 13.

Smugglers in and around Tientsin are planning collective action in an attempt to check the continuous drop in market prices of contraband goods. An organization is now being formed but meanwhile armed runners are employed to carry on the trade.—Central News.

JAPANESE SHIP SUNK

London, Feb. 14

The Japanese ship Choho Maru sank near Hirado Island to-day with six members of the crew losing their lives in the disaster, Lloyd's reported here. Eight other members of the crew were reported to have been saved.—United Press.

TOO MUCH MGCL2

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Amoy, Feb. 3.

Many people in Amoy and Changchow recently became sick and rumour has it that several died, owing to peculiar ingredients in salt. It seems that salt made from sea water always contains a small percentage of Mgcl/2, but when the salt is kept for a considerable time this ingredient dissolves and disappears in liquid form. During the dry winter months, however, it does not dissolve but is retained.

The Municipal Government energetically took up the matter when it was reported and an officer from the Salt Gaballe came to make a chemical examination. It seems that the stocks of salt for sale had been recently manufactured and so had retained the needle-shaped crystals of the injurious chloride.

It was also discovered in Kulangsu and the stock was returned to Amoy. For a few days the people were greatly perturbed, but anxiety has now passed with the assurance that all the old stock has been withdrawn from the market and fresh salt has taken its place.

POSTAL SERVICES HARD HIT

Hankow, Feb. 12.

Extreme difficulty is being experienced by the postal authorities in transporting postal matters destined for Szechuen and Kweichow on account of the curtailment of shipping schedules, necessitated by the low water level on the Yangtze.

The Hunan postal administration, it it learned, has engaged a number of trucks to send the Kweichow-bound postal matters from Changsha. Vessels, however, will be used as soon as navigation on the Yangtze returns to normal.

Postal matters destined for Szechuen and other provinces are continued to be shipped by boats.—Central News.

THERE will be no variation of the rule laid down by King George V. as to drinking the King's health in water. A reply to this effect has been sent from Buckingham Palace to a letter from Hackney Local Veto and London Temperance Association. King Edward VII., King George V., and King Edward VIII., the letter pointed out, had intimated that the loyal toast might be honoured with equal acceptance in water or any other non-alcoholic beverage.

MISSION PREMISES OCCUPIED

Soldiers in Kweilin Take Over American Property

Hongkong, Feb. 15.

Premises of the American Southern Baptist Mission at Kweilin were occupied by 200 military students to-day despite the refusal of missionaries to provide accommodation for the soldiers, reports reaching here from Kweilin asserted.

The missionaries have referred the matter to the United States Consulate-General at Canton.

Travellers from Wuchow meanwhile reported extensive troop movements throughout Kwangsi, with thousands of soldiers, equipped for war, reported to have been seen marching in widely separated highways of the province.

Vernacular newspapers here reported a concentration of troops on the Kwangsi-Hunan border.—United Press.

SIAN REFUGEES ARRIVE IN CHOWTSUN

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chowtsun, Sung., Feb. 1.

Three of the members of the English Baptist Mission, who recently were evacuated from the Sianfu area, have come to this town. Nurse F. S. Major is helping in the Foster Hospital, and the Rev. and Mrs. A. R. Bryan are working in the town and district. All had experiences, here in former years, and whilst glad to renew old friendships, are very keen to take up their work again in Shensi at the earlist possible moment.

We have had another fall of snow, but the roads are rapidly returning to normal, thus allowing the great numbers of cyclists and messengers to continue their journeys to collect the year's accounts. Fireworks are appearing at each market and the usual preparations for passing the lunar year are being made.

Whilst there is nothing very spectacular to report, there are small signs of progress and change in different places. Several Post Offices, formerly in poor premises in back streets, have been moved to the main streets and smartened up. Some central villages now have directions to the principal places in the neighbourhood written in large characters by the side of the entrance gates.

The people's education movement continues and a certain number of short-term schools are being carried on in the villages.

JAPANESE GARRISON AT GREAT WALL GROWS

Peiping, Feb. 10.

The Japanese Garrison at Kupeikow, one of the Great Wall passes in East Hopei, has been strengthened by 500 infantrymen, according to a telephone message from Kupeikow. With the reinforcements the present strength of the Japanese Garrison there is now 800 men.—Central News.

IMMUNITY CLAIMED FROM DISEASE

Young Chinese Can Swallow Deadly Bacteria

Nanking, Feb. 15.

Declaring that he is immune from six kinds of disease germs, Mr. Ssutu Chi, a Cantonese youth of 24, has applied to the Central Health Field Station here for a medical test to prove his claim.

Mr. Ssutu, who arrived in Nanking from Shanghai to-day, claimed immunity from disease germs of small pox, influenza, cholera, tuberculosis, dysentery, and bubonic plague, and declared he would readily eat a mouthful of all six of these deadly germs at the same time without showing any sign of infection.

Mr. Ssutu's wishes, however, will most probably not be complied with, it being held that in the history of medical science instances are not lacking where a person may take several kinds of pathological bacteria without any physical harm.

The taking and injection of disease dealing germs, it was explained, are two entirely different things. There are not a few persons who, due to their special physical condition, are immune to the germs when taken in by the digestive system.—Central News.

STUDENTS WILL NOT WED GIRLS WITH BOUND FEET

Kuanyun, Ku., Feb. 13.

Girls with bound feet are in danger of failure to get husbands, as local schoolboys have sworn not to marry them.

In token of their determination all schoolboys have put on arm bands, bearing the words: "I have sworn not to marry any girl with bound feet."

To hasten the eradication of foot-binding, local authorities have despatched officers to make a house-to-house campaign against the practice.—Central News.

SOLAR ECLIPSE TO BE SEEN IN CHINA IN 1941

Nanking, Feb. 14.

The National Research Institute of Astronomy is making preparations for the observation of the total solar eclipse which will be visible in China in 1941. Under the direction of Dr. C. S. Yu, director of the Institute, it has been ascertained the area within which the total eclipse will be visible and a map of the area has been drawn up. Many astronomers all over the world are expected to come to China in 1941 to observe the phenomenon, which was observed last in Japan in 1936.—Central News.

Great Britain's request for the limitation of the annual exports of Japan-made silk fabrics to 13,000,000 sq. yd. has rejected by the Japanese Association of Silk Spinners as "unnecessary," says Domei.

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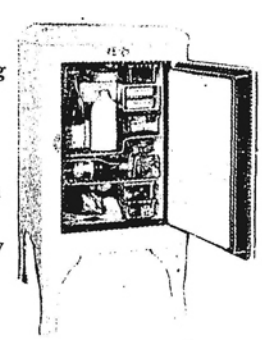

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SHANGHAI NEWS

IMPORTANCE OF EMPIRE UNITY

An Imperial Mind the Essential Foundation for an International Mind: R. E. S. Address

"PEACE may well depend on our ability to keep the Empire intact and make it strong enough to protect people living under the security of our flag," said Lieut.-Col. S. P. Williams, travelling secretary of the Royal Empire Society, in the course of an address on the society, its aims and the advantages which it gives to members, at the Metropole Hotel at 5.30 p.m. on Feb. 9. Probably owing to the fact that the meeting clashed with a number of other functions, the attendance was rather poor, only about twenty men, most of whom were already Fellows of the Society, and one lady being present.

Introduced by Mr. R. G. MacDonald, Col. Williams said that his address had been intended for a larger group of non-Fellows of the Society, but for the benefit of the small number present who were not yet members, he proposed to read his prepared speech, and hoped that those who were already members would forgive him if much of what he said was not new to them. He went on:—

I much appreciate the opportunity you have given me of telling you something about the Royal Empire Society. Under the name of the Royal Colonial Institute it was founded nearly 70 years ago. It arose out of the foresight and enthusiasm of a small group of Imperialists who determined to combat the theory, then widely held by statesmen of all parties, that Great Britain would be much better off without her self-governing Colonies. The Royal Colonial Institute provided the much needed organized opposition to the separatist ideas then prevalent. The need of an imperial patriotic society is greater to-day than ever. Most countries in the world to-day regard a strong and united British Empire as one of the most potent factors contributing to the preservation of peace in the world. Peace may well depend on our ability to keep the Empire intact and make it strong enough to protect people living under the security of our flag.

Unity Essential

It is the duty of every one of us to foster this strength. Unity is essential. Unity is impossible without knowledge and mutual understanding.

To provide a centre for bringing people together from every part of our great Empire, machinery for disseminating knowledge and information and helping each portion of the Empire to understand the difficulties and problems of the others—that is the important contribution that the society is making to maintaining the unity and strength of our great Empire. The society is apart from politics, it makes no distinctions of race or creed. We want to increase our membership but we do want quality—men and women who will support the objects of the society.

Candidates applying for membership sign an undertaking that they will "promote the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and all other parts of the Empire and maintain the power and best traditions of the Empire!" Here in Shanghai you are not in the Empire but in a foreign country. You give generous support to numerous activities and local societies but I do ask you never to forget that our future in Shanghai as in the whole of the Far East will ultimately depend on the strength and solidity of the British Empire. To preserve this is the aim of the Royal Empire Society, not to attempt to duplicate local work that is already being very efficiently done by other organizations.

As a race we have a not entirely unmerited reputation for insularity. The stay-at-home Englishman is often deplorably ignorant about the Empire. Hundreds of letters come from England to Hongkong addressed Hongkong, China. About places outside the Empire this ignorance is often still greater and is not confined to people at home. It is this insularity wherever it is, that the Royal Empire Society can do—and does—much to cure. It tries to teach us to be imperially minded which is a very essential foundation for the international mind which many of us try to cultivate.

The Social Side

Now I will tell you something about the social side of the society, which forms a very important part of its activities. As you know the new headquarters in Northumberland Avenue were opened last November by the present King. The building was designed by Sir Herbert Baker and is in every way a fitting house for the society and all its works. It provides facilities for serious study with its splendid library; probably the most complete in existence as regards subjects of Empire interest, with its reading room where practically every paper and review published in the Empire can be read. It has smoking rooms; billiard rooms; writing rooms, ladies' dressing rooms; ladies' bridge rooms, etc., comparable to those of the best clubs. It is residential and an ideal place for a visitor to London to stay. There are 55 bedrooms, the double rooms having private bathrooms, where one is accommodated in the greatest comfort at a very moderate cost. For anyone who has no fixed home in England or who is moving about a lot it provides an address where letters can be sent and forwarded. Ladies join the society on exactly the same status as men. The fact that their husbands are Fellows does not entitle wives to use the club. They must join separately. This is important because the rules do not allow of wives who are not Fellows being taken as guests into the residential portion.

For ladies who have no London club the society gives them all that they will get in a club and a good deal more, and the whole atmosphere is much more cheerful than that of many London clubs. The Assembly Hall with its beautiful panelling of Tasmanian oak, bearing the symbols of the Dominions and the great dependencies of the Empire, is used for lectures and also makes an ideal setting for more festive entertainment. A very successful and cheery dance was held there last New Year's eve and the excellence of the specially sprung dance-floor was much commented on.

Two New Features

At one time one heard that, as in many clubs, the only people who used the society's buildings were stuffy old gentlemen who were to be seen and heard in the lounge loudly snoring with "The Times" on their laps. Those of you who may hope to find that atmosphere will be disappointed, although there are still retreats where the die-hards can escape from the presence of the fair sex. There are two new features that I must mention. One is the Annual Empire Summer School held in one of the university towns. The universities co-operate by placing their buildings at the disposal of the society and courses of instructive lectures on subjects of imperial interest are given by distinguished men. These courses are becoming increasingly popular. This year it will be held from July 16 to July 23 at Oxford.

I have a copy of the programme with names of speakers which I can show to anyone who is interested. Social events during the course include visits, with the co-operation of the Victoria League, to the colleges and other places of interest in the neighbourhood, including the Morris Motor Works, there will be garden parties and facilities for boating, bathing, tennis and golf.

The other new feature I will briefly mention is the Junior Section. Boys and girls, whether their parents are Fellows or not, are now eligible to join the society as "Companions." They pay very small subscriptions varying according to age from 1/- to 10/6 a year up to the age of 24 when they may become Fellows without payment of an entrance fee. They are given the use of a portion of the buildings and have their own Junior Section rooms. They have their own committees and organize their own entertainments, dances, etc.

Empire Problems

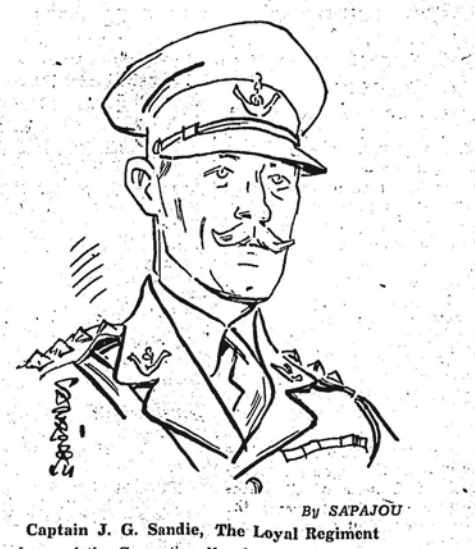
They are encouraged to attend lectures and take an interest in Empire problems and will have the opportunities of meeting and learning to know their opposite numbers from other Empire countries.

I have said enough to give you some idea of what the Royal Empire Society is and what it stands for. I hope that anyone who is not already a Fellow of the society will take this opportunity of rectifying the omission.

I thank you all for the patient way you have listened to my address.

At the invitation of Mr. MacDonald, Mr. H. Bridges then described briefly a visit to the Society's new building, which he toured in the company of his wife and Col. Williams last October. It was, he said, far ahead of any other club that he knew of in many respects, and if for no other reason than that it was so very convenient, it was well worth people's while to join it. The ladies, he felt, were especially well looked after, and he felt the new building was the best of its type in London to-day.

No one evincing any desire to ask Col. Williams any questions, Mr. MacDonald thanked him for his address and expressed the hope that his efforts in Shanghai would be crowned with success, those present expressing their approval of these sentiments by applauding.



By SAPAJOU

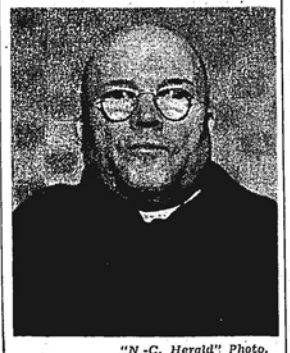
Captain J. G. Sandie, The Loyal Regiment
Producer of the Coronation Naval and Military Display.

THREE PILGRIM LINERS REACH PORT

Large Number of Catholics Returning Home After Manila Eucharistic Congress

Approximately 850 delegates to the 33rd International Eucharistic Congress in Manila were in Shanghai on Feb. 12 on the way to their homes all over the world, arriving in the ss. Conte Rosso, the ss. Empress of Russia and the mv. Tatsuta Maru.

The highest dignitary to pass through Shanghai to or from the Congress was Denis Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia, who was the Papal Legate at the Manila Congress. He came into port in the Tatsuta Maru and was welcomed by a host of Catholic dignitaries. Having travelled from the United States to Europe in the giant French liner Normandie, he visited the Pope in the Vatican City and then proceeded to Manila in the Conte Rosso as the special representative of the Pope's person at the Eucharistic Congress.



"N.-C. Herald" Photo.
Denis Cardinal Dougherty

Largest Gathering

"It was wonderful, wonderful!" he exclaimed when asked by reporters about the Congress. "Never was there anything so great." It was the largest gathering ever held, he continued, and there was perfect order at all times. He said that during the last evening over 1,000,000 pilgrims were gathered and that while the immense crowd was waiting for the voice of the Pope, absolute silence prevailed for twenty minutes. You could have heard a pin drop, he added, for there was not even the cry of a child. Others in the Papal suite stated that missionary work had received a big impetus and that there had been many conversions even before the Congress began. The Cardinal will return to San Francisco in the Tatsuta Maru and thence continue directly to Philadelphia.

A large dinner was held in his honour at Aurora University. Ecclesiastics of many nationalities were present as well as lay believers of the Catholic faith. These included Mr. P. H. Loh, a noted Chinese philanthropist who was recently decorated by the Pope and who is also a leader of Chinese Catholics.

War on Communism

Mr. Joseph Scott said that there was nothing in the way of organizing against Communism at the Congress. Communism, as anti-religious, he said, was recognized as a danger but that there was little discussion of the subject. He too, spoke in glowing terms of the success of the Congress saying that the climax was a stirring one when the Pope's voice was heard, breaking slightly in his final words.

AMERICAN SELECT CANDIDATES

Mr. Cornell S. Franklin and Mr. W. H. Plant Chosen

Mr. Cornell S. Franklin and Mr. W. H. "Peter" Plant are the choice of the American Community Committee to stand for the next Shanghai Municipal Council election which will be held in April, according to Mr. Paul F. Kops, the acting honorary secretary in the absence of Mr. N. F. Allman.

Mr. Franklin is now completing his fourth consecutive year of council service. Mr. Plant, although prominent in the American community has never before been a council candidate. The other incumbent, Mr. A. D. Calhoun, is going on leave late this spring and so will not stand for election.

According to Mr. Kops, the selection of Mr. Franklin and Mr. Plant was merely a matter of routine after the American ratepayers had been canvassed. Both men have agreed to stand. Should they so desire ratepayers may make other nominations to the committee, although it is not expected that this will be done.

SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI CABLE CUT

Service on the Shanghai-Nagaski cable of the Japanese Ministry of Communications was interrupted at 4.45 p.m. on February 13 at a point 80 miles off Woosung, according to an announcement issued by the local Japanese Telegraph Office.

A repair ship of the Ministry left Nagasaki on February 15 to look for the damaged portion of the cable.

The Telegraph Office announced that it would transmit Japanese telegrams through the facilities of the Chinese telegraph service.

DRUG GANG SUSPECT STABS HIMSELF

Maurice Eghise in Serious Plight in Hospital

Mexico City, Feb. 12.

Maurice Eghise, suspected of complicity in the smuggling of narcotic drugs, was in critical condition here from a self-inflicted stab wound. Police said that he had attempted suicide while in gaol on charges of action in behalf of a narcotic ring with headquarters in Los Angeles, Havana and Shanghai.

Dossiers of the police department revealed documents of the Foreign Office, the League of Nations and United Customs authorities linking Eghise with the drug-smuggling gang which attempted to send a shipment of heroin from China to Central America through Miss Maria Wendt of Shanghai.

The case took a sensational turn late to-day when Eghise's wife published a telegram which she had sent to the Mexican President, Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, in which she revealed that she had been offered an opportunity to obtain a revocation of the order for her husband's deportation to the United States. The offer demanded that she pay 40,000 pesos for the revocation, the telegram asserted.

Eghise was transferred to the British hospital where his condition was said to be grave. Special agents surrounded his bed.

Police believed that they had succeeded in uprooting the Mexican end of the ring which in 1935 landed 400 kilograms of heroin at Vera Cruz. The smuggled drugs were valued at U.S. $1,000,000.

Detectives believed that Anton Paul Wirthmueller, a German, and Jose Buchwald, an Argentinian, were connected with the gang; both have fled.

Eghise has had prominent connections in Mexico, having married the daughter of a political leader, Col. Xavier Ordonez. He was ostensibly a jewellery buyer.—United Press.

WIRTHMUELLER A FORMER SHANGHAI RESIDENT

Anton Paul Wirthmueller, who left Shanghai about a year and a half ago, was recently reported to be in Costa Rica, living on a country estate and married to the daughter of a prominent resident of Mexico City. It was believed that he had severed all connections with the international narcotic organization.

Maria Wendt is still in California awaiting action by a Los Angeles court on her petition to be allowed to return to China because of the state of her health, rather than serve a term. She was found guilty last December in Federal court on charges of attempting to smuggle 48 lb. of heroin into the United States. She was formerly a student nurse in a Shanghai hospital and was active in the younger social set before she went to America.

Two suicides of Shanghai residents characterized the failure of the heroin-smuggling scheme with which Miss Wendt was connected. One man hanged himself on a steamer nearing New York and subsequently another took an overdose of powerful sedative in Shanghai.

JAPANESE OBSERVE "EMPIRE DAY"

Accession of Emperor Jimmu Celebrated Here

While their Chinese neighbours noisily celebrated the advent of a New Year, local Japanese residents on Feb. 11 solemnly marked the 2,597th anniversary of Emperor Jimmu's accession to the throne.

Special services were held in the morning at the Japanese Consulate-General, Whangpoo Road, for the officials of the Embassy and the Consulate-General, and the general public.

Many hundreds of patriotic worshippers witnessed the flag-raising ceremony at the Shanghai Shinto Shrine, Kiangwan Road, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The ceremony was featured by an address delivered by Mr. Masusaburo Amano, head of the Japanese Residents Corporation; and mass singing of the "Empire day song," to the accompaniment of the band of the Japanese Third Fleet.

At 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon, a special programme was staged at the Girls' Higher School, Ouyang Road, for the pupils and their parents.

The programme was later repeated for the benefit of blue-jackets from the Third Fleet and the Special Landing Party.

All official Japanese institutions and shops remained closed throughout on Feb. 11 while the entertainment district in Hongkew preserved an unaccustomed air of solemnity.

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ONE-DAY STRIKE BY LOCAL TRAM-MEN

Normal Service Resumed After Serious Dislocation of Settlement's Transportation

FOLLOWING a day of confusion and traffic congestion, such as Shanghai has not known for some time, on February 9, the striking employees of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Ltd., had the trams running again on the following day. The sudden end of the strike was no less sudden than the decision of conductors and drivers to refuse work. Resumption of work was decided upon without any concessions being made by the company, and conditional solely upon the strikers' demands being considered. This quick settlement was made, according to the employees, on the advice of Kuomintang and City Government officials.

The strike was declared over a ten-point demand including one for a 30 per cent. increase in wages. It came as a complete surprise to the company, as the latter had promised consideration. The effect was soon felt throughout the Settlement as thousands of office workers and others crowded omnibuses and other kinds of vehicles for transportation. The congestion in buses at times was so great that police aid had to be solicited to control would-be passengers.

Resumption of service prevents what was feared might be a still greater confusion, in view of the increased demand for transportation during the last-minute rush of Chinese of all walks of life preparing for the Spring Festival. In former years the demand was such that trams were run throughout the night and early morning on Chinese New Year's eve.

The following statement of the events leading up to the strike was issued by the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

"On February 3, the following demands were delivered at the Company's office:—

1.—A universal 30 per cent. increase of wages of inspectors, regulators, motormen and conductors.
2.—Annual bonus shall be paid before the 20th day of the 12th moon of the lunar calendar every year.
3.—One month's retiring gratuity shall be given to an employee with one year's full service, regardless of resignation or dismissal. The longer an employee serves, the more he gets.
4.—Four days' pay shall be given to those having worked 22 days in a month.
5.—One per cent. of ticket fares shall be given as a bonus.
6.—Tickets not issued in time for some reason can not be regarded as squeeze.
7.—Two reserve cars shall be provided in the morning and evening for conveying us to and fro.
8.—The Employees' Mutual Aid Association shall be recognized as having the power to represent whole workers.
9.—Use of half-cent copper coins on cars shall be cancelled.
10.—Company shall award twenty cents a day to those having worked in the day without fault.

These demands purported to emanate from the conductors as a whole, but according to investigations made and information obtained by the company, they represent the attitude of only a small section of the traffic staff in contact with some external influence.

The representative who delivered the list of demands was informed that they would receive consideration. Prior to receipt of the demands, the company had no reason to believe that there was any discontent among its traffic staff.

Bonus Paid

On February 4, 6 and 7, wages for January, also Chinese New Year bonus amounting to one month's wages, were paid, and the men appeared to be quite content.

On February 9, the traffic staff failed to report at the depots for duty. This action came as a complete surprise to the company excepting for an indication received from the police that such a development might take place.

Many of the men were known to be on their way to the depots for duty but were prevented from reaching them by pickets.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company held in the afternoon, it was decided that consideration could not be given to the demands until such time as the men return to work, and this decision was communicated to certain representatives of the men in the evening."

One Tram Attacked

The strike was peaceful with the exception of one incident. Resenting the operation of French trams in the Settlement when a strike was in force, the strikers broke several window panes of a railless tram in Yochow Road at about 7 a.m. From then all French trams were withdrawn from the Settlement.

It was reported that the strike was declared at about midnight, the conductors and drivers failing to put the trams on the streets at 5.30 a.m. Between 6 and 7 a.m., long queues were seen at different tram stations, and when the strike became known, the rush for omnibuses began. A large number of office workers were crowded out of the buses in the enormous overflow of tram customers.

There were remarkable scenes at some of the more popular bus stops during the afternoon, when the large crowds of passengers who had formerly favoured the trams attempted to make use of a bus service which was obviously inadequate to meet their needs. The bus company did their best, having out on the street no less than 96 per cent. of their fleet, but this could not begin to meet the demand. A result was that there were almost riot scenes at some of the bus stops in the Central District, especially at those where east-bound buses were in service.

Extra police were called out to prevent buses from being stormed. A Chinese constable would halt the bus before it reached its proper station, and then the Chinese, reinforced by a foreign Probationary Sergeant, would place himself before the door of the bus and regulate the passengers who were allowed to enter the already crowded vehicle. Before the police took this precaution, several buses were virtually stormed by anxious travellers, and absurd scenes of deadlocks, with passengers inside the buses trying to get out and those who wished to travel by them trying to get in, were witnessed.

Police assistance did a lot in straightening out what might otherwise have been a hopeless tangle in Shanghai's traffic arrangements.

Rickshaw pullers also did a roaring trade in the Settlement, and during office hours, exorbitant prices were demanded from passengers.

The strike involved 1,800 employees, the majority being conductors. In the morning, delegates were elected to appeal to the Shanghai Kuomintang, the City Government, the Bureau of Social Affairs, and the General Labour Union for assistance. Several officials from these organizations later interviewed officials of the company to mediate for a settlement.

FORMER RESIDENTS SUED

San Francisco, Feb. 13.

Mr. H. H. McPike, U.S. District Attorney, to-day filed suit in Federal Court here against William A. Chapman, formerly of Shanghai, and Mrs. Catherine Seitz, of San Francisco, seeking to recover $11,149 which represents the unpaid balance on $30,000 which Chapman is alleged to have embezzled while Clerk of the United States Court for China in Shanghai between 1921 and 1925.

Mrs. Seitz was involved in the case because she is the executrix of the estate of her late husband, Carl Seitz, who was Chapman's bondsman.—United Press.

On December 29, 1926, Mr. Chapman, appearing before the late Judge Purdy, pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling U.S. $15,000, funds of the United States Court for China and was sentenced to three years and five months imprisonment.

S.S.P.C.A.'S GIFT TO BIRDS

"N.-C. Herald" Photos.

Baskets are being distributed this Spring Festival season to buyers of birds for the pot in the different markets in Shanghai. The pictures show Boy Scouts showing purchasers of fowl and ducks how to use the baskets. The baskets are accompanied by leaflets urging kindness to animals and showing the right and the wrong ways of carrying a bird home from the market.

ARMED MEN LOOT RUSSIAN SHOP

Two of Three Robbers Under Arrest Immediately

Three Chinese, one of whom was armed with a pistol, looted a Russian wine and grocer's shop in Rue Bourgeat on Feb. 14, but two of them were later arrested by a Chinese police constable, without offering resistance.

The trio entered the Russian shop at 9 p.m. While one remained on guard on the ground floor of the premises, the other two went upstairs where they stole one watch and $14 in cash.

When they left the shop, a Russian named Churin who lived in the shop, followed the robbers to Rue Ratard where he informed a Chinese police constable of what had happened. Taking the robbers by complete surprise, the constable subdued the two robbers and arrested them. A search resulted in a full-loaded pistol being found on the person of one of the men while the other person was found in possession of the watch stolen from Russian shop. Both were taken to the French Police Station for inquiries. The third robber disappeared.

Two Arrested Inside Shop

Surprised by the sudden arrival of a party of the Peace Maintenance Corps, two robbers were arrested in a cigarette shop in Chu Chin Jen Road, Nantao, on February 10 without offering any resistance. One imitation pistol was seized.

Altogether four robbers entered the shop. Noticing something unusual was taking taking place inside, several members of the Corps, who patrolled the street, entered. Two robbers, on seeing the appearance of uniformed men, escaped through the back door, while the other two surrendered.

CHAUFFEUR KILLED IN COLLISION

Hire-Car Driver Hits Road: Foreign Fare Unhurt

Shortly after sunrise on Feb. 15, the driver of a Ford hire-car was fatally injured when thrown to the pavement in a collision of his car with a motor-truck in Avenue Edward VII at Szechuen Road.

The hire-car was proceeding south on Szechuen Road and attempted to cross Avenue Edward. It struck the truck, which was eastbound on Avenue Edward, with terrific force. The hire-car chauffeur was flung from his seat and described an arc to the pavement, which he hit with his head. His skull was fractured and he suffered other injuries. He died in the Lester Hospital about two hours afterward.

The passenger in the hire-car, an American sailor, and the driver of the truck strangely escaped injury. Both vehicles were badly damaged.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

CARS COME TO GRIEF IN THE RAIN DOWNTOWN

Two enclosed motor-cars, a Fiat (left) and a Ford (right), came to grief on the wet pavement shortly before noon on Feb. 12 at the intersection of Shantung and Kiukiang Roads. The collision caused the Ford to mount the footpath and strike a fire department hydrant, which played havoc with the front left side of the car. The other vehicle was damaged less seriously. No-one was injured.

CHINESE NEW YEAR OBSERVED

No Official Celebration: Air of Good Cheer

Officially the Lunar New Year or the Spring Festival was not observed in Shanghai on Feb. 11; but unofficially it was quite a different matter. While clerks and their superiors in the Government and Chinese municipal departments went diligently through their daily allotments of work, outside their windows Shanghai's civilian population, Chinese and foreign, gave way to the gaieties of the occasion.

Amusement resorts did a roaring business. Trams and buses were crowded with people going from one end of the city to the other to call upon their friends and relations. There was an extraordinary shortage of taxis to testify to the demands being put upon transportation of all descriptions; while rickshaws made the most of their opportunity to tap the bank balances of would-be customers in return for carrying them where they wanted to go.

A barrage of fire crackers greeted the birth of the New Year—a barrage which was continued throughout the day by small boys and others, whom indignant pedestrians averred should have known better, popping off small crackers immediately behind their backs and dispersing joyously into alleyways before any reprisals could be taken.

The mayor, General Wu Te-chen, carried out a routine of visits which he has stuck to at the Spring Festival ever since he assumed his post at the head of the Chinese municipality. He visited all the districts under his jurisdiction, after he had attended to his office duties, and afterwards made a round of the Government offices here. The general atmosphere of good cheer and jubilation which he encountered in the crowded streets of the city are said to have made a deep impression upon him.

Many offices and industrial concerns will not re-open fully for business until Monday, while some factories may not resume until some days later, workmen having been given an opportunity to return to their homes for the festival.

Snow in Other Places

Nanking, Feb. 12.

Heavy snow which fell over a great part of North China and the Yangtze Valley greeted the arrival of the Lunar New Year yesterday when a large majority of the Chinese people, unmindful of the Solar Calendar which was officially adopted in China ten years ago, celebrated what is regarded as the longest, happiest and noisiest of all festivals.

Reports received from Tangchow, Hsuchow, Chengchow, Tsinan, Loyang, Kaifeng, Peiping, and Hankow, stated that festivities were the order of the day. With the exception of restaurants and amusement centres all stores were closed.

Firecrackers were set off in large quantities to welcome the arrival of the Year of the Cow. Throngs of pilgrims flocked to the temples in Hangchow to present their New Year's offerings. In Chengchow snow fell all day, much to the rejoicing of the farmers.

Firecrackers merchants enjoyed a record sale in Tsinan.

The enthusiasm of the Nanking populace in celebrating the Lunar new year was dampened by rain and snow which fell throughout the day.

The inclement weather kept holiday merry-makers indoors most of the time and few firecrackers were heard. While all Government offices and schools carried on their work as usual, all shops were closed for the holiday.—Central News.

CRIME DECREASES OVER HOLIDAYS

Crime decreased sharply in Shanghai over the Chinese holidays, with only 270 cases reported in the Settlement during the week ended on Feb. 13. This represents a decrease of 103 cases from the total for the previous week.

Armed robberies dropped from 13 to 8, burglary and breaking from 29 to 17, snatching from 17 to 15, and larcenies from 224 to 141. There was an increase in cases of pocket-picking, from 17 to 19.

Arrests totalled 242 during last week, representing a decrease of 63 from the previous week.

Two leading Chinese Communists, Chin Pang-hsien and Tang Ming-sung, have recently arrived here from Hankow to take charge of anti-Japanese activities, says the "Shanghai Mainichi." Chin, the paper asserted, will attempt to operate among the Leftist writers, while Tang will head the movement seeking the release from prison of seven Front Populaire leaders.

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S.V.C. RUSSIANS PROVE ADEPT

Strip and Assemble Lewis Gun in S.V.C. Contest

Members of the volunteer company of the S.V.C. Russian Regiment proved most adept on Feb. 9 when a competition was held at the S.V.C. gymnasium in which 24 teams from eleven units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps tested their speed at stripping a Lewis Gun to the body and reassembling it while blindfolded. Each team was composed of three men who worked at the same time, each on a separate gun. The three times were added together to determine the team's time.

The Russian competitors' first team showed remarkable speed in securing a combined time of 162 seconds. Their second team took second place with 182.6 seconds. The Interpreter Company was third with 210.2 seconds while the Jewish Company was fourth with 211 seconds. A team from the Chinese Company was fifth with 212.5 seconds.

When each of the 24 teams had made their effort, Col. F. R. W. Graham, Commandant of the S.V.C., made a brief speech and presented an engraved silver spoon to each of the three winners: Cpl. Kosqlapoff, Pve. Doobovich, and Pve. Lipovka. Prizes for the second and third teams are to be awarded at a later date.

Fastest Time

The fastest individual time recorded was that of Pve. Lipovka who required but 52 seconds to complete the intricate task without the use of his eyes. His team mates were not far behind, Pve. Doobovich recording 62 seconds while Cpl. Kosolapoff's time was 68 seconds. Other good times were made by Cpl. Dronikoff of the second team who required 55 seconds, and S. M. Zee of the Interpreter Company whose time was 55.2 seconds.

The competition served to familiarize the contestants with the gun and aroused considerable interest. Some amusement was also enjoyed, especially when some unfortunate participant groped unsuccessfully for lost parts. The units represented were: the Shanghai Light Horse, the Japanese Company, the Chinese Company, the Interpreter Company, "A" Company, "B" Company, the Scottish Company, the Jewish Company, the Air Defence Company, the Volunteer Company of the Russian Regiment, and the Portuguese Company. Arrangements were in the hands of Lieut. M. Reynolds who saw that everything ran off smoothly. The competition was open to all units of the S.V.C.

BRILLIANT "TOY" PARTY AT CATHAY HOTEL

The ballroom of the Cathay Hotel presented a gay scene on Feb. 10 when Sir Victor Sassoon greeted several hundred of his younger friends at his "Toy Shop" party. The ballroom was transformed to represent an actual toy shop with toys of every description lining the shelves, life-size dolls decorated the pillars and flags completely covered the ceiling. Pictures of toys were all over the very attractive supper menus and they also were printed on the paper napkins.

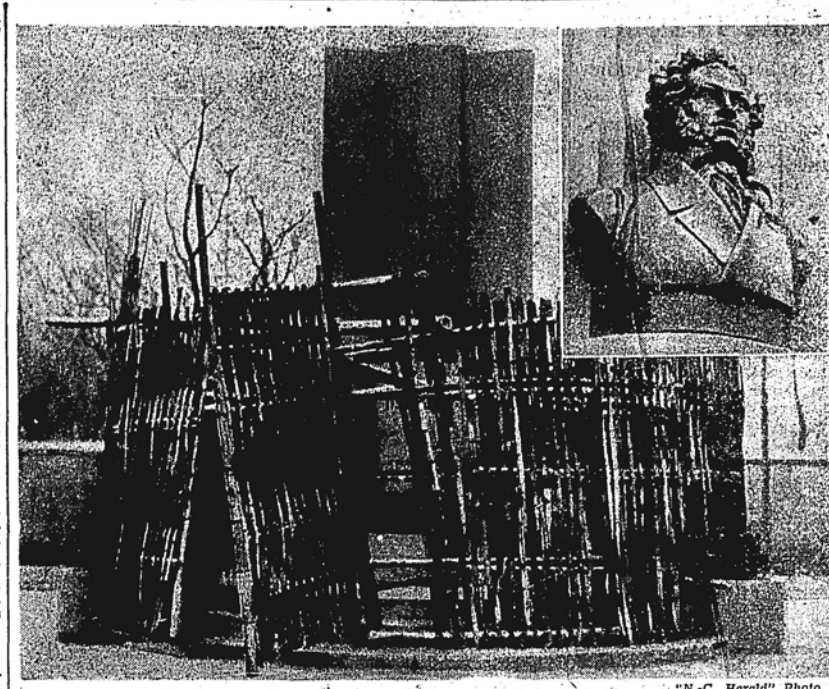
Sir Victor greeted his guests as the toy shop proprietor. He wore a green-beige apron, grey wig and a black hat.

Although space prohibits the description of all costumes, they were most ingenious. There were dolls galore, masculine and feminine. There were characters out of "Alice in Wonderland", and many of those who took part in the Gypsy Ball the night before came as gypsy dolls.

SHANGHAI-SIAN AIR SERVICE RESUMED

The Shanghai-Sian air service, which has been suspended since the outbreak of the Sian revolt, was resumed on Feb. 9 when the westbound plane on the Shanghai-Kunming route of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation left here for Sian. After a brief stopover at the Shensi capital, the plane will continue its flight to Chengtu and Kunming.—Central News.

THE Chinese Medical Association will hold its nation-wide general conference here next April. About 500 doctors from all parts of the country will meet for a period of one week. The Shanghai Branch of this association, consisting of 250 doctors, both of institutions and in practice, and both Chinese and foreign, will act as hosts.



"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

ALEXANDER PUSHKIN MEMORIAL IN CONCESSION

A memorial to the famous Russian poet Alexander Pushkin, on the occasion of his centenary, in the French Concession at the conjunction of Routes Ghisi and Pichon, was unveiled at a ceremony on on Feb. 11 by Mlle. Baudez, daughter of the French Consul-General. A large number of leading members of the many foreign communities in Shanghai were present.

LOCAL PUSHKIN MONUMENT UNVEILED

Shanghai's Tribute to Russia's Immortal Poet: Moving Eulogies by Several Speakers

Shanghai's tribute to the genius of Alexander Pushkin, the great Russian poet whose works so strongly influenced the national character of his countrymen, a monument was unveiled at a ceremony on February 11. The site, at the conjunction of Route Pichon, Route Ghisi and Rue Henri Riviere, was presented to the sponsors of the memorial by the French Municipality, and a large gathering of Russian, French and other officials attended the function. The monument itself was designed by a commission of artists, presided over by Mr. M. N. Pavlovsky, which included two painters, Messrs. V. Podgoursky and M. Kichiguin, and two architects, Messrs. Gran and Livin. The poet's bust was the work of Mr. Podgoursky, the bronze replica actually appearing on the monument being made from his sculptured model by Mr. W. Wagstaff.

The official guests commenced to arrived shortly before 11.30 a.m., being welcomed by Mr. Charles Metzler, president of the Pushkin Centenary Committee, who opened the ceremony with a brief speech in which he expressed the gratitude of the Russian community at the hospitality extended to it by the Chinese people and the French Concession, and pointed out shortly the great meaning of Pushkin's genius to the Russian people. Mlle. Sockeel, stepdaughter of M. M. Baudez, the French Consul-General, then unveiled the monument.

A short religious service, conducted by Bishop Johann, of the Russian Orthodox Mission Church in Rue Paul Henry, followed, and included the singing of the religious anthem "Kol Slaven" by a Russian choir accompanied by the French Police band. Bishop Johann brought the service to a close by pronouncing a blessing on those present. Professor V. V. Lamansky, in a short address, reiterated the gratitude of the Russian community to the Chinese and foreign authorities for their sympathy and goodwill. The ceremony came to a close with a march past the monument by a large crowd of Russian schoolchildren.

Among those present were M. Baudez, Mlle. Sockeel, MM. J. Brionval, E. Saussine, M. Kaufmann, M. d'Hooghe, Commandant L. Fabre, Lieut.-Col. L. Perretier, members of the French Municipal Council, Dr. Jaspar, Mr. C. Chow, director of the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and two representatives of General Yang Hu, Commander of the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison, Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, E. F. Harris, M. Speelman, M. N. Pavlovsky, N. Fomin, Professor V. V. Lamansky, General L. V. Adamovich, General K. K. Akintiewsky, Professor G. A. Tellberg, Mrs. V. D. Lachinova, Miss V. V. Lachinova, and many others.

Evening Ceremony

Braving the inclement weather, a large number of people, predominantly of Russian nationality, attended the Pushkin Commemorative Assembly held that evening in the French Municipal Hall, 11 Route Vallon. Opening the ceremony with a few brief words, Mr. Charles Metzler called upon Professor V. V. Lamansky to speak; Professor Lamansky, speaking in Russian, in a short address emphasized the unique value of Pushkin's poetic genius.

A very moving eulogy in honour of the memory of the great Russian poet was given by Professor G. A. Tellberg, who has made a deep study of Pushkin's works, and came to Shanghai from Tsingtao in order to be present at the Pushkin celebrations. In a lengthy speech, interspersed with frequent quotations from the poet's verses, he pointed to the amazing spiritual influence of Pushkin's poetry on the building up of the national character of the Russian people, an influence that ranged from his fairy tales for the children, through the magnificent tales of folklore and poems of romance for the young people, to the deep historical drama and his prophetic vision for the older generation. His speech received a great deal of applause.

An address in English by Mr. R. T. Peyton-Griffin, who was unable to attend the ceremony owing to an indisposition, was read by Mr. G. Sapojnikoff. In his address, Mr. Peyton-Griffin drew parallels between Pushkin as the national poet of Russia and those masters of English literature, Shakespeare and Byron, who undoubtedly, he said, had a measure of influence on the former. In conclusion, he pointed to the nationally all-embracing poetical heritage which was accumulated in the comparatively short life-span of the great Russian poet.

"Rebellious Moods"

Speaking in French, M. d'Auxion de Ruffe dealt with the rebellious moods of the Russian poet, moods which were so characteristic of a creative genius; he pointed with satisfaction to the cultural role of Russians in Shanghai, a role which they played in close collaboration with other nationals here.

Baron R. L. Ungern Sternberg, the last speaker, and a former pupil of the Imperial Lyceum, of which Alexander Pushkin was one of the first pupils and where, in spite of his extreme youth, the poet received early recognition as a coming national genius, described the college and how the spirit of Pushkin seemed to be imbued in everyone connected with it.

Following the various addresses, a lantern-slide showing of photographs of the country estate where the poet was born and, later, buried, was held. These rare photographs were the property of Mrs. V. D. Lachinova, who was herself a native of the same district. The programme came to an end with the rendering of a few songs by the Russian choir, directed by Mr. Kolchin.

ITALIAN HERO IN SHANGHAI

Local Community Arranges Special Programme

A programme in honour of the Rev. Dr. Giacomo Salza, who has arrived in Shanghai for a short stay in China and the Far East, by the Italian community of Shanghai, commenced on Feb. 14 with the celebration of Mass at 11 o'clock in the Church of the Sacred Heart, 260 Nanzing Road, when Father Salza delivered the sermon. Father Salza is a war veteran and was decorated with four silver medals for military valour. He is now attached to the general management of Italians abroad for the spiritual assistance of those Italian citizens living in foreign countries.

Father Salza's fame is such that he has almost become a legendary hero to all Italians, and especially to those living abroad. In a notice in the Italian Club, he is described in the following terms:—"Soldier of Christ, soldier of the King-Emperor, and a fervent follower of the Fascist Revolution, he unites in an ideal synthesis all those spiritual elements pertaining to the perfect son of Rome and of the Fascist Era."

During the Great War, he served with the world-famous Arditi as chaplain, and was awarded with three silver medals for his valour on the field. Although he is a war veteran, Father Salza enlisted as a volunteer during the Ethiopian campaign, and despite the handicap of the loss of one arm, performed such sterling service for his country that at Hamanlei he was decorated with his fourth silver medal for military valour.

Two Conferences

Greeting him not only as a spiritual leader but as a national hero, the Italian community has drawn up a special programme in his honour.

DOUBLE TRACKS ON SOOCHOW LINE

To facilitate passenger and freight traffic, negotiations are reported to be under way between the responsible authorities to lay double tracks on the Shanghai-Soochow section of the Nanking-Shanghai Railway.

The movement is stated to have been resumed following the return recently of the second investigation party which made a detailed study of the line, including passenger and freight traffic, stations and other problems.

Many of the minor problems will be handled by the local stationmasters and authorities while the more important questions will be supervised directly by the head office in Shanghai.

To celebrate the birthday anniversary of the Laughing Buddha, local Chinese Buddhist Associations assembled at the Chu Yuan Garden in Hart Road and offered prayers for a whole day on February 11.

EXCITING NEW YEAR VOYAGE

Two Vessels Swept Out to Sea in Gale

Feb. 16.

A yachting and duck shooting expedition over the Chinese New Year turned out to be far more exciting than was expected, but fortunately had a happy ending for the four adventurers involved, all members of the Shanghai Yacht Club. On Friday last, the yacht Undine, carrying Mr. H. M. Mann, the owner, and Mr. A. P. Nazer, and the yacht Hestor, carrying Messrs. N. J. Stabb and Donald Campbell, set off loaded for a week-end duck shooting expedition to House Island, experiencing fair weather en route, the Undine arrived at the north-west end of Grass Island about 4.30 p.m. the same day, the Hestor arriving some two hours later. The two yachts anchored in the lee of the land, the wind blowing from the north.

After the four men had turned in for the night, thinking that the yachts were anchored in a thoroughly secure position, the wind veered round, and a gale sprang up from the north-west about 11 p.m. The yachts were thus exposed to the full force of the gale. About 11 a.m. the next day, Saturday, the anchors of the Hestor carried away, and the yacht was swept out to sea, the wind meanwhile having increased and the seas running high. Things looked ugly for the two men who were aboard, and they were left with two alternatives. The first was to leave the yacht to be swept out to sea, which would have been practically suicidal, and the second was to run her on to the mud to the south-east of the island. The latter alternative was chosen, and the vessel put hard on to the mud.

Severely Pounded

Meeting with the same fate as her companion, the Undine carried away her anchor at two p.m. on Saturday afternoon, and also drifted out to sea. The same course was adopted by her skipper, namely to run her on to the mud in order to prevent her from being swept right away out to sea. She was put on the mud at half tide. The yacht was severely pounded by the huge waves as the tide went down, and a temporary anchor was rigged up with bamboo poles to hold the boat until the tide came up once again. As she hit the mud, the Undine smashed her rudder to pieces, thus rendering her more helpless than ever.

At low tide, the four men were able to get ashore on to the island, and were thankful to reach dry land again after their harrowing experience. They camped out on the island on Saturday night, and the next day chartered a junk to convey them back to Shanghai. The owner, however, refused to allow the junk to leave the island owing to the heavy seas which were still running. Later, when the weather became calmer, the junk was able to leave, and arrived in Shanghai about 4.30 p.m. yesterday.

Yachts Left Stranded

The two yachts are still lying to the south-east of Grass Island in a more or less damaged condition, but it is expected that an expedition will go out to fetch them back in a week or so. After a hot bath and a hearty meal late yesterday, the four members of the expedition were little the worse for their adventure. They were, however, expressing their thankfulness at having emerged comparatively easily out of a dangerous situation.

Considerable anxiety was felt when the two yachts failed to arrive back on Sunday night, then they were expected. It is understood that a Customs vessel and a launch from Messrs. Marden & Co. went in search of the two vessels, returning after being informed that the occupants were safe on their way back to Shanghai.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ASKED TO STAY

Mr. A. Tajima Wishes to Retire from S.M.P.

Deputy Commissioner A. Tajima of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who last week revealed his intention to retire after nine years' service, is being urged by the Japanese members of the force to remain in his post, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported on February 13.

On February 8, Mr. Tajima, who is in charge of the Japanese members of the S.M.P., revealed that he would soon retire to become a gentleman farmer.

"I want to dissociate myself with the affairs of the world and farm the land, occasionally reading a book," Mr. Tajima told Japanese reporters.

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SHANGHAI FEELS THE COLD

Not the Coldest Day, But Far Too Cold for Many

February 13 was not the coldest day of the year by any means—that honour goes to January 12 with a minimum temperature of 22.6 degrees Fahrenheit—but to many people it might well have been, when compared with the temperature reading only a week ago of a maximum of over 74 degrees Fahrenheit. Yesterday, the maximum was only 52.7 degrees Fahrenheit, the minimum recording being 27.3 degrees Fahrenheit at Siccawei.

On February 12, a few flakes of snow fell, and more than once on Feb. 13 it looked as if Shanghai could expect a snowfall during the course of the day. But both snow and rain held off, and instead a strong, cold breeze blew down the streets and round the houses, rattling windows and chilling fingers and ears in its course.

Beggars, of whom large numbers have appeared on the streets during the Chinese New Year festival, had no need to dissemble; they really were cold, their scanty rags doing little to hide the genuinely shivering limbs and bodies beneath. But it is to be feared that their pickings were small; pedestrians who had to be out on the streets walked at a fast pace in order to keep warm and to get out of the wind as soon as possible, and only the very best of Good Samaritans would pull off a glove and push a chilled hand out into the cold with a copper or two.

Thermometer's Tricks

The thermometer these days is inclined to play all sort of tricks. While the maximum on Feb. 12 was actually about 14 degrees Fahrenheit lower than that of Feb. 13 recording, the minimum was some 9 degrees higher, which is probably why it did not feel so cold. The breeze, too, seemed to be somewhat stronger and keener on Feb. 13, though that, too, may be due to imagination which was wrought upon by waking up in the morning and finding that a piece of ice seemed to have somehow taken the place of one's nose during the previous night.

In the summer, the poor rickshaw coolie reels under a broiling sun while his passenger remains comparatively cool and rejoices in the passing breeze. In the winter, however, the converse applies; the coolie manages to work up quite a decent body temperature as he scuds along, while his passenger tries in vain to stop a draught pouring down the back of his neck or whistling round his ankles, and to hid his frozen face from the cold, all at the same time.

Weather like that of Feb. 13, however, plays havoc with the rickshaw coolie. After depositing his fare, he walks along the streets looking for another customer, with no extra overcoat or sweater to don while he cools; pnueumonia takes its toll with many a rickshaw coolie during the winter months.

GENERALISSIMO HERE TO SEE DOCTOR

Mme. Chiang Also Suffering from Arm Injury

General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek arrived in Shanghai on Feb. 9 by aeroplane from Hangchow at 11.20 a.m. After leaving the aerodrome, General Chiang motored to his residence in the French concession.

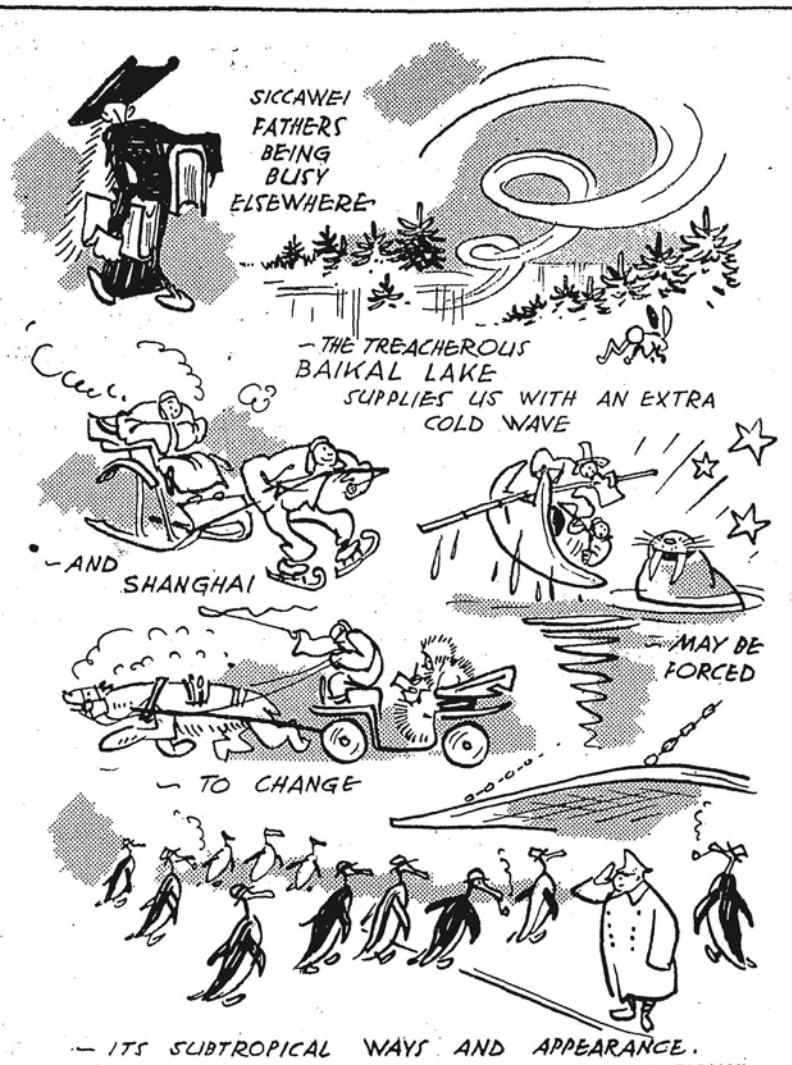
An X-ray examination of the Generalissimo made in Hangchow has revealed that his condition is not as good as his friends had hoped. A bruised spot under one of his ribs has not yet completely healed, though this injury is said to be very slight.

His object in Shanghai is, apparently, to visit a bone specialist here. It is understood that he has been advised to have a brace made to support the injured part of his back, which continues to cause a little pain. Doctors say that this would have healed more quickly if the Generalissimo had not insisted on working too much during the last few years.

Mme. Chiang Recovered

Madame Chiang is reported to have recovered from an unfortunate accident which gave her considerable pain for several days. It appears that before she went to Fenghwa she was being treated externally for some weakness in the arm. The lotion prescribed was duly secured, but on application it severely damaged the arm and caused Madame Chiang great pain.

Immediate inquiry is reported to have revealed that some error in dispensing had occurred. Corrective remedies were at once brought to bear upon the injury, but the distinguished patient's arm had been so excoriated that recovery had not been completed when she left for Fenghwa.



COLD SNAP

FACTORY ACCIDENTS 156 IN MONTH

Six Fatalities Reported to Municipal Council

There were 156 industrial and occupational accidents reported to the Shanghai Municipal Council during January. Of these, six had fatal results. Twelve women were injured The causes of 145 are known with sufficient accuracy, and 103 have been the subject of investigation and instruction in prevention. A total of 107 cases was reported by hospitals.

Classified by causes, 66 were associated with machinery driven by power: two were fatal. Of these 66, 18 occurred on belts and gearing, and one was fatal: five were associated with lifts, one fatal: seven took place on rollers and calenders. Two persons were injured in fires, one fatally, and nine by hot or corrosive substances, also with one fatality. Twenty persons were injured by falling, one fatally: and 17 were struck by falling objects, also one fatally.

Classified by industries, the greatest number took place in the textile industry, where 40 persons were injured, two fatally. This unusually large number may be in part related to increased activity in cotton mills, four of which had been closed for some time, and have been staffed since re-opening with either new workers or those whose long period of absence from work had rendered them less experienced. Thirty-three accidents took place in the machinery and metal products trades, without, however, having fatal consequences. Fourteen occurred on buildings under construction, and two were fatal. Ten happened in the clothing industry, nine in the printing and paper trades, in neither case with fatalities: but one of the eight in the food, drinks and tobacco category had fatal outcome.

Because the drain pipes were apparently blocked so that boiling water liberated from a boiler could not escape from the drain trap, but overflowed on to the ground nearby, a worker in a steam silk filature died as a result of burns received when he stumbled into the boiling water. A worker was fatally injured in the construction of new storage accommodation in a flour mill when a pulley block sheave from a steam pile driving rig fell on his head. The steel pin through the block fractured, so that the steel sheave fell out. All blocks on the rigs in use were subsequently checked and replaced if found worn.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR WOMEN

Picturesque Service Held in Cathedral

The united international service of worship—The World Day of Prayer For Women—took place on Feb. 12 in Holy Trinity Cathedral. An important part of the service was brought out by these words printed in the programme: "Shanghai is a city of trade and commerce. Let us ask ourselves wherein lies her greatest need, . . . Create in us an urgent desire to know the facts, a courage to proclaim them and an ability to join with others in meeting them."

Before the service began, a procession formed of sixteen women from Shanghai's various churches walked to the altar. All the women were dressed in their national costume, a few in the picturesque costumes of the European countries. Each carried an unlighted candle, placing it in a candelabra with the others. Biblical readings were given in five different tongues. Mrs. Herman C. E. Liu read the verses in Chinese, Mrs. N. Enssle in German, Mrs. T. Nakamura in Japanese, Mrs. Ida Takmakoff in Russian, and Mrs. J. J. Evans in English.

Familiar readings from the Bible cherished in the hearts of all Christian women the world over were read in Chinese and English. Mrs. K. S. Liang read the Chinese version, Mrs. L. C. Hylbert the English. The entire programme was one of Bible readings, songs, verbal prayer and silent prayer. The congregation represented every nationality within the borders of Shanghai. The women filled the church, each joining in the readings in her own tongue. Simplicity and the profound meditation of the prayers made this service one of beauty.

After the expenses for printing have been met, the offerings, this year, will be given to the International Branch of the Y.W.C.A.

BROTHER AND SISTER TO MEET AGAIN

Happy Ending to Separation of Japanese Family

Eighteen years after they had been parted by the death of their parents, a local Japanese geisha and her younger brother will soon be reunited, the "Shanghai Nippo" says.

The girl is Miss Hatsue Arita, 23, professionally known as "Rikiya." She is under contract to a Boone Road restaurant.

When Miss Arita was six years old and her brother, Tsuglo, four, their parents died. The girl was taken to her grandmother's home in Nagasaki, the boy to his father's relatives in Fukuoka prefecture.

Four years ago, Miss Arita was indentured to the local establishment to secure financial aid for her grandmother. Her term of employment will end in July.

The reunion was made possible by the Fukuoka police who, at the request of Tsuglo Arita, who was recently conscripted for military service, traced the girl from Nagasaki to Shanghai.

NEW ROLLING STOCK FOR S.H.N. LINE

Through traffic on the entire line of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway will be inaugurated shortly, according to information from local communication circles. The new rolling stock, including 15 first and second class coaches and 18 third class coaches purchased from England with a loan from the British Boxer Indemnity Fund Commission, will be put on service on the extension line.

At the annual general meeting of the Associacao das Senhoras Portuguesas held on February 15, the following officers were elected to serve on the 1937 Committee: Mrs. C. M. Basto da Silva (president), Mrs. L. A. M. Ozorio (vice-president), Miss Marie T. Britto (hon. secretary, Mrs. T. A. Buckley (hon. treasurer), Mrs. T. B. Ozorio, Mrs. F. A. Golding, Mrs. E. A. de Garcia, Mrs. Luc. F. Lopes, Mrs. A. M. Britto, Mrs. E. A. S. C. de Sousa, Mrs. Luiza Remedios, Miss Ernie Remedios.

MISS OTIS VAINLY REGRETS

Sad Ignorance Displayed by Club Boy

It is not to be expected that the average Chinese boy is very familiar with the name Otis. Far less with the famous dance tune, "Miss Otis Regrets....." Thereby hangs the following tale. At a certain foreign club in Shanghai on February 15 a group consisting of members of the younger set was gathered in friendly conversation.

"Why not dance?" some one suggested. There being a radio gramophone in the room, the idea was received with acclamation. "Put on Miss Otis regrets she's unable to lunch to-day," a member of the party said to one of the club boys.

"What tune you wanchee?" queried the boy.

"Miss Otis regrets she's unable to lunch to-day".

"What thing," replied the boy somewhat indignantly, "Miss Otis no belong member of this club".

CHINESE ACTRESS IN OWN DRAMA

Theatre Closes as Player Tears Up Contract

Known to her numerous fans as China's "Mae West," White Jade Frost, the popular Pang-Pang play actress, tore up her stage contract to play her own drama when she left home after a quarrel with her adopted mother. The theatre, in which she was to have appeared, had to close down temporarily pending her return.

The actress, deported from Peiping by Col. Yuan Liang, the former Mayor, for being "too hot," left her home a week ago, and contrary to the mother's expectation, she failed to return for her opening night on on Feb. 11, the Chinese New Year day. Consequently the theatre had to display a huge sign in the lobby at the eleventh hour, stating: "White Jade Frost on Sick Leave." Tickets were refunded.

The actress recently returned from a successful season in Wusih to complete her contract with the Empire Theatre. The family dispute arose a few days before her re-appearance. It was rumoured that she left home after her adopted mother had refused to allow her to marry. In an advertisement written by the mother, the actress has been promised her complete freedom.

"My Heart Is Breaking"

The advertisement reads in part: "Since you left home my heart is breaking. How can I stand such extreme pain in my present state when I am merely passing my remaining years? Can your heart be peaceful during this New Year period when mother and daughter live apart?"

Appealing to her sense of filial piety, the mother urged her daughter to return at once for a family reunion during the festival. "Your mother is crying day and night, and you are my daughter and have little consideration for your mother." Continuing, she said if she had any conditions for her return, they could be discussed and she would yield to her wishes.

In conclusion, she said the departure of the daughter was caused by a misunderstanding. She then drew the daughter's attention to the latter's extraordinary cleverness and popularity and name which the mother said the daughter could not afford to leave behind. "It is because of your career and not because of my selfishness that I control you. So long as you return home immediately, I promise you your complete freedom."

CROWD DISPERSED BY NANTAO POLICE

Special precautions were taken by the Nantao police throughout on Feb. 14 as word was received by them that students and members of the so-called National Salvation Body plained to hold a meeting in the Chinese Public Recreation Ground on the eve of the opening of the Third Plenary Session.

At about 2 p.m., over 300 persons appeared outside the Chinese Public Recreation Ground, but, as the gates of the Ground had been closed by order of the authorities, they could not enter. They then moved to Loo Ka Pang and then to Small South Gate, but they were dispersed by officers of the Nantao Police who arrested three men alleged to be the leaders of the group.

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S.M.C. PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT

Activities in Hospitals, Clinics and Sanatoria Cover Wide Field: Children with T.B.

No fewer than eight hospitals and clinics and two sanatoria are controlled by the hospital section of the Public Health Department, according to the annual report of Dr. J. H. Jordan, Commissioner of Public Health. The public health services include isolation hospitals for foreigners and Chinese, mental hospital, tuberculosis sanatorium and free clinic, and the venereal disease free clinic for male foreigners, while the municipal medical services include the police hospital for Indians and Chinese, the Ward Road Gaol hospital, the police and gaol clinics and the Mokanshan sanatorium.

In addition, the hospitals section controls district nursing and visiting, supervision of free public, vaccination and anti-cholera inoculation, and the new hospitals central laundry in its public health services; foreign and Chinese gaols and reformatory (all at Ward Road), lectures on first aid and forensic medicine to the Police Force and Fire Brigade staffs, and medical examination of candidates for municipal employment, among its municipal medical services.

Last Year Considered Healthy

Reviewing this wide field of activity for 1936, the annual report states that from the point of view of infectious disease, the year as a whole has been healthy specially during the summer, but during the spring and winter the hospitals were quite busy. The admissions increased by 10 per cent. on last year, from 1,409 to 1,555, in spite of the lack of activity during the summer months.

There were no definite cases of cholera, this being the fourth consecutive year during which the disease has been absent in hospitals. There was a large increase in smallpox in the wintermonths, there being 145 admissions with 45 deaths, as opposed to 41 cases with three deaths last year. These figures are still, however, only half of those of 1934.

There was also a minor epidemic of measles in the spring, when 85 severe cases were admitted to hospitals: of these there were thirteen deaths, all but two being Chinese. The figures for scarlet fever also were nearly twice as many as in 1935. Out of 276 cases there were 13 deaths.

Diphtheria showed a moderate increase, there being 360 admissions with 70 deaths, as opposed to 307 admissions with 63 deaths last year. All deaths from this disease occurred among the Chinese where the cases so often are brought in already moribund. The disease is often too advanced for serum to be of any value, while amongst the Chinese there is a very high percentage (about 33 per cent.) of laryngeal cases.

Delay in Diphtheria Cases

It seems that only the most serious cases of this disease ever reach the stage of requesting admission to hospital, as the danger of diphtheria being present in cases of sore throat has not yet reached the consciousness of the Chinese masses. Mortality from this disease among the Chinese is further increased by the frequent refusal to submit to the operation of tracheotomy which although attended by a high mortality, can save a number of cases which otherwise would surely die.

The building of the proposed new Fever and Mental Hospitals has been postponed still further on the grounds of economy. The need for further mental accommodation has been considerably reduced, but the necessity for new fever accommodation is becoming more and more urgent as the Chinese isolation hospital is in a most dilapidated state; since being condemned as unfit for use as a hospital eight years ago, it has been frequently patched up as a temporary expedient, but it cannot be expected to last for ever in this condition.

The foreign nursing staff recorded a total of 431 days off duty during the year. This figure, among a staff of 22 gives an average of 19.6 days' sickness per annum, which indicates the arduous nature of nursing in the Far East.

Measles Epidemic

The report then covers work done at the public service hospitals. At the foreign isolation hospital, 50 of the 351 admitted cases were fatal and tuberculosis accounted for 40 of the deaths. The summer was so quiet that for a short period one block of the hospital was closed, the few cases of ordinary infectious disease being nursed in the segregation wards. A measles epidemic accounted for 67 admissions, mostly from the American School. Many of the children were very sick indeed and needed a great deal of care and attention. There were two deaths from measles complicated with pneumonia.

The Chinese isolation hospital had a fairly busy year, with 1,204 admissions against 1,096 in 1935. There were 267 deaths, chiefly due to the increase in serious diphtheria cases. Most of these were in *extremis* when admitted and 67 of the cases died within 24 hours of admission. The number of rabies cases was 21, all of whom died. One case was unusual in that the bite was received from a pig. A single case of leprosy was admitted and the patient was transferred to the leprosarium at Dahzang.

The accommodation at the mental hospital was not overtaxed during the year. There were 35 admissions, 32 discharges, and two deaths.

At the tuberculosis sanatorium, there were 74 admissions, 73 discharges and one death. An extension to form a separate ward for children is in course of erection and at the end of the year was well on its way to completion. In view of the number of children admitted recently, this should be a welcome addition to the amenities of the sanatorium. Some increase in the kitchen accommodation will, however, be needed next year.

Treatment of Tuberculosis

The tuberculosis clinic was established for the purpose of giving treatment to the poorer section of the community who could not afford private attention and also for the assistance of practioners in the matter of diagnosis or for consultation. It is open to foreigners on the recommendation of any local registered practitioner. This is the ninth year of its existence, during each of which its size and value have increased. It shows a further increase on last year; in fact the limit of its capacity in its present state of organization has practically been reached.

Ninety-two new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, as opposed to 110 last year, were diagnosed, whilst a total of 265 pre-tubercular and suspected T. B. cases attended the clinic. The total cases attending, including old cases, were 1,643 as opposed to 1,273 last year, while the total attendances come to 2,605 compared with 2,086 last year, increases of 22.5 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively.

The work of the Clinic includes regular visiting of the patients by the T. B. inspector, assisted by the district nurses, under the direction of the doctor in charge.

Salvation Army Summer Camp

A number of pre-tuberculous children were recommended by the clinic for admission to the Convalescent Home of the King's Daughters' Society where more healthy surroundings have enabled them to regain their health. These admissions are limited to very small boys and girls, and during this last year with a similar end in view the Salvation Army arranged a summer camp for boys. This fulfilled a long-felt want, by taking boys of an age too great for mixing with the girls in the King's Daughters' Society Sanatorium, and for which periods there were no other facilities available. It is hoped that it will be possible to continue this excellent scheme next summer.

A number of children with definite evidence of hilar disease were sent out to the T. B. Sanatorium for periods up to six months in duration; all of these have done remarkably well, and this practice would appear to be very useful in building up resistance in children with a pre-disposition to tuberculosis; this can, however, hardly take the place of open air schools which should be the next step in regard to treatment of these children in the early non-infectious stages of tuberculous diseases.

Difficulty is experienced in persuading the parents of many of the children in need of convalescent treatment that, although the child will miss its schooling for a period its health is far more important to its future than is its education. Attempts have been made by the nurses to give the children morning lessons at the sanatorium on occasion, but this is not a satisfactory procedure and is undertaken more with the idea of giving the children something with which to occupy their minds rather than as a scheme of educational benefit.

District Nursing

District nursing and tubercular visiting work is done to a large extent in connection with the King's Daughters' Society and is of great help to the poorer sections of the community. Although last year showed practically a quadrupling of the work of the previous year, the amount of work done this year registered a still further increase. The number of family visits was 6,511 this year as against 5,233 last year, an increase of 25 per cent.; the outside work also maintained its high standard.

The district nurse visits the Convalescent Home as part of her duties and it is satisfactory to know that there was no infectious disease at this establishment during the year. The children admitted are weakly children from the district, children convalescent after hospital treatment and pretuberculous cases. There is a small nursery attached, and one or two women also are occasionally cared for at this home. In addition, the district nurse visits the Florence Spooner Home for aged women where is a certain amount of nursing to be done.

As regards the district itself, there was no epidemic of major importance requiring nursing, although a number of cases of malaria, whooping cough, influenza and chicken-pox needed nursing in this home. It is remarkable, however, that there are so few cases of infectious disease on the district when one considers the cramped, overcrowded and insanitary quarters in which so many of the patients live. Anaemia and malnutrition are very prevalent while the prevailing type of sickness among children is intestinal disorders of all sorts.

This is largely due to the mother's carelessness and lack of knowledge of the feeding of children and their complete disregard of the most elementary facts of hygiene. It is most difficult to get them to follow instructions on infant feeding, while nurses have an extremely difficult task in dealing with so many differing grades of intelligence going down to the very lowest. Endeavours are made to get maternity cases on the district to attend the Sacred Heart Hospital where here are usually beds available, though recently the authorities of this institution refused to admit any foreign cases.

New Clinics Wanted

One of the extreme needs of the town is a venereal diseases clinic for women, for which there seems to be as yet no provision whatever while several of the hospitals refuse the admission of cases complicated with this disease, apparently regarding it as a just punishment for moral obliquity. A free dental clinic is also of urgent need to the poorer class of the community.

Mention should be made of the opening during this year of the Salvation Army Hostel for men in the former gaol quarters in Amoy Road; this is an extremely useful institution and benefits a class of people for which there was previously no provision in the town.

The hospital section then deals with work done at the municipal police hospitals and referring to the gaol medical service it is stated that the general health among the prisoners in the foreign gaol was excellent. In the Chinese section, there were many important changes and improvements instituted by the medical service during the past year. The most far-reaching change undoubtedly was the inauguration of a gaol tuberculosis clinic in an endeavour to reduce both the incidence and the mortality rate of tuberculosis in the gaol.

The contrast between the incidence of tuberculosis amongst Chinese and foreign prisoners is very pointed. They both, of necessity, are confined, but they live in the same area, breathe the same air, both receive adequate diet and the same medical supervision, yet the death rate among foreigners is nil whereas among Chinese it is 23.9 per 1,000 gaol population.

The inauguration of the clinic marks a new phase in the treatment of tuberculosis. Early cases when detected now receive effective treatment, advanced cases are admitted to hospital and if necessary are released on medical grounds.

Dental Survey of Prisoners

Another feature of the past year was a complete dental survey of both foreign and Chinese prisoners. It revealed a number of prisoners in both sections requiring treatment other than possible by a medical officer and the matter was brought to the attention of the Council who are proceeding with the appointment of a qualified dentist to treat such cases. An interesting point shown from the survey made was that the dental condition of Chinese convicts was much superior to that of foreign prisoners.

The work performed by the venereal diseases clinic again shows an increase. The number of attendance was 41,095 as compared with 38,314 in 1935 and 36,546 in 1934.

There were 1,041 new patients attending throughout the year. Representatives of 33 nationalities received treatment. Russians head the list with 317 individuals, Indians next with 216 closely followed by Japanese with 185 persons. The chief source of infection was the Chinese prostitute.

New Laundry

The new central laundry commenced operations on February 25 but, owing to certain defects in the machinery, was not taken over from the Public Works Department until July. Since that date the work of the laundry has been running smoothly and, in addition to handling all washing from Municipal hospitals, it has also attended to the requirements of the school medical service, laboratories and dispensary. The total number of articles washed during the year was 284,660.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

CAR SMASH CAUSES TRAFFIC BLOCK

Tramcars were idle on The Bund for a while on the afternoon of Feb. 13, but it was not because of any dissatisfaction on the part of the employees. The cause was remote in both time and space: a motor car had hit a power distribution box on the Garden Bridge at 7 a.m., and it became necessary to suspend tram traffic while the damage was being repaired.

FORMER SHANGHAI BARRISTER

Mr. R. N. McLeod Admitted to Supreme Court Again

"It gives me great pleasure to readmit you to practice in this court, and I wish you renewed success," said Judge P. Grant Jones on Feb. 15 when granting the application of Mr. R. N. McLeod for re-admission to practice in H.M. Supreme Court. It will be recalled that Mr. McLeod had a long career in China as a solicitor and later as a barrister, and became one of the best known British barristers in this country. He left here for England in 1928.

Putting forward Mr. McLeod's application for re-admission, Mr. Victor Priestwood, Crown Advocate, said that applicant was originally admitted as a solicitor to the High Court of Juridicature on March 15, 1902, and was admitted to practice in H.M. Supreme Court for China in the same year. In 1911, at his own request, his name was removed from the roll in order that he might be admitted as a barrister. He was admitted to the Supreme Court in this capacity in 1912. In July, 1928, his name was again removed in order that it might be restored to the roll of solicitors in England.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION IN NANZING ROAD

Complaint Made to Police by College Student

What was believed to be an attempt at kidnapping was reported to the Hongkew Police on Feb. 12, the intended victim being the 11-year-old son of Mr. Hsia Shun-lai, a shipping merchant.

According to the complainant, Hsia Yung-chi, a student of St. Francis Xavier's College in Nanzing Road, a mysterious car was sent to the school on February 10 shortly after noon with the message that he was wanted at home. The complainant met the chauffeur at the entrance of the school, from where he could see two other strangers in the vehicle, one dressed in a long gown and the other a short jacket. Asked if his family had given him any written instruction, the chauffeur showed him a card which appeared like a driver's licence with the surname Hsia written on it. His suspicions having been aroused, the complainant returned to his classroom. When a servant of the school came to the street to make an investigation immediately after, the car had left. It was later ascertained that the family had never sent a car to the school.

OWNERS' OPPOSITION TO S.M.C. DECISION

Compensation for Reduction of Rickshaws Demanded

Six representatives of the Rickshaw Owners' Association called on Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary of the Municipal Council on February 9 and presented a petition requesting an explanation of the reasons and motives for the Council's decision to reduce the number of public rickshaws by 484 from February 28. They also requested that the Council indemnify owners to the extent of the number of rickshaws reduced in accordance with the values of the rickshaws. The petition stated that if the Council agreed to indemnify owners for the licences cancelled, the owners would be prepared to discuss with the Council the method of withdrawing the licences. The petition also requested that the drawing be postponed for three months and that the reduction be a final reduction.

The Secretary, in reply, informed the representatives that the Council was not prepared to argue or discuss the reasons and motives further with the owners. The Council had already considered the question in every aspect—the needs of the public, the number of rickshaws, the effect on the earning power of the pullers, the owners' viewpoint and traffic considerations—and it had come to the decision announced last September to reduce the number to 9,500. Further discussion on that point would be a waste of time. The answer to the question as to whether reduction would be final or not was that the Council changed every year and no one Council could guarantee one way or another what future Councils would do under future conditions. He had no authority to give any undertaking that this would be a final reduction and the Council itself had no authority to say that future Councils would not make further reductions.

With regard to the question of compensation, he had already informed a representative of the owners that this was a matter for the owners to arrange themselves by any form of mutual insurance which they chose to devise.

The last point raised in the petition was that if the Council undertook that this would be a final reduction the owners would be prepared to discuss with the Council the method of reduction. The Secretary informed the representatives that this showed a complete misunderstanding of the situation on the part of the owners. The Council was not asking the owners' assistance in the method of reduction. The Council had decided the method of reduction. If owners, however, wished to suggest any other method which might suit their convenience better the Council would consider it but if the owners did not come forward with any other suggestion, the Council would go ahead with the method it had decided on. There was no possibility of postponing the date of the drawing now fixed for February 20.

The delegation was formed in accordance with the decision of a general meeting held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building in the morning. Presiding over the meeting, Dr. Chiling Yin briefly outlined to the gathering the Council's decision for a reduction of the number of rickshaws. Over 300 owners attended the meeting.

DOWNTOWN SMASH CAUSES TRAFFIC BLOCK

When a motor-car driven by a Chinese collided with a telegraph post on the Garden Bridge at about 7 a.m. on February 13, the accident had far-reaching effects. On the post was a power distribution box, which was damaged, and it was necessary to halt tramcar traffic on The Bund at 3 p.m. that afternoon to be able to repair the box.

Serious traffic blocks were caused both morning and afternoon, the box being badly smashed. The driver of the motor-car and a companion were injured. They were taken to St. Luke's Hospital in a Fire Brigade ambulance to be treated for minor injuries. One had suffered lacerations of the scalp and face and the other lacerations of the neck.

During the week ending at midnight on February 6, there were 173 deaths among the Chinese residents of the French Concession and thirteen in the foreign community. The health returns show that, among foreigners, there were one case of diphtheria, one case of dysentery, one case of influenza, one case of cerebro spinal meningitis, three cases of scarlet fever, three cases of scarletina, three cases of pneumonia (two deaths), six cases of tuberculosis (one death). Among the Chinese residents there were six cases of pneumonia (two deaths) and one case of diphtheria.

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FORMER U.S. JUDGE DIES

Mr. Milton D. Purdy Passes at Honolulu

Honolulu, Feb. 13.

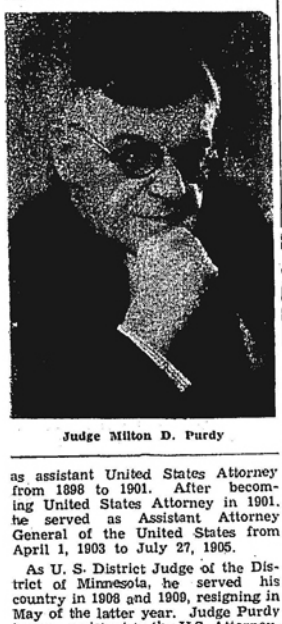
Mr. Milton Dwight Purdy, former Judge of the U.S. Court for China, died here to-day in Queen's Hospital at the age of 71. Judge Purdy had been visiting here for the past several weeks.

A former resident of Minneapolis, Minn., Judge Purdy was appointed to the U.S. Court in China in 1924, coming to the Far East with a long and distinguished record of service in the United States. He was born in Mogadore, Ohio, in 1866 and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1891, taking the B.A. in that year and his L.L.B. twelve months later. He was admitted to the bar the same year.

Judge Purdy married Miss Belle M. Morin in 1893 and their only child was Mrs. W. R. Johnson, also a former Shanghai resident. Mrs. Purdy died suddenly in 1932 on hearing that her husband had contracted cholera.

Active Career

Judge Purdy began his career as assistant City Attorney in Minneapolis, a position which he held from 1893 to 1897. The following year he served as assistant County Attorney for Hennepin County, Minnesota, and



Judge Milton D. Purdy

as assistant United States Attorney from 1898 to 1901. After becoming United States Attorney in 1901, he served as Assistant Attorney General of the United States from April 1, 1903 to July 27, 1905.

As U. S. District Judge of the District of Minnesota, he served his country in 1908 and 1909, resigning in May of the latter year. Judge Purdy became assistant to the U.S. Attorney-General again in 1922, which appointment he held until being sent to China in 1924. From 1912 to 1916 he was a member of the Progressive National Committee.

Judge Purdy retired from the U.S. Court in China in February, 1934, when he was succeeded by Judge Milton J. Helmick.—United Press.

DISTINGUISHED CAREER

The death of Judge Purdy come as a great shock to the large circle of friends which, during his thirteen years' connection with Shanghai and China, he had so easily formed. It was the good fortune of the writer to have been in close contact with Judge Purdy during the early part of his tenure of office, and to have had an excellent opportunity of observing the qualities of the man who had been sent out to succeed Judge Lobingier.

His appointment was an important one. For some years previously American legal circles had been distressed by the disharmony which had prevailed, and the sending to China of a man of such rank as Milton Dwight Purdy was indicative of the trust which the State Department had in his ability to put an end to a very distressing state of affairs. The new judge on his arrival quickly showed that his success in the United States had been warranted by his great ability, and it was very soon apparent that the manner in which he handled the affairs of the Court was going to be such that a repetition of the troubles which marked his predecessor's term of office had not only been ended, but would have no opportunity of recurring.

Purdy was a man of great strength of character, an unswerving fidelity to the high principles of his calling, and an ability to get to the root of a case which made him greatly to be respected by those who appeared before him. He had a singular faculty of getting the real truth from an awkward witness, and on occasion when lawyers had finished their examination and cross-examination, he would, with a few very direct questions, elicit the facts which so often the witness was only too anxious to withhold.

Rich in Understanding

He was a man of intense loyalty, a loyalty which he also demanded from those who worked with him, and to cap it all he was rich in common humanity and understanding. There were incidents in connection with officials of the Court comparatively early in his term of office which cut him to the heart, where the administration of that justice which he was called upon to serve touched him very closely: but despite the pain he suffered in doing it he performed his duty in a manner which those who knew him closely could not but admire. His gruffness of manner hid a very gentle heart, and sometimes, when he appeared to be almost unnecessarily severe, he was in fact covering up the sympathy which he felt for the persons before him, and which afterwards he would privately express.

Purdy was rich with the ability to extract the good out of life, and from his vast experience would often draw advice or consolation for the many who went to him for such assistance. No one who appeared before him was wholly bad in his eyes, which were ready to perceive whatever good there was to be seen.

His remarkable faculty for making friends and keeping them means that to very many throughout China his death will come as a personal bereavement. Yet they will all like to think of him as the highminded servant of his country to which he was so completely devoted and a man through whose presence in its midst for so many years Shanghai has been enriched.—R.T.P-G.

WEDDING

Cope-Godby

The wedding of Miss Molly Godby, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Godby of Shanghai, and Mr. Albert Henry Cope, the son of Mr. J. H. Cope of London, was solemnized quietly on Feb. 10 at H. M. Consulate-General, with Mr. J. W. O. Davidson officiating, and later at Holy Trinity Cathedral with Dean A. C. S. Trivett presiding at the service.

A reception was held in the residence of the bride's parents at 1 the Bund in the evening, when many friends called to wish the young couple happiness.

"THE GARDEN OF ALLAH"

Domini Enfilden .....Marlene Dietrich
Boris Androvsky .....Charles Boyer
Count Antoni .....Basil Rathbone
Father Roubier .....C. Aubrey Smith
Irena .....Tilly Losch
Batouch .....Joseph Schildkraut
Sand Diviner .....John Carradine
De Trevignac .....Alan Marshal
Mother Superior .....Lucille Watson
Hadj .....Henry Brandon

Whatever may be thought of the plot of Hichens's "The Garden of Allah," shown on February 9 at the Metropol, there can be no doubt that it has provided an admirable subject for reproduction in colour, and the advance in technique which this picture shows in this respect, compared with other productions, demonstrates a marked improvement and carries with it the conviction that colour is coming to stay. Many of the pictures seemed like productions of old masters with a command of *chiaroscuro* which gave them depth and a wonderful tone to the colour, though the impression is created that sometimes in striving after effect the producer has sacrificed some of the movement. There is a little too much of caravans marching across the skyline before fiery sunsets. Miss Marlene Dietrich and Mr. Charles Boyer are magnificent, especially the former, while Mr. C. Aubrey Smith adds another success to his growing list of laurels. Much the same may be said of Mr. Basil Rathbone, though it is with regard to some of the others of the cast that mention must be made. For example the dancing—and acting—of Miss Tilly Losch is a remarkable performance. Mr. Joseph Schildkraut's Batouch, the dragoman, is a gay and altogether polished piece of work, while Miss Lucille Smith as the Mother Superior, small though her part is, gets everything of value out of it. The settings are particularly fine and the lighting effective, though it does raise the question whether ultimately in colour technique the system of multiple points of illumination will not have to be somewhat modified.

The two Walter Disney preliminaries are most amusing, and in "Three Little Wolves" Disney has revived his most favourite theme, identifiable from the title, which proved most popular with audiences.—R.T.P-G.

THE "North-China Daily News" has received from Captain W. Lohmann a signed photograph of the Emden together with a charming letter of thanks for the reports of the Emden's activities during her stay here.

OBITUARY

Mr. M. E. H. Wells

Funeral services were held in the Bubbling Well Cemetery on February 9 for Mr. Matthew Edward Howey Wells, who died in the War Memorial Hospital, Hongkong, on January 31. Mr. Wells was returning to Shanghai with his wife in the ss. Corfu when he contracted a severe case of appendicitis while the vessel was en route from Singapore to Hongkong. An operation was performed by the ship's doctor, assisted by a Hongkong doctor who was travelling as a passenger, and on the ship's arrival in Hongkong, Mr. Wells was transferred to hospital. He died about a fortnight later.

Mr. Wells came out to China over thirty years ago, after being employed by a number of firms in England, to join the Bill Department of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. He was later promoted to the position of chief clerk and bill-maker, which post he held for many years until his death. When the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co. and the New Engineering Co. amalgamated in June last year, he joined the Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd., the result of the combine, with the same position. He went on Home leave shortly afterwards, accompanied by his wife, and was returning to Shanghai when he was taken ill. Mrs. Wells arrived in Shanghai on Feb. 7 from the Colony. Also surviving Mr. Wells is a son, who is studying in an agricultural college in England after having been a pupil at a local school for some years.

The late Mr. Wells was one of the senior Masons in Northern China, having been initiated in the Tuscan Lodge, No. 1027, on January 18, 1905, the year after he arrived in China. He filled the office of Master in the years 1908 and 1934. He joined the Orient Mark Lodge, No. 484, in 1907 and became Master in 1912 and again in 1914. He was exalted into the Zion Royal Arch Chapter, No. 570, in 1907 and filled the First Principal's Chair in 1913. From 1908 he filled various offices in the District Grand Lodge, eventually becoming District Senior Grand Warden in 1914.

In 1935 he was honoured with the rank of a Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies in the United Grand Lodge of England. On the formation of the District Grand Chapter of Northern China in 1934, he was appointed Second District Grand Principal and in 1935 he was honoured with the appointment of Past Grand Standard Bearer in the Supreme Grand Chapter of England. He was Provincial Grand Master for China of the Royal Order of Scotland from 1916 until the time of his death.

Mr. Theo Eckardt

Having been home for less than four months, Mr. Theo Eckardt, the editor of the German weekly "China-Dienst" and formerly of the daily "The War," died on January 24, only a few days before his 70th birthday.

Mr. Eckardt was for more than thirty years in Shanghai. He came via America and Japan to China in 1902, first specializing in gardening. He introduced carnations to the Chinese soil, as well as the laurel which even to-day is called after him, "German Laurel." Shortly before the Great War, Mr. Eckardt was appointed to the post of a magistrate in the French Concession, but the outbreak of the war deprived him of this post and of his estate which had grown to 46 mow.

Being a very good linguist, he worked as an editor of the English language daily "The War," which appeared during some years during the Great War here at Shanghai. When peace was made, Mr. Eckardt had to go to Germany, but 1920 he came back and it was again as a journalist, for the German news agency Transocean. A year later, he went home again and held for nearly ten years the post of a commercial adviser to the War Ministry at Berlin, but 1932 found him in Shanghai again. This time he founded a German periodical, "China-Dienst," a well-written and interesting paper, specially for its contributions on Far Eastern matters in politics and economics.

Many even of the younger generation will remember this tall, thin, and later slightly bowed old gentleman who always liked an interesting chat, and who made, in his conciliatory and erudite manner, plenty of friends among the members of the different Shanghai communities. His friends had cause to regret the declining state of his health during the last year. It made his co-operation in the newly edited German daily, the "Ostasiatischer Lloyd" with which Mr. Eckardt's "China-Dienst" was merged for the greater part of the year a matter of a few articles, mostly on economic matters, and after a long illness, Mr. Eckardt went home last Autumn for a rest cure. But his pneumonic suffering had become more dangerous than was supposed by his friends and he could not be cured.

So they are only left to cherish his memory, the memory of a fine journalist and an upright man who served his country to the best of his abilities, and was, too, one of the most interesting personalities in the Far East.

Mr. George R. Coutts

In presence of a large attendance of friends the funeral took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on February 15 of the late Mr. George Rogerson Coutts. The chief mourners were Mr. R. G. MacDonald and Mr. Loos Williams. The service in the Chapel and at the grave side was conducted by the Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett of the Cathedral. The pallbearers were Messrs. P. E. Smith, Hugh Maitland, E. F. Hardman, Ranald G. McDonald, W. R. Lemarchand and A. J. Hickmott. A beautiful floral cross from "Billy" was lowered into the grave with the casket.

PERSONAL NOTES

Countess de Robilant was a passenger in ss. Conte Rosso, arrived on February 11 from Naples.

Mr. K. E. Newman is due back in Shanghai on February 26, after a brief trip to Europe on business.

Dr. A. N. Young, financial adviser to the Chinese Government, returned to Shanghai on February 9 in the Empress of Asia.

Dr. Visser's Hooft, general secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, proposes to visit China in the spring of 1938.

M. Henri Lambert, general manager of Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, returned in Shanghai on Feb. 9 in the ss. Empress of Asia.

Prof. J. G. Sakamoto, formerly of Tung Wen College, Shanghai, and of the Japanese Embassy in China, is now attached to the Japanese Embassy in Switzerland.

Mr. Mauricio Fresco, Consul for Mexico, has just returned to Shanghai, following a few months' vacation in Mexico and the U.S.A., and will resume charge of the Mexican Consulate here.

Miss Hazel McNair, of St. John's University, arrived in Shanghai on February 9 in the ss. Empress of Asia after a six-month visit to her brother, Dr. Harley F. McNair, of the University of Chicago.

With the object of collecting first hand information for her forthcoming book "The Romance of Airways in China," Miss Lee Ya-ching, well known Chinese aviatrix, left on Feb. 9 on a tour of China's civil air routes.

Captain E. Aikman, general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, and Mr. W. M. Blair, Canadian Pacific naval architect from London, arrived here on Feb. 9 in the Empress of Asia, en route to Hongkong. The former is making his annual inspection.

Mr. F. W. Foster, who has been in charge of the P. & O. S. N. Co., Yokohama, for a year or so, has now been transferred to Shanghai, and is expected here early in March. Mrs. Foster has already arrived and is staying with Mr. & Mrs. A. P. Nazer, 47 Tunsin Road.

Word has just been received here that Mr. Liu Chung-chieh, former Minister to Austria, and Mrs. Liu who have been recuperating in Germany since last November, will leave that country at the middle of this month on their way back to China arriving here on March 2.

Mrs. Chang Hsueh-liang is reported to have left London on her return to China. She had been staying at Hove in a house on the sea front. Mrs. Chang's son, Martin, aged 19, and her daughter Pauline, aged 20, are staying in England for their education, but Raymond, aged 18, who has been ill, is said to have left Southampton for Shanghai with his mother about the end of last month.

Herr Paul Scheffer, former editor-in-chief of the "Berliner Tageblatt," is planning to make a tour of the Far East for the purpose of contributing a series of articles to the five leading German newspapers, including the "Berliner Tageblatt." Herr Scheffer will probably sail on February 18 in the ss. Scharnhorst and will visit the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines, China and Japan before proceeding to the United States.

The Rev. W. J. Drummond of Nanking has received by cable the news that his youngest daughter, Frances Christine, died on January 27. Further information is lacking. Miss Drummond was born in Nanking on January 12, 1905. She graduated from the American School here in 1924 and from Occidental College, Eagle Rock, California, in 1928 from which institution she received the degree of Master of Arts in 1935. Mr. Drummond is one of the senior foreign residents in Nanking.

Mrs. B. Spero, daughter of Mr. A. M. Chapelain, Director of Posts, and her son, left Shanghai on Feb. 12 in the Empress of Russia.

Mr. William Allanson on Feb. 15 celebrated his 91st birthday. Born in Macao, Mr. Allanson has spent his whole life in the Far East.

When the ss. Sarpedon arrived from Home on February 7, she had among her passengers Mr. T. D. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Purry, and Mrs. H. W. Bain.

Mr. T. Frank Matthews, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, accompanied by Mrs. Matthews, sailed for Vancouver in the ss. Empress of Russia on February 12.

Passengers arriving here in the s.s. Empress of Russia from Manila on Feb. 12 included the Comte and Comtesse de Béarn, the Comtesse de Maulde, and the Comtesse de Mathan.

Dr. G. Stanley Jones has accepted a visit to come to China for six months. He is due here in August. Arrangements for his programme are in the hands of Dr. T. C. Bau, of the National Christian Council.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Gabbott, who have been away from Shanghai for over a year on a business and pleasure trip to the United States and the West Indies, returned to Shanghai in the ss. Gneisenau on Feb. 13.

Mr. Luther Tucker, secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, has been invited to visit China and other places in the Far East next September to assist in preparing for a meeting of the general committee of the W.S.C.F. to be held in Japan in August, 1938.

Dr. Max Fink, one of the leading authorities on machinery at the Berlin Technical High School, has accepted a call to the Tungchi University in Shanghai. Dr. Fink is the founder of the institute of scientific welding at the technical college of Aix la Chapelle.

At its annual meeting held recently the following members were elected on the board of the Finnish Benevolent Society: Captain G. Synnerberg, chairman, Madame V. Niskanen, treasurer, and Mr. Hannes Keijola, secretary. Messrs. A. K. Grondahl and W. Warpula became auditors.

A message received from Lisbon states that Senhor Artur Tamagnini Barbosa, recently appointed Governor of Macao, is due to leave Lisbon on Feb. 15 and is expected to reach Macao about March 15 or 16. Senhor Tamagnini Barbosa will be accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Joel Vieira, as Private Secretary, and Lieut. Bento de Abreu as A. D. C.

Gen. Han Fu-chu, chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, met with a small accident, on Sunday, as a result of which one of his legs was slightly injured, according to a telegram to the "Shunpao." The General, according to the message, was riding a horse and watching a game played by his soldiers when his horse slipped.

Mrs. L. T. Chen has been invited by the Municipal Council to accept a seat on the Board of Film Censors during the remainder of the current municipal year which expires in mid-April. Lieut. P. Blanchet, Directeur Adjoint, Chef de la Garde, G. M. F., will act on the Board of Film Censors during the absence on long leave of Captain P. Gaible.

Among the passengers arriving in Shanghai on Feb. 9 in the Empress of Asia were Mr. A. C. Beard, of the United Steel Companies, Shanghai; Mr. G. W. H. Boolsen, of the Hamburg-American Line here, and Mrs. Boolsen, Mr. O. L. Dawson, U.S. Agricultural Commissioner; Mr. Harry Hussey, the architect; Mrs. F. P. Lockhart, wife of the U.S. Consul in Peiping; Mr. V. C. Tsang, former Chinese Consul at Chicago, who is en route to India to take up a new post at Bombay; and Mr. Ken Shanting, Chinese Vice-Consul at Kobe.

BEACH HOTEL

MOGI (near Nagasaki)

Spend your Holidays at Mogi. This hotel is well-known to residents in China as one of the best resorts in Japan. Only 20 minutes from Nagasaki (motor-car hire Yen 2).

Lovely sea-views, and excellent roads for motoring through picturesque mountains and valleys.

Boating, fishing, bathing. Pier and diving board close to Hotel, and the Hotel motor-launch takes guests at intervals of about an hour to excellent swimming beaches, (free of charge).

Mogi is also starting-point for daily sea excursions to Obama, (for Unzen), Shimabara, Amakusa.

The Hotel has extensive grounds with fine shade-trees. Private Tennis Court, Excellent Cuisine, (including Lobsters, Prawns, Crabs, etc.). Every room has an electric fan. Terms very moderate. Hotel representative meets all steamers. Write early for reservations.

S. SUNADA, Proprietor.

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, February 10, 1937

REPORT No. 6/1937 for week ending February 12, compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Stock	Comparative Opening Cash Prices: This Wednesday Morning February 10, 1937			Last Friday Morning February 5, 1937			Business Recorded During Week Closing To-Day, Friday Morning: Highest			Lowest		
	Buyers	Sellers	Nom.	Buyers	Sellers	Nom.	Cash	Feb.	Mar.	Cash	Feb.	Mar.
Banks, Finance Companies												
Central Properties, Ltd.	14	15				14.50						
China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	14.25			14.25								
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.			0.40			0.40	0.40			0.40		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.			*1,870			*1,870	*1,830			*1,830		
Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China, Ltd.		4.25			4		4			4		
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	4					4.50	3.75			3.75		
Union Mobiliere			20			19	20			20		
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	6.25	6.50		5.50			6.50	6		6.50	6	
Insurances												
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)			10			10						
Asia Life Insurance Co.			35			35						
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	Fcs.		90			90						
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	3.75	4		3.75	4		3.90			3.75		
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.			*620		*625							
Lands												
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.			200			200						
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord.)												
do. "B"												
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.			3.50	3.25								
China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	0.95	1				1	1	1		1	1	
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine			190			190						
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"		7				6.75						
do. "B"		7				6.75						
Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A"												
do. "B"												
San Sing Properties, Ltd.			10			10						
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	15.25			15.10			15	15.40		15	15.40	
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.			68			68						
West End Estates, Ltd.												
Docks, Wharves and Transport												
Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc. Shanghai												
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)			3.60	3.75	4.15		3.80			3.60		
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	104	106		95.50			100	105		100	105	
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	236	240		227.50			240	232.50		232.50	232.50	
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	11	11.50		10			11	11		11	11	
Utilities												
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	9					8.25						
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	9			8.50	9		9			9		
Shanghai Telephone Company	70			69.50			70			70		
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	37			36.75			36.50			36.50		
do. "Bear"	38			37.50			37.50			36.75		
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	625			625								
do. "B"	24.50					24.50						
do. "C"	24.50			24.50			24.75			24.75		
Miscellaneous												
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.		5				5						
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"			6.25		6.25							
B.A.T. (Securities) Co., Ltd. "A" (ord.)			78xd		81							
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)			16.50			16.50						
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.			8			8	17.15			17.15		
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	18			16.60								
Chosen Corporation, Ltd.			10			10						
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	15			15								
Champ Course Francais French			30			30						
(French Race Course) non-French			30			30						
do. Founders			60			60						
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.			12			12						
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.			6			6						
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.			19			19						
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.			6			6						
Millington, Ltd.	1.25			1.30								
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.			2.50	2.50								
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	2.60					2.50	2.25			2.25		
S'hai Vacuum Cleaning & Storage Co., Ltd.			7.50			7.50						
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	1.35	1.47½		1.20	1.50		1.25			1.25		
Union Brewery, Ltd.			9.50			9.50						
United Theatres, Inc.												
Bonds and Preferences												
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%			90			90						
do. Cum. Pref. 7%			75			75						
Asia Realty Co., Pref. "A" 8%												
do. Pref. "B" 6%												
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.			17.50			17.50	17.50			17.50		
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%			4			4						
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.			167.50			167.50	167.50			167.50		
New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	6			5.90			5.50			5.50		
Realty Invest. Co. 7½% cum. pref. "A"												
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	134.50			131	132		135			132		
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref.			71	70	74		71			71		
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.			16	16								
do. 6½% cum. pref.			15	15								
Cottons												
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	16			15.80	15.95		16.05	16		15.70	16	
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.			97	97								
do. (New)			70.50	70								
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.		30		28	30							
Plantations												
Alma Estates, Ltd.	20.25			19			20.25			19.50		
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd.	10.90			10.40			11	11		10.30	10.80	
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	16.50			16			16.25	17		16.40	16.30	
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	5.50			5.20			5.75	5.32½		5.60	5.32½	
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	1.36	1.37		1.30			1.34	1.39		1.31	1.32½	
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.			5.25	5.05	5.15		5.10	5.30		5.10	5.15	
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1.72½			1.70			1.72	1.77½		1.70	1.75	
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1.10	1.13		1.09	1.10		1.10	1.13		1.07½	1.10	
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	8.25			8			8.25	8.25		8.25	8.25	
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.			46	46.50								
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	2.43			2.39				2.47½			2.40	
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.	28			28			29			29		
Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.			4.22½	4			4.10	4.25		3.95	4.10	
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.			1.19	1.10			1.20	1.21		1.05	1.11	
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	8.50					8.50	8.80			8.80		
Langkat								1.55			1.48	
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.												
P[illegible] Rubber Estate, Ltd.	[illegible]											

Stock	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value (or Face Value)	Fin. year ends	Last Dividends, etc.	Paid or due
Banks, Finance Companies						
Central Properties, Ltd.	5,000,000	180,000	$10	Dec.	Div. 10% 1936	18-1-37
China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	200,000	100,000	$10	Dec.	Int. Div. 4%, 1936 (6% 1935)	2-11-36
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Spec. Tax Div. Tls. 0.27½ = $0.39, 1931	14-3-32
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	400,000	160,000	H $125	Dec.	Fin. Div. £3 (Mkg. £5-10-0 a/c 1936) Less I/T	Pending
Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China, Ltd.	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Div. $0.75, 1934 (Nil 1935)	4-5-34
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.25 a/c 1934 (Nil 1935)	25-2-35
Union Mobiliere	100,000	106,000	$20	Dec.	7% for 1935	21-4-36
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Mar.	Divd. $0.60 1934 (Nil 1936)	4-5-34
Insurances						
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.40, 1934 (1935 Nil)	15-5-35
Asia Life Insurance Co.	100,000	40,000	G $5	Dec.	Div. 15% = G.$0.75, 1934 (1935 Nil)	27-12-34
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	Div. 5%, 1934 (Nil 1935)	14-5-35
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	600,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.30, 1933 (Nil 1935)	18-5-34
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Int. Div. 15/- a/c 1936	20-11-36
Lands						
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Int. Div. $3 a/c 1936-37 ($14, 1935-36)	2-10-36
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord.)	20,000	15,904	$100	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	6-2-33
do. "B"	150,000	53,812	$20	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	6-2-33
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final 2% = $0.28 (Mkg. 6% 1933) (Nil 1935)	5-4-34
China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	800,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $0.15 a/c 1934	20-2-35
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	20,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	Div. $7. a/c 1935	12-3-36
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	500,000 (A and B)	39,800	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.80, 1934 (Nil 1936)	28-11-34
do. "B"		155,018	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.80, 1934 (Nil 1936)	28-11-34
Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A"	5,000	3,648	$100	Dec.	Fin. 2½% (Mkg. 4½%, 1934)	19-3-35
do. "B"	150,000	147,892	$10	Dec.	Fin. 2½% (Mkg. 4½%, 1934)	19-3-35
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	805,007	T10	Mar.	Div. 2% = $0.28, 1933	16-3-33
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. 4% = $0.28 (Mkg. Tls. 0.50 1934) (Nil 1935)	25-4-35
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	120,000	64,281	$50	Dec.	Final 2% (Mkg. 8% 1935)	28-2-36
West End Estates, Ltd.	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7% = $0.98 1926	23-4-27
Docks, Wharves and Transport						
Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc. Shanghai	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.		
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42, 1932 (Nil 1935)	14-3-33
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Div. 5% Tls. 2.50 = $3.50, 1935-36	18-8-36
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T100	Dec.	Fin. Div. $5 (Mkg. $7.50, 1935)	29-4-36
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	215,432	T10	Mar.	Int. Div. $0.50, 1935-36 Final Nil)	16-10-35
Utilities						
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.90 = $1.26, 1930	25-2-31
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	700,000	415,492	$10	Dec.	Div. 4% 1935	24-4-36
Shanghai Telephone Company	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.		
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg." / "Bear"	700,000	670,000	£1	Dec.	Int. Div. 4% a/c 1936 Coupon No. 52 (13% 1935)	4-11-36
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Int. Div. 15/- a/c 1936 (38/9d, 1935) Coupon 45	25-9-36
do. "B"	359,280 (B and C)	108,505	£1	Dec.	Int. Div. 9d a/c 1936 (1/6.45d, 1935) Coupon 18	25-9-36
do. "C"		250,000	£1	Dec.	Int. Div. 9d a/c 1936 (1/7.2d, 1935) Coupon 14	25-9-36
Miscellaneous						
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. $0.60, 1933 (Nil 1935)	5-4-34
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"	50,000	49,912	$10	Dec.	Final $0.30 (Mkg. $0.80, 1934) (Nil 1935)	11-3-35
B.A.T. (Securities) Co., Ltd. "A" (ord.)	190,000	88,662	$100	Jan.	Fin. Div. 2% (Mkg. 5%, 1936-37 (Coupon 31)	9-2-37
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1 for 1935	14-4-36
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	500,000	231,518	T10	Feb.	Div. $1.15 a/c 28-2-34 (Nil 1936)	31-5-34
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Div. 2½% a/c 1935-36 Free of I/T Coupon 43	18-1-37
Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	750,000	500,000	£1	June	Div. 9d. Less Tax	11-1-37
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T10	June	Div. $1, 1934-35 (Nil 1935-36)	27-11-35
Champ Course Francais French	30,000	30,000	$20	Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1935)	1-3-35
(French Race Course) non-French				Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1935)	1-3-35
do. Founders		6,490	Free	Dec.	Div. $4.02 a/c 1934 (Nil 1935)	1-3-35
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,342	$20	Feb.	Div. 5% = $1, 1934-35 (1935-36 Nil)	30-5-35
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,500,000	1,193,867	H $7.50	Dec.	Div. H.$0.40 on Old : H.$0.20 on New, 1932 (Nil 1935)	22-3-33
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	75,000	45,000	$10	Feb.	Fin. $1- (Mkg. $1.50 a/c 1935-36)	24-6-36
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 2½% = $0.35, 1934 (Nil 1935)	11-3-35
Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	$4	Dec.		
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T8.50	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, a/c 1932	21-4-33
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	600,000	597,251	T2.50	Dec.	Div. $0.14, 1935	31-7-36
S'hai Vacuum Cleaning & Storage Co., Ltd.	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. 5% = $0.70 (Mkg. Tls. 1, a/c 1935)	6-2-36
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	301,765	T1	Dec.	Div. 8% (= $0.11) 1935	17-3-36
Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.25, 1933 (Nil 1935)	27-5-34
United Theatres, Inc.	1,000,000	600,000	T5			
Bonds and Preferences						
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% = $5.59 for ½ year ended Dec. 31, 1934	31-12-34
do. Cum. Pref. 7%	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½% = $4.89 for ½ year ended 31-3-35	1-4-35
Asia Realty Co., Pref. "A" 8%	10,000	10,000	$100	Dec.	8% for year 1934	31-12-34
do. Pref. "B" 6%	50,000	16,752	$100	Dec.	3% for half year ended Dec. 31, 1934	31-12-34
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 8% = $1.12 for 1935	14-4-36
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	600,000	205,125	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1933	30-12-33
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Div. Tls. 8 = $11.19, 1935	8-4-36
New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, 1933 (1935 Nil)	4-4-34
Realty Invest. Co. 7½% cum. pref. "A"	400,000	106,238	$5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. 7½% p.a.	1-4-35
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	4th Quarterly Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.0979, a/c 1936	18-12-36
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref.	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Tls. 3.50 = $4.89 1935	30-3-36
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½% = $0.49 for half year ended 30-6-36	25-9-36
do. 6½% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3¼% = $0.45 for half year ended 30-6-36	25-9-36
Cottons						
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	2,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.25 1935	8-4-36
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	240,000	120,000	$50	Oct.	Div. $2.50 & Bonus $0.50 for half year ended 31-10-36	27-11-36
do. (New)		120,000	½pd. $25		Div. $1.25 & Bonus $0.25 for half year ended 31-10-36	27-11-36
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Div. $2 & Bonus $2 (Mkg. $4, a/c 1935-36)	7-10-36
Plantations						
Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final Div. $0.50 (Mkg. $1.10, a/c 1935-36)	18-12-36
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s (T4½)	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.30, 1936) ($0.20, 1935)	20-11-36
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.40, 1936) ($0.30, 1935)	4-12-36
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Final Div. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.30 a/c 1935-36)	17-12-36
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	963,000	T0.10	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.02 (Mkg. $0.04, 1936) ($0.01, 1935)	11-12-36
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	3rd Int. Div. $0.05 (Mkg. 15 cts a/c 1936) ($0.05 1935)	18-12-36
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	806,000	T0.10	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.03 (Mkg. $0.06, 1936) ($0.03, 1935)	30-10-36
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	Div. $0.02, 1935-36	8-9-36
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	T1	Dec.	2nd. Int. Div. $0.07 (Mkg. $0.14, 1936) ($0.07, 1935)	13-11-36
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% 1935, less I/T 4/6d. in £ (Coupon 32)	3-4-36
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Div. $0.04, 1935	4-6-36
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	2nd. Int. Div. $0.50 (Mkg. $1.00 1936) ($0.25 1935)	23-10-36
Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	500,000	461,804	T0.75	June	Int. Div. $0.06 a/c 1936-37 ($0.10, 1935-36)	20-1-37
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.02 a/c 1936 ($0.02, 1935)	16-9-36
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70, 1928-29	3-3-30
Langkat	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Int. Div. $0.03 a/c 1936-37 ($0.05, 1935-36)	18-12-36
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	317,219	$1	Oct.	Div. $0.04, 1935-36	9-2-37
P[illegible] Rubber Estate, Ltd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	T0.10		Div. $0.02 a/c 1936 (Nil 1935)	16-10-36

Stock	Business Done Year 1936: Highest	Lowest	Business Done Year 1937: Highest	Lowest	Total No. of Shares Done for: Last Week	This Week	Total Amount of Sales Reported Jan. 1—Feb 12.: 1936	1937
Banks, Finance Companies								
Central Properties, Ltd.	15 Dec	15 Dec					400	
China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	14 Oct	14 Oct						
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.			0.40 Feb	0.40 Feb	22,200	4,000		28,200
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	1,815 Dec.	1,500 Jan	1,875 Jan	1,820 Jan		1	267	33
Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China, Ltd.			4.25 Feb	4 Feb	650	5,000		5,650
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	3.50 Dec.	3.25 Dec.	5 Feb	3 Jan	7,000	100		9,736
Union Mobiliere	20 Nov	19 Dec	20 Feb	18 Jan		1,000		1,170
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	5.50 Dec.	5.50 Dec.	6.50 Feb	6 Feb	600	1,200		1,800
Insurances								
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)								
Asia Life Insurance Co.								
Assurance Franco-Asiatique								
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	3.25 Dec	2.75 Nov	4 Feb	3 Jan	25,775	2,100	600	33,325
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	615 Dec	500 May	622.50 Jan	615 Jan			87	153
Lands								
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.			200 Feb	190 Jan	100			114
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord.)								
do. "B"								
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.								
China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.			1 Feb	1 Feb	12,400	11,400		23,800
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine								
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	7 Dec	7 Dec						
do. "B"								
Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A"								
do. "B"								
San Sing Properties, Ltd.								
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	17.50 Dec	16 Dec.	15.50 Jan	15.40 Feb	400	1,080		1,680
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.								
West End Estates, Ltd.								
Docks, Wharves and Transport								
Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc. Shanghai								
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)			3.80 Feb	2.25 Jan	7,000	3,000		11,516
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	100 Apr.	90 Dec	105 Feb	92 Jan	675	275		1,175
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	195 Dec	193 Dec	240 Feb	190 Jan	450	152		1,170
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	9 Dec	9 Dec	11 Feb	10.10 Feb	500	700		1,200
Utilities								
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.			8.50 Jan	7.50 Jan				1,935
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	9 Nov	8.50 Dec.	9 Feb	9 Feb		1,581		1,581
Shanghai Telephone Company	70 Feb	61 Nov	70 Feb	68 Jan	284	74		760
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	40 Nov	35 Nov	37 Jan	36.50 Feb		50	230	438
do. "Bear"	39.75 Mar	37 Dec.	37.50 Feb	36.75 Feb	1,110	201	8,375	5,831
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	617.50 Dec	550 Jan	627.50 Feb	625 Jan	25		166	86
do. "B"	24.50 Dec.	22 Feb	24.50 Feb	24.50 Feb	245		70	245
do. "C"	24.75 Aug	21.50 Feb	21.75 Feb	21.50 Feb	105	200	600	1,855
Miscellaneous								
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	5 Dec	5 Dec						
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"								
B.A.T. (Securities) Co., Ltd. "A" (ord.)	80 Nov	65 July						
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	14 Nov	14 Nov	16.50 Feb	14.25 Jan	500			1,000
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.								
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	12 Dec.	8 Oct	17.15 Feb	13 Jan	2,225	206	300	2,535
Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	10.50 Feb	10.15 Mar	10.60 Jan	9.40 Jan	300		400	6,800
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.								
Champ Course Francais French								
(French Race Course) non-French								
do. Founders								
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	6.15 Nov	4.50 Apr						
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.								
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.								
Millington, Ltd.			1.50 Jan	1.25 Jan				4,250
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.								
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.			2.25 Feb	2.25 Feb		200		200
S'hai Vacuum Cleaning & Storage Co., Ltd.	7.50 July	7.50 July						
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	1.55 Dec	1.40 Dec.	1.50 Jan	1 Feb	2,428	525		5,428
Union Brewery, Ltd.								
United Theatres, Inc.								
Bonds and Preferences								
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%								
do. Cum. Pref. 7%								
Asia Realty Co., Pref. "A" 8%								
do. Pref. "B" 6%								
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	15.25 May	14.25 Mar	17.50 Feb	15.50 Jan	700	100		1,450
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%								
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	165 Jan	145 Oct	170 Jan	167.50 Feb		100	3	140
New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	6 Apr	2.50 Dec	5.75 Feb	5 Jan	1,391	100		2,891
Realty Invest. Co. 7½% cum. pref. "A"								
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	128 Apr	111 Jan	135 Feb	122 Jan	1,376	560	1,360	2,835
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref.	70 Mar	65 May	71 Feb	68 Jan	170	400		720
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	18 Nov	14.50 Jan	16 Jan	16 Jan			100	895
do. 6½% cum. pref.	15.25 Aug	14.25 Jan					25	
Cottons								
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	15.85 Dec	8 June	16.25 Feb	15 Jan	10,000	17,192	2,703	195,940
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	88 Dec	68 Mar	92 Jan	93 Jan			150	100
do. (New)	61.50 Dec	40 Sept	70.50 Feb	60 Jan	100		200	430
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	26 Dec	15.25 July						
Plantations								
Alma Estates, Ltd.	19.25 Dec	11 Feb	20.25 Feb	18.35 Jan	100	350	500	1,830
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd.	10.90 Dec	5.50 Sept	11 Feb	9.50 Jan	3,367	4,765	3,0[illegible]	16,282
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	15.30 Dec	8.25 June	17 Feb	14.35 Jan	16,050	9,200	2,100	43,898
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	5.35 Dec	3.10 Feb	5.75 Feb	5 Jan	4,000	3,100	1,475	13,300
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	1.40 Dec	0.45 Jan	1.39 Feb	1.21 Jan	34,000	28,460	25,050	178,360
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	5.15 Dec	1.50 Jan	5.30 Feb	4.60 Jan	4,000	6,500	10,500	64,800
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1.62 Dec	0.68 Jan	1.77½ Feb	1.40 Jan	15,000	18,000	31,500	123,950
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1.04 Dec	0.42 Jan	1.13 Feb	0.91 Jan	132,500	58,750	13,200	413,610
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	8.75 Dec	3.36 July	8.25 Feb	[illegible] Jan	3,200	1,000	3,100	23,050
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	35 Nov	21 June	46.75 Jan	46.75 Jan			225	200
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	2.35 Dec	1.25 Oct	2.47½ Feb	2.12 Jan	12,000	7,000	31,820	105,550
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.	27.50 Dec	10 Feb	29 Feb	27 Jan		100		475
Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	4.17½ Dec	1.25 Jan	4.25 Feb	3.60 Jan	11,430	25,798	31,680	128,858
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	1.09 Dec	0.55 June	1.21 Feb	0.97 Jan	67,200	53,050	130,000	331,400
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	11 Jan	3.25 Oct	9.40 Jan	7 Jan		300	200	2,512
Langkat	1.55 Dec	0.62½ June	1.55 Feb	1.35 Jan	5,000	14,000	250	60,100
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	3.50 Feb	0.45 Oct	0.92 Feb	0.75 Jan	7,800	1,000		19,575
P[illegible] Rubber Estate, Ltd.	0.95 Dec	0.48 Oct	0.96 Feb	0.83 Jan	39,000	42,000	14,000	164,100
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.15 Jan	30,500	29,250	213	97,613

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Company												
Alma Estates, Ltd.	20.25	....	....	19	....	....	20.25	....	....	19.50	....	....
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd.	10.90	....	....	10.40	....	....	11	11	....	10.30	10.80	....
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	16.50	....	....	16	....	....	16.25	17	....	16.40	16.30	....
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	5.50	....	....	5.20	....	....	5.75	5.32½	....	5.60	5.32½	....
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	1.36	1.37	....	1.30	....	....	1.34	1.39	....	1.31	1.32½	....
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	....	....	5.25	5.05	5.15	....	5.10	5.30	....	5.10	5.15	....
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1.72½	....	....	1.70	....	....	1.72	1.77½	....	1.70	1.75	....
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1.10	1.13	....	1.09	1.10	....	1.10	1.13	....	1.07½	1.10	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	8.25	....	....	8	....	....	8.25	8.25	....	8.75	8.25	....
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	....	....	46	46.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.	2.43	....	....	2.39	....	....	....	2.47½	....	....	2.40	....
Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	28	....	....	28	....	....	29	....	....	29	....	....
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	....	....	4.22½	4	....	....	4.10	4.25	....	3.95	4.10	....
Kroewock Java Plantations, Ltd.	....	....	1.19	1.10	....	....	1.20	1.21	....	1.05	1.11	....
Langkat	8.50	....	....	....	....	8.50	8.80	....	....	8.30	....	....
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	1.52	....	....	1.45	....	....	....	1.55	....	....	1.48	....
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	0.88xd	....	....	0.89	0.92½	....	0.92	....	....	0.92	....	....
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests. Ltd.	0.95	....	....	0.92½	....	....	0.93	0.96	....	0.93	0.95	....
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	4.87½	....	....	4.70	4.85	....	4.80	5	....	4.75	4.75	....
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	....	....	0.66	0.63	....	....	0.65	0.67	....	0.60	0.65	....
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	0.94	....	....	0.90	....	....	0.95	0.96	....	0.90	0.92½	....
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd.	1.25	....	....	1.20	....	....	1.25	1.27	....	1.21	1.22	....
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	....	....	7.50	6.90	....	....	7.50	7.50	....	7.15	7.20	....
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	0.46	....	....	0.46	0.47	....	0.47	0.47	....	0.47	0.47	....
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	....	....	0.85	0.83	0.85	....	0.84	....	....	0.84	....	....
S'hai Malay Rub. Ests., Ltd.) ord.	....	....	14	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Malay Rub. Ests., Ltd.) 8% cum. part. pref.	....	....	32	....	....	32	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4.85	....	....	4.50	....	....	4.85	4.90	....	4.62½	4.65	....
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	....	2	....	1.91	1.92½	....	1.95	2	....	1.92	1.94	....
S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	15	....	....	14	....	....	15.50	15.50	....	15	15.50	....
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	1.77	....	....	1.61	....	....	1.78	1.80	....	1.63	1.73	....
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	....	....	5.95	5.75	....	....	....	6	....	....	5.82½	....
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	....	....	36.50	....	....	36.25	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	2.53	2.55	....	2.50	....	....	2.57	2.57½	....	2.50	2.53½	....
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	0.93	0.95	....	0.91	....	....	0.95	0.96	....	0.92	0.92½	....
Ziangbo Rubber Co., Ltd.	15.30	15.50	....	15	....	....	15.50	14.25	....	15	14.25	....

Company															
Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T[illegible])	Sept.	Final Div. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s (T4½)	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.30, 1936) ($0.20, 1935)	20-11-36	10.90 Dec	5.50 Sept	11 Feb	[illegible] Jan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.40, 1936) ($0.30, 1935)	4-12-36	15.30 Dec	8.25 June	17 Feb	14.35 Jan	16,050	9,200	2,100	48,898
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Final Div. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.30 a/c 1935-36)	17-12-36	5.35 Dec	3.10 Feb	5.75 Feb	5 Jan	4,000	3,100	1,475	13,300
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	963,000	T0.10	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.02 (Mkg. $0.04, 1936) ($0.01, 1935)	11-12-36	1.40 Dec	0.45 Jan	1.39 Feb	1.21 Jan	31,000	28,460	25,050	178,360
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	3rd Int. Div. $0.05 (Mkg. 15 cts a/c 1936) ($0.05 1935)	18-12-36	5.15 Dec	1.50 Jan	5.30 Feb	4.60 Jan	4,000	6,500	10,500	61,800
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	806,000	T0.10	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.03 (Mkg. $0.06, 1936) ($0.03, 1935)	30-10-36	1.62 Dec	0.68 Jan	1.77½ Feb	1.40 Jan	15,000	18,000	31,500	128,950
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	Div. $0.02, 1935-36	8-9-36	1.04 Dec	0.42 Jan	1.13 Feb	0.91 Jan	132,500	58,750	13,200	413,610
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,000	15,000	5,030	161,780
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	[illegible]	T1	Dec.	2nd. Int. Div. $0.07 (Mkg. $0.14 1936) ($0.07, 1935)	13-11-36	8.75 Dec	3.50 July	8.25 Feb	7.75 Jan	3,200	1,000	5,100	23,050
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	750,000	665,500	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% 1935, less I/T 4/6d. in £ (Coupon 32)	3-4-36	35 Nov	21 June	46.75 Jan	46.75 Jan	....	....	225	200
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Div. $0.04, 1935	4-6-36	2.35 Dec	1.25 Oct	2.47½ Feb	2.12 Jan	12,000	7,000	31,820	105,550
Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	2nd. Int. Div. $0.50 (Mkg. $1.00 1936) ($0.25 1935)	23-10-36	27.50 Dec	10 Feb	29 Feb	27 Jan	....	100	....	475
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	500,000	461,804	T0.75	June	Int. Div. $0.06 a/c 1936-37 ($0.10, 1935-36)	20-1-37	4.17½ Dec	1.25 Jan	4.25 Feb	3.60 Jan	11,430	25,798	31,680	128,858
Kroewock Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.02 a/c 1936 ($0.02, 1935)	16-9-36	1.09 Dec	0.55 June	1.21 Feb	0.97 Jan	67,200	53,050	130,000	331,400
Langkat	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70, 1928-29	3-3-30	11 Jan	3.25 Oct	9.40 Jan	7 Jan	....	300	200	2,512
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Int. Div. $0.03 a/c 1936-37 ($0.05, 1935-36)	18-12-36	1.55 Dec	0.62½ June	1.55 Feb	1.35 Jan	5,000	14,000	250	60,100
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	350,000	317,219	$1	Oct.	Div. $0.04, 1935-36	9-2-37	3.50 Feb	0.45 Oct	0.92 Feb	0.75 Jan	7,800	1,000	....	19,575
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests. Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.02 a/c 1936 (Nil 1935)	16-10-36	0.95 Dec	0.48 Oct	0.96 Feb	0.83 Jan	39,000	42,000	11,000	164,100
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	541,000	T1	Sept.	Div. $0.15, 1936	27-11-36	4.85 Dec	2.70 July	5 Feb	4.15 Jan	30,500	29,250	213	97,613
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	1,011,000	T0.1[illegible]	Sept.	..	....	0.62 Dec	0.27 July	0.67 Feb	0.55 Jan	51,700	21,050	3,000	118,415
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.	..	....	0.90 Dec	0.35 Sept	0.96 Feb	0.81 Jan	22,605	30,575	19,000	63,980
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd.	1,140,000	1,140,000	T0.10	Jan.	2nd.Int.Div.$0.02(Mkg.$0.04,1936-37)($0.02,1935-36)	8-1-37	1.19 Dec	0.50 June	1.27 Feb	1.10 Jan	57,300	39,250	13,500	409,375
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Fin. Div. $0.20 (mkg. $0.35 a/c 1935-6)	11-12-36	7.25 Dec	3.50 Jan	7.50 Feb	6.50 Jan	4,350	10,200	4,650	27,595
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	1,400,000	1,400,000	T0.10	Dec.	..	....	0.49 Dec	0.22 June	0.47 Feb	0.40 Jan	62,250	59,000	23,000	516,750
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.05 = $0.07 (Mkg. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929)	11-3-30	0.86 Dec	0.42½ Oct	0.84 Feb	0.80 Feb	7,000	3,000	2,000	39,750
S'hai Malay Rub. Ests., Ltd.) ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 (Mkg. Tls. 1 = $1.40, 1929)	31-3-30	17.50 Dec	4 July	15.50 Jan	14.50 Jan	....	....	....	1,015
S'hai Malay Rub. Ests., Ltd.) 8% cum. part. pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	Div. 8% = $1.12, a/c 1932	5-11-36	8 Mar	8 Mar	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	300,000	235,900	T1	June	Int. Div. $0.06 a/c 1936-37 ($0.10, 1935-36)	15-1-37	4.40 Dec	1.30 June	4.90 Feb	3.85 Jan	4,400	4,700	....	20,880
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.03 a/c 1936 ($0.05 a/c 1935)	4-9-36	1.80 Dec	1.20 Oct	2 Feb	1.60 Jan	30,000	27,000	....	67,250
S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Div. $0.30 a/c 1935-36	Pending	15.50 Dec	6.50 Nov	15.50 Feb	14 Jan	200	2,200	....	5,300
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.05 a/c 1936 ($0.08 a/c 1928)	23-10-36	1.57½ Dec	0.70 June	1.80 Feb	1.49 Jan	1,000	16,000	7,750	62,125
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	180,000	180,000	T1	Mar.	Int. Div. $0.10 a/c 1936-37 ($0.14, 1935-36)	12-12-36	5.30 Dec	2 Jan	6 Feb	4.90 Jan	3,343	8,500	2,100	19,823
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Int. Div. $0.75 a/c 1936-37 ($1.40, 1935-36)	15-1-37	36.50 Dec	16.50 Feb	36.50 Feb	33.50 Jan	100	....	....	900
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	2nd Int.Div.$0.04(Mkg.$0.08,1936-37) ($0.07, 1935-36)	Pending	2.55 Dec	1.40 Jan	2.57½ Feb	21.0 Jan	41,000	16,500	19,000	253,281
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4,000,000	4,000,000	T0.10	Jan.	2nd Int. Div. $0.02 (Mkg. $0.04, 1936-37) ($0.03, 1935-36)	8-1-37	0.95 Dec	0.50 July	0.96 Feb	0.82 Jan	103,970	57,250	31,150	592,510
Ziangbo Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s. (T4.12)	Dec.	2nd Int. Div. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.40, 1936) ($0.40, 1935)	13-11-36	14.90 Dec	8.25 Jan	15.50 Feb	14 Jan	5,870	1,995	1,000	12,115

*Quoted in Hongkong Dollars

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year		Standard Production 1937 (lbs.)	Output for month of December 1936 (lbs.)	Total Output this financial year (including Dec. 1936) (lbs.)
		Year ended	Quantity (lbs.)			
Alma	$ 881,119	30-9-36	422,600	679,744	45,000	120,000 (3)
Anglo-Dutch	" 2,202,797	31-12-35	946,542	1,609,312	64,154	907,413 (12)
Anglo-Java	" 2,927,288	31-12-35	2,096,688	3,473,693	228,176	2,344,790 (12)
Ayer Tawah	" 469,229	30-9-36	562,000	814,650	63,000	172,000 (3)
Batu Anam	" 134,266	31-12-35	410,800	609,913	33,000	387,000 (12)
Bute	" 494,682	31-12-35	457,500	816,163	60,000	542,000 (12)
Chemor United	" 111,888	31-12-35	442,990	614,793	42,000	412,000 (12)
Cheng	" 147,054	30-6-36	365,500	608,475	33,000	193,000 (6)
Consolidated (1914)	" 508,570	31-12-35	1,112,172	1,406,581	72,800	796,429 (12)
Dominion	" 279,720	31-12-35	600,299	858,283	49,129	496,493 (12)
Gula-Kalumpong	£ 665,000	31-12-35	3,039,000	—	—	—
Java Consolidated	$ 909,249	31-12-35	541,851	950,798	66,579	617,288 (12)
Kapayang	" 206,993	31-12-35	166,770	232,020	12,000	150,000 (12)
Kota Bahroe (1921)	" 484,410	30-6-36	604,950	826,854	49,400	289,900 (6)
Kroweock	" 307,692	31-12-35	700,026	1,193,191	63,492	708,341 (12)
Langkat	" 2,552,448	31-10-35	889,581	1,539,739	97,000	176,000 (2)
Padang	" 699,301	30-4-36	258,272	381,210	24,900	169,500 (8)
Permata	" 317,219	31-10-36	97,358	140,276	9,380	17,128 (2)
Repah	" 188,811	31-12-35	494,700	450,775	41,000	443,000 (12)
Samagaga	" 141,399	30-9-36	275,988	386,037	21,000	47,000 (3)
Semambu	" 125,874	31-12-35	301,300	509,140	26,000	337,000 (12)
Senawang (1921) {Ord. / Pref.	" 206,913	31-1-36	540,400	668,080	43,000	406,000 (11)
Shanghai Kedah	" 419,580	30-9-36	540,808	918,920	60,000	146,500 (3)
S'hai Kelantan (1925)	" 195,804	31-12-35	280,807	337,363	14,100	220,620 (12)
Shanghai Klebang	" 438,620	31-12-35	129,155	172,625	12,000	121,000 (12)
Shanghai Malay {Ord. / Pref.	" 802,517	31-12-35	517,231	318,380	43,000	420,000 (12)
Shanghai Pahang	" 329,930	30-6-36	353,969	561,520	32,800	189,000 (6)
Shanghai Seremban	" 454,545	31-12-35	274,990	309,000	18,000	213,000 (12)
Shanghai Sumatra	" 538,154	31-10-35	495,500	830,085	55,000	98,000 (2)
Sua-Manggis	" 377,622	31-12-34	217,000	254,495	19,300	190,700 (12)
Sungala	" 252,000	31-3-36	272,300	437,163	36,530	239,445 (9)
Sungei Duri	" 475,524	30-6-36	475,700	692,540	47,000	269,500 (6)
Tanah Merah (1916)	" 1,818,182	31-3-36	976,750	1,423,838	89,000	691,000 (9)
Tebong	" 559,441	31-1-36	1,160,000	1,639,307	90,000	930,000 (11)
Ziangbo	" 1,440,619	31-12-35	920,808	1,548,374	87,302	932,545 (12)

*Numbers in brackets indicate the number of monthly outputs included in said totals.

Rubber Prices

February	6th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
London Spot	10.1/2d	10.9/16d	10.9/16d	10.7/16d	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY
March	10.1/2d	10.9/16d	10.9/16d	10.7/16d		
Apr/June	10.9/16d	10.5/8	10.9/16d	10.1/2d		
Market	Barely steady	Steady	Quiet	Very idle		
Singapore Spot	35.3/4	36.1/2	36.7/8	36.3/8		
Apr/June	36	36.3/4	37.1/8	36.3/4		
Market	Easier	Very steady	Very steady	Quiet		
New York Futures						
March	21.43	21.50	21.53	21.29		
May	21.44	21.50	21.55	21.33		
July	21.41	21.50	21.55	21.32		
September	21.40	21.46	21.55	21.30		

Forward Settlements for 1937

February 26th, Friday	March 23rd, Tuesday	April 27th, Tuesday
May 25th, Tuesday	June 22nd, Tuesday	July 27th, Tuesday

Debentures

‡Will be redeemed 30-6-37

†From 25th August (1st Payt. 31-5-37)
§ " 7th January, 1937

OPENING PRICES February 10th, 1937	Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	Last Done Price	Last Done Date	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of	Total amount of sales reported Jan. 1—Feb. 12: 1936	1937
Shanghai Municipal Council 6% 1925 (10/30) Tls.	..	..	100	109	8-2-37	Tls. ‡5,600,000	June-Dec.	130,900	300
" " " 6% 1926 (") "	..	..	100	100	8-2-37	4,800,000	do.	43,300	4,000
" " " 7% 1927 (10) "	100	..	..	100½	4-2-37	2,187,500	do.	1,700	3,400
" " " 5% 1934 (10/30) $	..	..	97½	97½	4-2-37	$10,404,700	do.	10,400	7,600
" " " 5½% 1936 (10) "	..	..	102	102	10-2-37	$5,000,000	do.	—	273,100
French Municipal Council 6% 1911 (10/30) Tls.	..	..	100½	99	17-11-36	121,100	May-Nov.	—	—
" " " 5½% 1914 (") "	..	..	97	97½	12-6-36	271,000	June-Dec.	—	—
" " " 5½% 1916 (") "	..	..	97	100½	31-4-34	263,700	do.	—	—
" " " 8% 1921 (") "	..	..	103	101½	8-1-37	1,679,300	do.	—	4,300
" " " 6% 1923 (") "	..	..	100½	99½	12-1-37	731,000	May-Nov.	—	5,000
" " " 7% 1924 (") "	..	..	100½	101	22-12-36	759,600	Mar.-Sept.	10,700	—
" " " 6½% 1925 (20/30) "	..	..	102	102	7-7-36	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	—	—
" " " 6½% 1926 (") "	..	..	102	102½	16-5-36	1,000,000	Jan.-July	—	—
" " " 6% 1930 (10/25) "	..	..	100½	100	22-12-36	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	—	—
" " " 6% 1931 (") "	..	..	100½	100	1-2-37	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	10,000	2,200
" " " 6% 1933 (10/30) "	..	..	100½	100½	22-12-36	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	16,600	—
" " " 5% 1934 (") $	..	..	92½	92½	22-12-36	$5,000,000	July-Jan.	300	—
" " " 6% 1936 (10/15) "	..	..	101½	101½	9-2-37	$2,500,000	May-Nov.†	—	44,500
American Club 7% 1933 (5/20) Tls.	..	..	89	89	20-10-36	750,000	1/4-1/10	5,000	—
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co. 6% 1931 (10/20) "	..	..	100	100	2-2-37	1,000,000	June-Dec.	700	10,000
Asia Realty Co. 6% 1930 (10/30)c "	..	..	90	90	7-2-35	1,360,200	1/3-1/9	} —	—
" " " 6% 1930 (10/30)r "	..	..	90	90	7-2-35	3,000,000	1/4-1/10	}	
Cathay Land Co. 6% 1930 (5/20) "	..	..	80	80	31-7-36	3,000,000	June-Dec.	5,000	—
" " " 6% 1932 (10/20) "	..	..	80	68	6-1-37	1,000,000	do.	—	20,000
" " " 6% 1933 (") $	..	..	80	80	28-1-37	$1,500,000	do.	—	31,000
Central Properties 5½% 1934 (10) "	..	..	90	90	22-1-37	$18,000,000	do.	2,000	41,000
China Realty Co. 8% 1930 (5/10) Tls.	..	..	50	50	8-2-37	3,000,000	1/4-1/10	} 34,800	104,500
" " " 8% 1931 (") "	..	..	50	50	8-2-37	4,500,000	1/4-1/10	}	
China Transport 8% 1931 (4/20) "	..	..	100	100	15-5-34	600,000	June-Dec.	—	—
City Loan 7% 1932 (20) $	92	..	..	92	21-1-37	$6,000,000	15/6-15/12	23,000	8,300
" " 7% 1934 (12) "	84	..	..	84	6-1-31	$3,500,000	30/6-30/12	2,000	101,000
Columbia Country Club 7% 1933 (1/12-20) Tls.	..	..	95	95	4-5-36	350,000	do.	10,000	—
Country Club 6% 1901 (Perpl) "	..	..	95	95	23-10-36	122,100	do.	—	—
Fonciere & Immobiliere {6% 1930 (10/15) "	..	..	85	89	10-2-37	1,000,000	do.	} —	50,000
{6% 1933 (10/15) "	..	..	85	89	10-2-37	1,000,000	do.	}	
Fonciere & Immobiliere 6% 1934 (") $	..	..	85	85	13-1-37	$2,000,000	do.	—	26,000
French Club 7% Tls.	..	..	90	90	15-4-36	500,000	do.	—	—
International Investment Trust 6% 1930 (10/25) "	..	..	70	70	20-11-36	2,000,000	1/4-1/10	} 9,500	—
" " " 6% 1931 (") "	..	..	70	70	20-11-36	1,000,000	1/4-1/10	}	
G. E. Marden & Co. 6% 1930 (10/15) "	..	..	95	95	17-12-36	500,000	June-Dec.	3,000	—
Metropolitan Land Co. 6% 1933 (10/20) $	..	..	84	84	8-1-37	$2,000,000	do.	5,000	5,000
Race Club 6% 1934 (10/25) "	..	..	88	88	5-2-37	$2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	2,400	2,000
Realty Investment Co. 6% 1934 (10/30) "	..	..	90	102	6-11-34	$500,000	June-Dec.	—	—
Shanghai Land Investment Co. 6% 1926 (20/30) Tls.	..	..	97	97	15-1-37	500,000	Mar.-Sept.	—	6,000
" " " " 5% 1930 (15) "	..	..	80	80	15-1-37	5,000,000	31/5-30/11	3,000	1,100
" " " " 6% 1931 (10/20) "	..	..	97	97	5-2-37	3,000,000	June-Dec.	—	7,000
" " " " 6% 1933 (5/20) "	..	..	97	97	4-7-36	1,000,000	do.	—	—
" " " " 5% 1934 (5/40) $	..	..	80	80	28-1-36	$2,800,000	Apr.-Oct.	—	25,000
Shanghai Power Co. 5½% 1933 (10/40) "	..	..	93	93	10-2-37	$88,000,000	10/2-10/8	379,100	692,900
Shanghai Telephone Co. 6% 1932 (10/25)c Tls.	..	..	98½	98½	10-2-37	} 5,000,000	1/2-1/8	} 8,000	46,000
" " " 6% 1932 (10/25)r "	..	..	98½	98½	10-2-37	}	1/2-1/8	}	
" " " 6% 1933 (9/21)c $	..	..	98½	98½	8-2-37	} $10,000,000	1/2-1/8	} 16,500	767,600
" " " 6% 1933 (9/24)r "	..	..	98½	93½	8-2-37	}	1/2-1/8	}	
Tientsin Land Investment Co. 7% 1929 (12/22) Tls.	..	..	89	103½	22-12-33	1,422,100	June-Dec.	—	—
Shanghai Waterworks Co. 6% 1925 (10/30) "	..	..	103	103	15-1-37	‡500,000	do.	—	—
" " " 6% 1932 (") "	..	..	103	103	15-1-37	2,800,000	do.	8,500	1,000
" " " 5½% 1937 (") $	..	..	101½	101½	30-1-37	$2,000,000	§ do.	—	190,300
Wing On Co. (S'hai) 7% 1936 (10) $	..	..	94½	94½	27-1-37	$5,000,000	1/4-1/10	—	9,000

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGES:
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Official Selling Rates (T/T) Opening 10th February, 1937
London £1 at Exch. 1/2½ = Sh. $16.70 New York G. $100 at Exch. 29⅜ = Sh. $340.43. Hongkong $100 at Exch. 96¾ = Sh. $103.36

Chinese Government External Bonds

	London Nominal Prices Feb. 4th	Feb. 9th
5 per cent Reorg. Loan 1913, British Issue	£ 95 0 0	£ 95 5 0
4½ " Gold Loan 1908	£ 99 10 0	£ 99 10 0
5 " Gold Loan 1912	£ 86 10 0	£ 86 15 0
5 " Gold $ Loan 1925, stamped (Per G.$500)	£ 99 10 0	£ 99 15 0
5 " Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£ 81 10 0	£ 81 10 0
5 " Hukuang Railway Bonds	£ 62 10 0	£ 63 10 0
5 " Tientsin-Pukow Railway Bonds 1908	£ 63 0 0	£ 63 0 0
5 " " " " 1910	£ 61 10 0	£ 61 10 0
5 " Honan Railway Bonds 1905	£ 76 0 0	£ 76 10 0
5 " Lung Tsing U Hai Railway Bonds	£ 36 5 0	£ 36 0 0
5 " Sterling Notes 1925 (Vickers)	£ 34 15 0	£ 34 15 0
6 " Indemnity Loan 1934	£103 10 0	£103 10 0
6 " S'hai-Hangchow-Ningpo Rly. (Completion) stpd.	£ 91 0 0	£ 95 0 0

Company's Notices

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—The Register of Shares will be closed from February 15th to 27th, both days inclusive, during which period no transfers of shares can be effected. As all transfers of shares on the Shanghai Register have to be effected in Hongkong, it is essential that all applications for transfer reach this Shanghai Office not later than February 6th.

The Shanghai Sumatra Rubber Estates, Ltd.—The 9th Ordinary General Meeting will be held at No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai, on Wednesday, February 17th at 11.45 a.m. when a dividend of $0.30 per share will be recommended to Shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from February 10th to 17th, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Loan and Investment Co., Ltd.—The 18th Ordinary General Meeting will be held at No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, February 18th, at 11.45 a.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from February 10th to 18th, both days inclusive.

The Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.—A Second Interim Dividend of $0.04 per share has been declared to Shareholders payable on Friday, February 19th. The Transfer Books will be closed from February 15th to 19th, both days inclusive.

Share Report

Share Market Report: (Up to Wednesday noon).—With the Stock Exchange and Banks closing for the next three days on account of the Spring Festival Holidays, this week's report covers the period from Friday noon to Wednesday noon. Strength in all counters is again a pleasing feature of the past few days' trading.

Shanghai Power 6% Prefs. have advanced from $132 to $135; Shanghai & Hongkew Wharfs from $230 to $240; Shanghai Docks from $95 to $100; Trams "Bearer" from $37.50 to $38; Wheelocks from $10.10 to $11; Kaipings from $16.50 to $18 and Shanghai Waterworks "C" from $24.50 to $24.75. Ewos (with a turnover of 17,000 shares) show slight improvement, from $15.90 to $16.05. Other reported transactions include International Assurance Co. (2,100 shares) @ $3.75/3.90; Yangtsze Finance (1,200 shares) @ $6.50; International Investment Trust (8,000 shares) @ $4; China Finance (4,000 shares) @ 40 cts.; China Realty (11,400 shares) @ $1; New Engineering "Ord." (3,000 shares) @ $3.80/3.60; New Engineering Prefs. @ $5.50; Shanghai Waterworks Fittings @ $1.25; Shanghai Gas @ $9; Shanghai Telephones @ $70; Shanghai Tug Prefs. @ $71; Shanghai Lands @ $15.40; Caldbeck, Macgregor Prefs. @ $17.50; Ewo Prefs. @ $167.50 and Union Mobiliers (1,000 shares) @ $20.

Rubbers continue active with prices firmer in most counters. Almas are up from $19.50 to $20.25; Anglo-Dutch from $10.50 to $11.10; Anglo-Java from $16.40 to $16.90; Consolidateds from $6.10 to $6.25; Kedahs from $7.20 to $7.50; Kroewocks from $1.14 to $1.21; Repahs from 93 cts. to 96 cts.; Semambus from 92½ cts. to 96 cts.; Shanghai Pahangs from $4.65 to $4.90. Sua Manggis from $1.63 to $1.80; Tanah Merahs from $2.50 to $2.55 and Tebongs from $92½ cts. to 95 cts. The turnover in Rubbers for the 3½ days under review amounted to 660,143 shares.

In the Debenture market, Shanghai Power 5½% are up from $92 to $93. Other reported business includes Shanghai Telephone 6% @ 98.50; Fonciere et Immobiliere 6% @ 89; Shanghai Race Club 6% @ 88 and China Realty @ 50. In Municipals, S.M.C. 5½% 1936 were done @ $102 and F.M.C. 6% 1936 @ $101.25.

Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review:—The following information has been courteously supplied by Reuters:—

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on February 6th totalled 68,555 tons, showing a decrease of 2,476 tons during the week. Deliveries during the week totalled 3,019 tons compared with 2,749 for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices:—

	London Spot	London Apr/June	Singapore Spot	Singapore Apr/June	New York Futures Mar.	May	July
Feb. 4	10.7/16	10.7/16	35¾	35¾	21.34	21.34	21.29
Feb. 9	10.7/16	10½	36¾	36¾	21.29	21.33	21.32
	Very idle		Quiet				

Chinese Sterling Bonds are still strong in the London market though prices continued more or less without change over the week. Reorgs. and Crisps are up 5/-; Hukuangs up £1 from £62½ to £63½ and Honans up 10/- from £76 to £76½.

The Information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable.

Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify J. P. BISSET & Co. 12 The Bund, Shanghai (Compilers of this Report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange) of any errors or omissions.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1937

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES

London—tel. transfer C.S.$1 .....1/2 3/16
New York—tel. trans. C.S.$100 U.S. $29 3/8
Paris—demand C.S.$100 ....Francs 629
India—demand C.S.$100 ....Rupees 79 1/4
Batavia—demand C.S.$100 ..Gulden 53 1/4
Hongkong—demand C.S.$100 ..Hk. $96 3/4
Yokohama—demand C.S.$100 ..Yen 102 5/8
Singapore—demand C.S.$100 Sing. $51

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 9/16 .....$ 16.48
U.S. $100 @ 29 1/4 .....$330.84

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 5/16 .....$16.410
U.S. $100 @ 29 1/8 .....$335.43
London—demand 1/2 5/16
4 months' sight credits 1/2 3/8
4 months' sight docts 1/2 3/8
6 months' sight credits 1/2 1/4
6 months' sight docts 1/2 1/4
New York—demand .....U.S. $29 1/8
4 months' sight credits 29 1/8
4 months' sight docts 30
Paris—4 months' sight docts Fcs. 661

CLOSING RATES

Sterling .....1/2 9/16 U.S. $29 1/4

Canadian Exchange

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China opening selling rate yesterday:—

Can. $100 @ 29 3/8=C.S.$338.27

National City Bank of New York

MARKET SELLING RATE 9.30 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.S.$3.3755 Stg. £1=C.S.$16.516

MARKET BUYING RATE 9.30 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.S.$3.3543 Stg. £1=C.S.$16.375

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 5.61=C.S.$1 Swiss F. 1.29 1/2=C.S.$1
Tourist Lire 5.99 .....=C.S.$1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 1.75 3/4=C.S.$1 Belgas 28.92=£1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin-Hamburg T.T. C.S.$100=Rm. 73 1/2
C.S.$100=Registermark 144.00

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

Courtesy of the Bank of China

Domestic exchange for other parts of China have been stabilized under the Nanking currency reform remittances being made by the approved banks at a fixed rate. Market rates of exchange for Swatow and Canton Dollars on February 16 were:—

From Swatow $1244 for Shanghai $1000
From Canton $1500 for Shanghai $1000

Central Bank of China

Equalization charge 5 1/2 per cent.

	London	New York
Bar silver spot	20 1/8	—
Bar silver forward	20 1/8	—
Bar Gold, per fine oz.	£7.2.1 1/2	U.S.$35.00
Shanghai gold bar basis		$1,155.70
Native inerest		.06
Customs gold unit		$2.253
" " " versus £ Stg. 33.25		Pence
" " " versus U.S. $ 67.8125		Cents

Central Bank's opening official rates for T.T.

London	1/2 1/2	Berlin	73 1/2
New York .	30	Japan	103*
Paris	630	Hongkong..	97 1/2

*—Nominal.

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Kiangnan silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.33.
Canton silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.33.
Copper:—a.m. 300 coppers=$1
5 silver 20cts. and 36 coppers=$1
36 coppers=10cts. silver
10cts. silver and 3 coppers=10cts. big money.

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK MARCH DELIVERY

£ Highest 1/2 9/16 Lowest 1/2 13/16
U.S. G.$ 29 1/4 29 3/8
Yen 104 103 7/8

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

Cash		SELLING		February BUYING
£	T.T.	1/2 9/16	4 m/s. l.c.	1/2 3/8
G.$	T.T.	29 1/4	4 m/s. l.c.	29 3/8
Fcs.	T.T.	637	4 m/s.	651
Rs.	T.T.	80 1/4	7 d/s.	80 7/8

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	20 1/8	20 1/8
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	44 3/4	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	50.04	—
Bombay offtake 150 bars.	Market uncertain.	

London silver was unchanged at 20 1/8d. ready and forward. It was reported that India sold, there was some small general buying, the market was very quiet. After the official fixing, the market ruled very idle but steady. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Bombay two annas down at Rs.50.04.

The local exchange market opened yesterday morning with sellers at 1/2 9/16 sterling, 29 1/4 U.S.$ and 104 yen. In the early part of the day, the market was steady and there were inclined to be cash sellers occasionally at 29 3/4 U.S.$. Later the market turned a shade easier and the best sellers for cash and February were 1/2 9/16, 29 1/4 and 104.

BURMA-JAPAN TRADE PACT CONCLUDED

London, Feb. 15.

According to news received here from Delhi, a commercial treaty has been concluded between Burma and Japan. Details are not yet available.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Shanghai, Feb. 11.

At the close of business on the 9th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 2,250,000 and $38,990,000.

These figures include Tls. 2,250,000 and $30,000,000 in Chinese banks in which there were nil. bars.

BAR SILVER

There were no movements.

SYCEE

There were no movements.

DOLLARS

There were no movements.

Silver

London quotations come to-day 20d. ready and forward, a rise of 1/16d. ready and 1/8d. forward as compared with last week.

Exchange

Our official T. T. rate remains unchanged at 1/2 9/16d.

Selling T.T. 1/2 9/16d. U.S. $29 1/4.
Buying 4 m/s. l.c. 1/2 3/8d. U.S. $29 7/8.

JOINT RESERVE BOARD

MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1937

Member Banks' Clearing

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$11,311,511.04
Member Bank Transfer ..	$32,147,652.55
Collections From Non Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 1,370,824.82
Total	$44,829,988.41

TUESDAY, FEB. 16, 1937

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$11,840,531.30
Member Bank Transfer ..	$14,235,968.06
Collections From Non Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 1,430,188.87
Total	$27,506,688.23

CHINESE EXTERNAL AND RAILWAY LOANS

Closing price yesterday were:—

	Buy.	Sell.	Nom.
5% Gold 1912 (Crisp)	£		68 1/2
5% Reorganization 1913:—			
" British	£		95 1/2
" French (S)	£93 1/2	94 1/2	
" Belgium (S)	£		93
" German (S)	£92 1/2	93 1/2	
" Russian (S)	£92		
5% G.$ 1925-47:—			
(French Boxer) (U) G.$97			
6% G.$ 1928-41:—			
(Belgium Boxer) (U) G.$			101 1/2
5% S'hai-N'king Rly. (S)	£81 1/2		
5% Tientsin-Pukow Rly. Loan:—			
" 1908 British (S)	£62 1/2		
" 1908 German (S)	£61		
" 1910 British (S)	£62		
" 1910 German (S)	£61 1/2		
5% Honan Rly. 1905	£		77 1/2
5% Hukuang Rly. Loan:—			
" 1911 L.P.N/Y (S)	£	64 1/2	
" 1911 German (S)	£62 1/2		
5% Lunghai Rly. 1913 (S)	£	36 1/2	
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly. Loan:—			
" 1907 British (S)	£	48 1/2	
6% Chinese Govt. Treas. Notes:—			
Vickers (S)	£	35 1/2	
Marconi (S)	£		35
6% Chi. U.S. $ Loan 1921	£	40 1/2	
6% Gvt. Int. 1934 (Sh') (U)	£		103 1/2
6% S.H.N.R. Com. (Sh') (S)	£		95
6% S.H.N.R. Com. (Sh') (U)	£		94

S—Stamped. U—Unstamped.

CENTRAL RESERVE BANK PLANS READY

Nanking, Feb. 15.

Plans for the reorganization of the Central Bank of China into the Central Reserve Bank have been formulated and submitted by the Ministry of Finance to the Central authorities for consideration. It is understood that under the new scheme the amount of private shares will be increased and the Government shares reduced.—Kuo Min.

CHINESE EGG YOLK TO BE BETTER PRESERVED

Nanking, Feb. 15.

Dissatisfied with the quality of egg yolk exported from China, the Ministry of Industry to-day ordered all Chinese egg firms to improve their method for preserving egg yolk in order better to compete with the products of other countries in the world market. With the exception of frozen yolk, liquid yolk exported from China is usually preserved in salt, boric acid, sodium benzoate or glycerine.—Central News.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVT. GOLD LOAN OF 1898

London, Jan. 23.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation announce that bonds for £613,750 of the Chinese Imperial Government 4 1/2 per cent. Gold Loan of 1898, were drawn on January 5, 1937, at their London Office, 9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3., and will become due for redemption at par on March 1, 1937. Interest thereon will cease to accrue on the bonds becoming payable and on provision having been made for their payment.—Reuter.

AMORTIZATION OF GOVT. LOANS

Drawings of Two Issues Held at Bankers Assen.

The third public drawing of Class A bonds of the 25th Year Consolidation Loan and the first drawing of the first issue of the Third Series of Railway Reconstruction Loan which was issued in March of the 25th Year of the Repblic of China (1936) were held on February 10, at the Shanghai Chinese Bankers' Association.

The proceedings were conducted under the supervision of the representatives of the Ministries of Railways and of Audit, the Shanghai Chinese Bankers' Association, the Shanghai Native Bankers' Guild, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, and the National Loans Sinking Fund Administrative Commission. Mr. C. S. Tao, Director of the Loan Department of the Ministry of Finance, officiated, says the Central News.

The terminal numbers drawn, the amount of principal to be redeemed and of interest to be paid were as follows:

Consolidation Loan Class A Bonds:—
Terminal Numbers 040, 149, 212, 400, 407, 692, 877, 962.
Principal to be redeemed $1,200,000.
Interest to be paid $4,450,500.
Total $5,650,500.
Railway Reconstruction Loan:—
Terminal Numbers 20, 46, 53, 79, 91.
Principal to be redeemed $2,000,000.
Interest be paid $1,200,000.
Total $3,850,500.

Payments will be made in the case of the Third Series of Railway Reconstruction Loan on and from Feb. 28 and of the Class A Bonds of the Consolidation Loan on and from July 31 through any of the offices of the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Central Trust of China throughout China.

HUKUANG RAILWAY BONDS

Bond Settlement Rumour Not Confirmed

London, Feb. 10.

Though no official confirmation was forthcoming in London to-day regarding the rumoured Hukuang Railway bonds settlement, City circles were very pleased with the reported terms.

Hukuang issues this morning were dealt in around 64 for undrawn bonds and 62 1/2 for drawn bonds, while the market was very firm, with only very little stock available.

While an official announcement is still believed to be imminent, some quarters are inclined to believe that the unofficial reports represent feelers put out by the Chinese Government in order to test the reaction.

More optimistic quarters are inclined to suggest that China has already made an agreement with American interests, who hitherto were holding up negotiations by demanding better terms, especially in regard to arrears, than the other interests, British, French and German, were willing to accept.

The fact that the Hukuang bonds are higher priced than Pukows, which were accorded similar terms, is attributed to the report that Hukuangs may be given a lien on the Salt Gabelle, which is now regarded as excellent security.

Moreover, the City expresses pleasurable surprise regarding the payment of five per cent. so soon.

It is not expected that any sharp upward movement in the bonds will occur, even if the reports are true, but the majority of brokers look for a graduated appreciation as the investment qualities of Hukuangs begin to be appreciated.—Reuter.

CHINA AS MARKET FOR GERMANS

Berlin, Feb. 11.

"China as Market for the German Industry" was the subject of an address by the German Commercial Attache in Nanking, Herr von Winterfeldt, before the China Association for the Study of Sino-German Economic Co-operation to-day.

The speaker pointed out that, in view of its rapidly progressing political stabilization, China is becoming a market offering enormous prospects. He appealed to the German industry not to relax its efforts since international competition on the Chinese market was now keener than ever before.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

THE Foreign Trade Section of the China Industrial Association and the China National Goods Production and Sales Association are planning to open an office in Singapore to exhibit Chinese goods. Fifteen Chinese factories have applied with the two associations to take part in the display. The monthly upkeep for the office is estimated at $500.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL POLICIES

Favourable Comment in a London Organ: The Nation's Credit Improved

Special Cable to the N.C. Herald

London, Feb. 12.

The "Investors' Chronicle" publishes the following, headed "New Policies in China" in its current issue:—

The recent introduction of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Completion Loan on the London Stock Exchange was a portent for holders of Chinese Bonds. It confirmed the already growing conviction that a new policy is directing the Chinese Government's finances. As is generally known, Chinese loans fall into three categories. The first, which holds easily the highest status, is the group of Customs Loans—the 4 1/2 per cent. Gold Loan of 1898; the 5 per cent. Gold Dollar Bonds of 1925; and the 5 per cent. Reorganization Loan of 1913. Interest and amortization has been paid without interruption on each of these issues. Next to them come Salt Loans secured on the net proceeds of the Salt Gabelle. These are the 4 1/2 per cent. Loan of 1908; the 5 per cent. Hukuang Railway Loan of 1911; the 5 per cent. "Crisp" Loan of 1912; and the 8 per cent. issues known as the "Vickers Notes" and "Marconi Bills." These have a less regular record. On the 4 1/2 per cent. Loan of 1908 regular payments have been made; and on the "Crisp" Loan of 1912 interest has been regular but amortization fell into arrears which, however, are now being overtaken by double payments each year. The Vickers and Marconi issues fell into default almost immediately after their issue in 1918-19. Only at the end of 1936 did they receive an offer for resumed service. Finally there are the Railway Loans of which only one, the 5 per cent. Peking-Mukden issue of 1899, has received regular payments. All the rest have fallen into greater or less arrears but all are now promised a resumption of modest interest payment by the various schemes of 1936.

More Than Normal Risks

As a whole the Loans are typical nineteenth century issues—though in point of date several were actually issued in the twentieth century. One whole class was issued directly for the great nineteenth century activity of railway construction and a large part of the non-railway loans were in fact destined for railway development. The best of the loans were secured on the now obsolescent principle that foreign administration within a national government would provide credit which the national government itself could not hope to secure.

Consequently the risks to which the loans have been exposed in recent years have been more than normal economic chances. The emergence of the Nanking Government as the Central Government in China during 1928-29 was accompanied by a nationalism which seemed to threaten the foreign administrations which handled the Customs revenues and which actually transferred the Salt administration from foreign to Chinese hands. The civil disturbance which preceded and followed the establishment of the Nanking Government left little room for railway reorganization or improvement while the other preoccupations of the Government itself made them more inclined to disturb the bond holders with demands for abolition of extra-territoriality than to court them in a lively appreciation of loans to come.

Remarkable Progress Made

From the chaos of those early days the National Governmnt has achieved a quite remarkable progress. It no longer must dispute the leadership with the war lords and Christian generals of the North; and even its powerful rival in the independently minded Canton Government of the South seems now to have collapsed since the bloodless revolution of September, 1936. Politically therefore the Chinese Government can afford to order its own affairs without too much need for banging the nationalist drum in financial affairs. No doubt the Japanese menace on the coast and the Communist menace in the interior has helped it in that. But remarkably neither menace has weakened the Government externally. It even seems that the powerful Japanese encroachment on the North has been halted earlier than Japan could have wished and that China's resistance has surprised the powerful and sanguine military authorities in Tokyo.

It also seems that the pretensions of Japan to share in the direction of Chinese economic development have had to be modified. In 1935 Japan was claiming a special position in all matters relating to Chinese external economic relations. When Sir Frederick Leith-Ross visited China to examine the position there on behalf of our Treasury the Japanese press was openly hostile. When a possible loan was reported their criticism was strong. And when finally on November 5, 1935 China abandoned her ancient silver standard, Japan hinted at machinations by the Treasury and the United States.

Continuity Wanted

These threats have not prevented China from progressing steadily with preparations for her own development. Last year's debt schemes for the long defaulted railway loans were clearly paving the way for restoration of Chinese credit and a possible new approach to the London market. The recent introduction of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Bonds, which had already been issued in Shanghai on January 12, may be taken as a feeler. It would not be surprising if further new loans were to follow in due course. Meanwhile the special attention which the Export Credits Guarantee Department is giving to China as a market suggests that our Government would not be averse to Chinese Loans.

Out of confusion of the past ten years therefore the investor may conclude that the Chinese Government is steadily reducing the main elements of risk which had appeared in Chinese Bonds. Against the risk of continued disorganization with the ultimate possibility of raids on the Customs funds Nanking has been able to extend its rule over a greater area than any government in recent years. Against the risk of excessive nationalism which would deprive the Customs security of its special strength the Government has shown itself ready to leave the Customs administration in foreign hands and benefit by the resulting credit. And against the external menaces of Japan and the Communists Nanking has stood much firmer than had been expected.

What is now required is continuity of the present policy.

U.S. ASIA IMPORTS SHOW BIG RISE

Washington, Feb. 9.

Imports into the United States from Asia during 1936 registered an increase of sixteen per cent. over the volume of 1935, the Department of Commerce announced to-day. The imports were valued at $704,916,000, and reflected the increased American demand for raw materials and specialties.

Of the total imports, those from China totalled $74,340,000 as against $64,200,000 the year before. From Japan came $171,720,000 worth of goods, as against $152,902,000. The The Netherlands Indies sent goods valued at $69,000,000, compared with $50,000,000 for 1935.

Exports to Asia from the United States totalled $398,000,000, as against $377,000,000 for 1935. It was worthy of note that the increase was markedly smaller than the increase in Imports. Exports to China totalled $46,819,000, as against $38,153,000 a year ago; to Japan $204,312,000, against $203,283,000.—United Press.

REICH UNEMPLOYED INCREASE

Berlin, Feb. 11.

The total number of jobless in Germany was listed at 1,853,000 in January, 1937, representing an increase of 374,000, as compared with December, 1936, statistics published here yesterday reveal.

A statement, accompany the statistics, attributes the rise in the unemployment list to purely seasonal causes.—Havas.

CANTON'S UNFAVOURABLE BALANCE

Canton, Feb. 11.

Foreign trade of Kwangtung during December last year resulted in an unfavourable balance of $2,333,179, according to a report of the Customs just released. The total of Kwangtung's imports during the month amounted to $11,694,872, against a total export of only $9,361,693.—Central News.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXPORTS IN FUKIEN

Foochow, Feb. 14.

The Fukien Provincial Government is planning to open some time this month a trade bureau as a means to improve the export trade of the province, Mr. Chen Ti-cheng, Commissioner of Finance, will be concurrently managing-director of the bureau.—Central News.

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C.N.A.C.'s YEAR OF PROGRESS

Increase of 100 Per Cent. in Passenger Kilometres Flown: Outlay of $3,000,000 for Improvements

A total outlay of $3,000,000 will be required by the China National Aviation Corporation to carry out its development programme in 1937, Mr. Dai Enki, managing director of the air company, revealed yesterday in a survey of the progress and development of the C.N.A.C. during 1936. Last year, a total of 18,567 passengers were carried, the passenger kilometres flown reaching the record figure of 12,006,944; this compares very favourably with the 1932 figures of 3,153 passengers and total of 1,247,808 passenger kilometres flown. The reaction of the public to the policy of improving on the air service by providing additional up-to-date flying equipment resulted in an increase of over 100 per cent. in passenger kilometres flown as compared with 1935.

Remarkable progress has been made since October 20, 1920, when the maiden schedule flight of a mail and passenger Loening flying boat left Lunghwa for Hankow, a distance of 864 kilometres or 539 miles, which was covered in seven hours. On May 12, 1936, one of the Douglas transports of the company covered the distance of 3,901 kilometres, or 2,423 miles, in a single day's flying of not fully 13 hours, with nine stops, nearly five times the distance flown on the maiden flight seven years ago, a comparison which fairly indicates the general development of civil aviation in this country in that period.

A through air service to Europe and the active participation of China in the international network of air services was made possible on February 13, 1936, by a contract entered into between the C.N.A.C. and Air France, linking Canton and Hanoi on a schedule of one round trip weekly. Another connection with Europe via Imperial Airways at Hongkong was effected on November 5, 1936, Mr. Dai's report continued.

The Air Mails

Before March 1, 1936, air-mail surcharge on letters was based upon a system of zones of 25 cents per 20 grams per 1,000 kilometres, thus making the rate for one zone 25 cents plus 5 cents ordinary postage or 30 cents in all, with a two-zones rate of 55 cents, three-zones 80 cents, and four-zones $1.05. With the co-operation of the Directorate-General of Posts all zones were eliminated on March 1, 1936, and a domestic air-mail surcharge of 25 cents plus 5 cents ordinary postage, or 30 cents per 20 grams, for all points in China was instituted. While this progressive move resulted, as anticipated, in a temporary decrease in revenue for the company, the elimination of the zone system has been enthusiastically received by the public, and the company confidently looks forward to a steady increase in the volume of air-mail.

With regard to the plans for 1937, Mr. Dai's report states that three additional Douglas transports will be delivered to the Corporation before the summer of 1937, and the present express service of three round trips weekly will be increased to five round trips on the Shanghai-Chengtu Line. It will also be possible to increase the present schedule of three one-day round trip services between Shanghai and Peiping to five.

During February the long awaited arrival of the Sikorsky S43, an amphibian with a capacity of 18 passengers and a crew of four and a cruising speed of 270 kilometres, is expected. The plane, placed on the Shanghai-Canton Line, will greatly improve that service, and the present three round trips weekly service will be extended to four. After extensive experimenting the C.N.A.C. has installed a Telefunken Homing Device in the Douglas transports, this device serving as a radio navigation aid in flight to increase the regularity of the service. All the company's large 'planes will be equipped with this apparatus in the near future.

Radio Beacons

Fourteen radio beacon stations will also at the same time be installed to complete the improvement of the navigation system. These radio beacon stations will be located at Shanghai, Nanking, Anking, Kiukiang, Hankow, Ichang, Wanhsien, Chungking, Chengtu, Kweiyang on the Shanghai-Chengtu and Chungking-Kweiyang Lines. For the Shanghai-Peiping Line the following radio beacon stations will be established: Haichow, Tsingtao, Tientsin and Peiping, and for the Shanghai-Canton Line at Wenchow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow and Canton. With these radio beacon stations established and all the large planes equipped with the Telefunken Homing Device, the company will have a radio navigation system ranking among the best in the world. This radio navigation system will materially increase the regularity of the service.

A huge hangar to house the giant transports arriving this summer will be erected at Lunghwa and a modern spacious up-to-date passenger station will be provided.

In conclusion, it may be pointed out that four round trips weekly was the feature during the summer season last year on the Shanghai-Peiping Line by the Douglas transport. The popularity of this service induced the company on June 9, 1936 to change the schedule to from Shanghai to Peiping and return by the same plane the same day. It would not be out of place to stress the fine work of the flying crews in completing 2,654 kilometres as their regular schedule on one day.

Since September 1, 1936, three round trips weekly have been flown on the Shanghai-Canton Line and the distance of 1,623 kilometres is covered in less than seven hours flying time. Hongkong has been included in this line since November 5, 1936.

FRENCH SYNTHETIC OIL PRODUCTION

Paris, Feb. 11.

France has decided to make immediate headway in the production of synthetic fuels and, for this purpose, there will be a definite speeding up in the formation of a selling trust which is pledged to take over the entire production of the French factories engaged in manufacturing synthetic fuel.

It is proposed to use the profits made on imported petrol to overcome the difference between the price of imported petrol and the higher production costs of synthetic fuel.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

N.E.I. RUBBER EXPORT DUTIES CUT

Batavia, Feb. 8.

An ordinance has been drawn up, it is learned, reducing the export duty on native rubber.

The proposed alterations in levying export duty are as follows:—

When the average price for Java standard sheets is less than 20 cents per half kilo, no duty will be levied.

When the average price is over 20 cents and below 21 cents, the duty will be one cent.

When the average price is over 21 cents but under 22 cents, the duty will be 1.1 cents.

For each additional full cent over the price of 21 cents 0.1 cent will be added to the duty.

As a basis of calculation, the average price between October 1, 1936, and July 1, 1937, will be taken as the average price for 1938.—Reuter.

SOVIET RAILWAYS KEPT BUSY

Moscow, Jan. 4.

The plan of loading and transportation, adopted for 1936, was accomplished prior to schedule. According to this plan, the Soviet railways had to load 28,700,000 cars, while in fact over 31,500,000 cars were loaded, which is 9.8 per cent. above the plan. The average daily loading amounted to 86.160 cars, i.e. 26.5 per cent. more than in 1935.

Freight transportation during the past year should have totalled 299,300,000,000 ton-kilometres. This plan was exceeded by 8.1 per cent., since transportation reached 323,500,000,000 ton-kilometres. The plans for 1936 called for 457,000,000 tons to be loaded, while the freight loaded totalled 484,200,000 tons—an increase of 24.6 per cent. in comparison with 1935. The year's plan of passenger traffic was accomplished before time, in eleven months. Passenger transportation during the year equalled 76,900,000,000 passenger-kilometres or 9.9 per cent. above the annual plan. In all, 990,800,000 passengers were carried last year.

Railway workers' productivity of labour has grown considerably, while the cost of railway transportation has been further reduced.—Tass.

WOOLWORTH'S PRICES

London, Jan. 23.

The possibility of abandoning the 6d. price limit at the shops of F. W. Woolworth, the chain stores, was mentioned at the annual meeting of the company this week.

Mr. W. L. Stephenson, the chairman, stated that the selling limit might have to be raised if prices of materials and manufactured articles rose so steeply as to restrict the company's range of articles. He explained, however, that he did not anticipate such a change becoming necessary and would adopt it only with reluctance. In February, 1936, the American Woolworth Co. decided to raise its maximum price, which had been 20 cents. Articles are now being sold at 25 and 40 cents.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCKS

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Shanghai, Feb. 13.

Despite considerable selectivity the stock market displayed general strength during the past week and the Dow-Jones composite average closed on Thursday prior to the Lincoln's birthday holiday at a new recovery peak. Industrials under the leadership of Steel and rubber issues reached their best levels since 1931 and rails seem about ready to test their former highs set last October. Utilities continue to lag and have been unable to regain the ground lost since the middle of January. Numerous individual stocks registered new post-depression highs, the recognized market leader, U.S. Steel, rising to 109⅞. The settlement of the General Motors strike on Thursday caused strength in automobile issues. The volume of trading has been moderately large, averaging more than 2,500,000 shares a day and the inability of the market to record even greater progress on this relatively heavy turnover is mildly disturbing. Since January 21 about 40,000,000 shares have changed hands without much advance in prices.

Commodities were rather irregular. Wheat was firm on reports of dust storms in the Southwest and large purchases by the German and Spanish Governments. Corn behaved even better than its sister grain and advanced on the decrease in the visible supply. Cotton held steady and new crop months were more in demand on expectations of some control plan though all advances in these deliveries were checked around the 12-cent mark. Rubber moved within very narrow limits and its response to the strike settlement was rather disappointing.

The business news continued excellent though it is believed that some of the current activity is resulting from a desire to increase inventories now lest labour difficulties curtail supplies later on. Shipments of finished products by the U.S. Steel Corporation during January were the best for this month since 1929 and for any month since May 1930. Some of the earnings reports for 1936 are proving to be surprisingly good and this, too, has bolstered sentiment. Political factors with which the strike outlook is closely allied remain the most unsettling influence overhanging the market.

The Market in Figures:

	Thursday Feb. 4	Feb. 12	Change
D. J. Average for 50 Industrials	188.39	190.29	up 1.90
D. J. Average for 20 Rails	56.48	58.41	up 1.53
D. J. Average for 29 Utilities	35.71	35.30	off .41
D. J. Average for 40 Bonds	104.92	104.56	off .36
D. J. 11 Commodity Index	75.19	75.87	up .68
Boeing Airplane	38	44⅝	up 6⅝
Goodrich	34	40	up 6
Goodyear	35½	41½	up 6
U.S. Steel	89	109⅞	up 10⅞

Commodity Prices:

	Thursday Feb. 4	Feb. 12
Chicago wheat	114	117⅛
Winnipeg wheat	124	128
Corn	100½	103⅝
Cotton	12.43	12.38
Rubber	21.31	21.65
Hides	15.11	15.17
Montreal silver	44.50	44.70

Business:

	Previous	Latest
N.Y. Times Index	103.2	101.7
Steel operations (% of capacity)	79.6	80.6
Carloadings (carloads)	607,000	660,000
Electric power production (k.w.hrs.)	*2,215,000	*2,201,000
Automobile output (cars)	74,128	72,295
Average daily oil production (bbls.)	3,194,000	3,221,000

*000 omitted

Stock Outlook: With stocks at their current relatively high levels, it is difficult to become enthusiastic over near term market prospects. The present somewhat artificial stimulation in business activity probably means that the usual spring rise in industrial operations will be less than usual. The action of the market itself, however, is admittedly rather impressive but, from a technical point of view, until it can be seen whether or not rails are going to break through their former high of 59.89, the conservative policy of selling on bulges and buying only on weakness still seems advisable.

Monday's Closing Levels

	Feb. 13	15
Adams Express	17¾	18¼
Allegheny Steel Co.	37⅛	38⅛
Allis Chalmers	76½	75¾
Amer. Can	108½	107⅛
Amer. Cyanamid "B"	32¾	33½
Amer. & For. Pwr.	11¾	11⅝
" " $7 pfd.	63½	62
Amer. Locomotive	56⅝	56
Amer. Metals	63	61⅝
Amer. Radiator	28	27¾
Amer. Rolling Mill	37¼	36⅞
Amer. Smelting	91⅝	91⅝
Amer. Steel Foundries	68	67
Amer. Sugar Ref.	52½	52¼
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	182	181⅜
Amer. Tobacco "B"	95½	95⅛
Amer. Waterworks	25⅛	25⅜
Anaconda Copper	55¼	55⅛
Atchison, T. & S. Fe	77	74
Atlantic Ref. Co	34	34⅛
Atlas Corp.	18	18⅛
Auburn	33¼	33⅛
Baldwin Loco. $7 cum. pfd.	114½	114½
Baltimore & Ohio	25⅛	25¼
Barber Co.	38	37¾
Barnsdall Oil Co.	33⅜	33
Bethlehem Steel	89⅛	88⅛
Boeing Airplane Co.	43¾	43
Borden Co.	27⅜	27⅛
Briggs Manufacturing Co.	57½	57⅜
Bklyn-Manhattan Trans.	47¼	46¾
" " $6 cum. pfd.	100⅛	100⅛
Case, J.I.	172	168
Can. Pacific Rly.	16⅛	16⅛
Celanese Corp.	32⅝	32⅞
Cerro De Pasco	71	69¾
Certain-Teed Products	22⅞	22¼
Chase Nat. Bank	63¼	63⅞
Chesapeake Corp.	88⅝	87
Chesapeake & Ohio	66¾	65
Chrysler	132¼	130¼
Columbia Gas & Elec.	17⅝	18
" " 6% "A" pfd.	102¼	102¼
Coml. Credit	66½	66
Coml. Solvents	19¼	18⅞
Comm. & Sthrn. (ord.)	3⅜	3¼
" " $6 cum. pfd.	64½	64¼
Consolid. Edison	44¾	44½
Consolid. Oil	16¾	16¾
Continental Can	62⅝	62
Continental Oil	45	45
Corn Products	69⅜	69
Coty, Inc.	7½	7½
Curtiss Wright (com.)	7¼	7⅛
" " "A"	20⅞	20½
Delaware & Hudson	51¼	49½
Delaware, Lackawanna	21½	20¾
Deere Co.	127	125½
Distillers Corp.	25	24¾
Douglas Aircraft	68	67
Du Pont de Nemours	176	174⅜
Elec. Boat Co.	13⅝	14⅛
Elec. Bond & Sh.	24½	24½
" " $5 pfd.	78	78
" " $6 pfd.	85	85¼
Elec. Power & Lt.	22⅝	22
" " 7% pfd.	70½	80½
Firestone Tire & Rubber	38	37½
Flintkote Co.	44¾	43¾
Gen. Cigar	49	48¾
Gen. Elec.	61⅞	60⅜
Gen. Foods	43⅛	43⅜
Gen. Motors	69¾	68⅞
Gen. Rail. Signal	61½	61
Gimbel Bros.	49⅞	50¼
Glidden Co.	49⅞	50¼
Godchaux Sugar, Class "A"	47½	48
Goodrich (B.F.)	40	41¼
" $5 pfd.	85	85
Goodyear Tire & R.	40⅞	41⅛
Great Northern Rly.	49	47⅞
Great Western Sugar	38	37¾
Hecker Prods.	14¾	14¾
Humble Oil	86¾	80½
Int. Nickel	65	64½
Int. Tel. & Tel.	14	14⅝
Interstate Department Stores	32	31
Kennecott	61⅛	60
Lambert Co.	22½	22¾
Lockheed Aircraft	13¾	13½
Loew's Inc.	77	76
Lorillard	26⅞	26¼
Martin, Glenn L. Co.	*	**
* 32-32¼ ** 31⅛-32		
McKesson & Robbins Inc.	45⅞	45⅞
Monsanto Chemical	98¾	98
Montgomery Ward	62	63¼
Murray Corp.	20¼	19⅞
Nat. Bond Investment	31	30½
National Cash Register	36	36
Nat. City Bank	58½	59¾
Nat. Dairy Prods.	24½	24¾
Nat. Distillers	27⅞	27⅝
Nat. Power & Lt.	12⅝	12⅛
New York Central	44⅝	43¾
Niagara Hudson & Power	16	15⅞
North Amer. Aviation	16	15¾
North Amer.	30⅜	30½
Northern Pacific	32⅛	31⅝
Oliver Farm Equip.	60½	60
Pacific Gas & Elec.	33⅝	33⅝
Pacific Lighting	47	47¾
Packard Motors	11½	11⅜
Paramount Pictures Inc.	26	25⅝
" 1st pfd.	182¼	180½
Pennsylvania R.R.	43⅛	42¾
Phillips Petroleum	56⅜	55
Public Serv.	49⅝	50⅛
Pullman Inc.	69½	69¾
Pure Oil	23⅛	23⅝
Radio Corp.	11⅝	11⅝
Republic Steel Co.	36⅜	35¼
Revere Copper & Brass	37½	37¾
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	55¾	55¾
Schenley	43⅛	43
" 5½% pfd.	97⅝	97¼
Sears Roebuck	89¾	89½
Shell Union Oil	31¼	31¼
Socony-Vacuum	19	19
Sthrn. Cal. Edison	29⅛	29
Sthrn. Pacific	49½	48
Sthrn. Rly.	34⅛	33⅛
" $5 pfd.	58½	57¾
Stand. Brands	15⅞	15¾
Stand. Gas & Elec.	12⅛	12
" " $7 pfd.	63	62⅛
Stand. Oil of N.J.	72⅞	72⅝
Sterling Prods.	71½	71¼
Swift International	31⅜	31⅛
Technicolor	20⅝	19⅞
Texas Corp.	54⅝	54⅛
Texas Gulf Sulphur	40½	40⅞
Tide Water Associated Oil	20⅞	20⅝
Timken Detroit Axle	28½	27⅞
Transamerica	17	17⅛
Twentieth Century Fox	36¼	36⅛
" " pfd.	45	45
Un. Carbide & Carbon	108½	108
Un. Pacific	132⅝	132
Un. Aircraft (new)	31	30½
Un. Airline Trans.	21⅞	21⅜
Un. Corp.	7⅛	6⅞
" $3 cum. pfd.	44⅛	44⅜
Un. Gas Corp.	12¾	12⅝
Un. Gas Improvement	15⅜	15⅛
Un. Light & Pwr. "A"	9½	9½
U. S. Indus. Alcohol	41½	40⅝
U. S. Rubber	57½	58¼
" " 8% non-cum.	99¼	98¼

LONDON STOCKS

Monday's Closing Quotations

By Courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz and Benjamin & Potts through Reuter

	Feb. 12	15
War Loan 3½% (Red.)	£103	102⅜
JAPANESE BONDS		
Japan 5% Stg. Loan, 1907	77½	79
Japan 6% Stg. Loan, 1924	86½	86½
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL		
Allied Ironfounders	32/3	32/3
Armstrong, Stevens	12/6	12/6
Assoc. & Elec. Indus.	54/3	54/3
Austin Motors, ord.	49/6	50/-
Bristol Aeroplane, ord.	58/9	59/-
British-American Tob.	129/4½	129/4½
Cable & W. 7½% N-C	£26¼	£26⅜
Cammell Laird, ord.	15/9	15/9
Courtaulds	55/-	54/3
Distillers	116/3	115/-
Dunlop Rubber	34/7½	34/7½
General Elec. (Eng.)	94/3	94/3
Gulnness (A) Son & Co.	139/6	139/6
Hawker Siddeley Aircraft	34/7½	35/-
Imp. Chem. Indus.	40/6	40/3
Imp. Tobacco	161/10½	160/7½
Leyland Motors	105/-	103/9
Marks & Spencer "A" ord.	86/10½	86/3
O.K. Bazaars	53/9	52/6
Rolls-Royce	130/-	120/4½
Smethwick Drop Forgings	23/6	23/6
Tate & Lyle	87/9	87/9
Turner & Newall	105/6	105/6
United Steel	32/3	32/3
Vickers, ord.	36/3	36/9
Woolworths	84/9	84/3
MISCELLANEOUS		
Anglo Dutch	43/3	43/1¼
Rubber Plin. Invests.	42/9	42/10½
MINES		
Burma Corp.	16/9	16/6
Commonwealth Min.	6/3	6/3
Exploration Co.	13/7½	13/3
Marsman Invests.	30/-	30/-
Randfontein Ests.	69/3	68/9
Sub-Nigel	255/-	253/9
Tanami Gold Min.	1/1½	1/1½
OILS		
Anglo Iranian	118/9	118/9
Burmah	116/3	115/-
Mexican Eagle	29/10½	29/3
Shell Trans. & Trad.	144/4½	143/9

Benjamin & Potts, S. E. Levy & Co. Swan, Culbertson & Fritz and White, White & Co. through Reuter

CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS, ETC.	Feb. 12	15
4½% Bonds, 1898	£103	103
4½% Loan, 1908	99½	100¾
5% Loan, 1912	87¾	87¾
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	95	95
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	100	100
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	82	82¼
6% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	64	65
5% " " G.	62	62½
5% " " (Supl. Loan) B.	62	62½
5% " " (Supl. Loan) B.	62	62½
5% Honan Rly., 1905	77	77¼
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	63½	63½
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	36	36
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	47½	47½
6% Sterling Notes, 1925	34¾	34¾
Union Ins. Soc. of Canton	37¾	37¾
S'hai Waterworks "A"	36¾	36¾
S'hai Elec. Construction	45/-	47/-
Chinese Eng. & Min.	22/10½	22/10½
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	114½	112¼
Chartd. Bank I. A. & C.	16⅝	16⅝
Chosen Corp.	11/10½	12/6
Pekin Syndicate	8/-	8/-
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	57/6	57/6

NEW INTERNAL LOAN FOR BELGIUM

Brussels, Feb. 14.

Belgium is floating a new internal loan of Fr. 1,500,000,000, with interest at 3½ per cent., to be placed on the market on March 1, at 97 per cent.—Havas.

U. S. Steel	108	106⅜
Vanadium	33½	32¾
Warner Bros. Pict's	16	15⅝
Westinghouse Elec.	158	156¼
BONDS		
Abitibi Power & Paper	94⅛	93¾
Amer. & For. Power	84	84⅛
Amer. Waterworks	110	110
Anaconda Copper	106	105¾
Chic. Milwaukee St. Paul	33	32½
Cities Serv.	75½	75
Columbia Gas & Elec.	104	103½
Int. Tel. & Tel. Conv.	98	89
Int. Tel. & Tel. 5s	79⅜	79⅞
New England Gas & Elec.	81	81
Peru 6s 1961	25	25¼
Stand. Gas & Elec.	85	84½

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of Members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)

CAPITAL:

Authorized	$50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up	20,000,000
Hongkong Currency Reserve Fund	10,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling	£6,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

London Branch: 9 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3

Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND

Shanghai Sub-Agency: 65 BROADWAY

New York Agency: 72 WALL STREET

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

LOCAL BILLS discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in America, Australia, China, Europe, India and Japan.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to rent.

SAVINGS BANK OFFICE Accounts will be kept in Dollars Local Currency.

Full particulars on application

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Company Meetings

PERMATA RUBBER ESTATES

Profit for 1936 Shows An Increase of $9,275

The year 1936 closed with a profit of $14,097.73 for the Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd., Mr. J. Frost, chairman, told shareholders at the annual general meeting which was held at 4.45 p.m. on February 9 in the offices of Messrs. Beck & Swann, 17 The Bund. Mr. Frost was supported by Mr. W. J. Monk, director, and Mr. Lloyd Bland, representing the secretaries; shares present or represented totalled 37,626. The chairman said:—

You will remember that, after a discussion which took place at our annual meeting last year, the majority of the shareholders were in favour of splitting our existing Tls. 5 shares into $1 shares so as to bring them into line with shares in other rubber companies and to make them more saleable amongst the smaller investors.

On May 20, 1936, an extraordinary general meeting of the company was held, at which details of the scheme for the conversion of the shares was approved and the report now before you shows the changes which have been made.

"Very Satisfactory"

As you are aware, our year ends on October 31, so that the accounts before you do not show the benefit of better rubber prices which have been obtainable since then. In spite of this, our profit for 1936 shows an increase of $9,275 over 1935, which we consider very satisfactory. This increase is due to the larger quota and the gradual rise in the price obtained for our rubber.

A comparison of the accounts with those of 1935 shows very little change. The estate expenditure has a small increase and it is interesting to note that whilst the items under general charges and cultivation have increased, those under upkeep of buildings and manufacture are lower. Shanghai expenses are higher, this being due to the costs in connection with the increase of capital and splitting of shares.

Our investments show no change and their value to-day is considerably higher than our cost, at which figure they are shown in the balance sheet.

Estimated Crop

The crop estimated for the year is 91,200 lb., but owing to the gradual increase in quotas, it is impossible to say what the actual output will be.

The year closes with a profit of $14,097.73, to which is added $1,033.53 brought forward, making a total of $15,131.26 which we propose paying a dividend of four cents a share, placing a small sum to reserve and carrying forward the balance.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended October 31, 1936, be adopted. Proposed by Mr. J. Frost and seconded by Mr. W. J. Monk.

That the balance of the profit and loss accounts amounting to $15,131.26 be dealt with as follows:

Pay a dividend of four cents a share	$12,689.76
Place to reserve	871.34
Carry forward	1,571.16
	$15,131.26

Proposed by Mr. W. J. Monk and seconded by Mr. J. Frost.

That Mr. L. E. Canning be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. W. Thomson and seconded by Mr. H. N. Wienberg.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year at an inclusive fee of Tls. 300 for Shanghai and Malacca. Proposed by Mr. H. N. Wienberg and seconded by Mr. L. Bland.

MAJOR BROTHERS, LTD.

Internal Export Difficulties Costly and Complicated

The difficulties and expense attendant on the export of sulphuric acid to other ports in China was stressed by Mr. W. Mellor, chairman, at the 47th annual general meeting of shareholders of Major Brothers, Ltd., held in the offices of the secretaries, Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, 20 Canton Road, at 11.45 a.m. on Feb. 9. Mr. Mellor was supported by Messrs. G. H. Purcell and W. B. O. Middleton, directors; shares present or represented totalled 2,248. The chairman said:—

For the first half of the year under review, sales were lower than anticipated on account of competition between ourselves and other manufacturers. In spite of this competition, however. I consider the company has been able to obtain a fair share of all the business that is going.

Since July of last year there has been a steady increase in the demand for acid, and during the coming year fairly heavy expenditure will have to be incurred with a view to increasing the capacity of the plant to meet the greater offtake. This question has already been considered by your directors and plans are well in hand for some of the necessary extensions. The plant, as usual, has been kept in first-class working order and our thanks are due to Mr. Fisher, the General Manager, and his assistants for their very efficient work during last year.

Intricate Procedure

The export of sulphuric acid to other ports in China is still a complicated and costly business, necessitating the purchase of "Huchaos" and "Yuntans" or permits in the provinces to which the exports are to be made. These documents have to be forwarded to Shanghai for examination with the goods, by the Sulphur Bureau and the Customs, then returned to the customers in order to enable them to import the acid at destination.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1936, together with the recommendation as to the appropriation of the balance at credit of profit and loss account, as presented, be adopted. Proposed by Mr. W. Mellor, and seconded by Mr. G. H. Purcell.

That Mr. G. H. Purcell be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. W. B. O. Middleton and seconded by Mr. J. R. Owen.

That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be re-elected auditors to the company. Proposed by Mr. G. H. Purcell and seconded by Mr. C. J. Smith.

C.M.S.N. CO., SHOW FINE RESULTS

1936 Operating Revenue Increased

Latest figures compiled by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. reveal that the operating revenue of the company for the year 1936 shows an increase of $2,131,179.15 over that of the preceding year. Receipts from freight account for an increase of $1,670,995.50, the figures for this item in 1936 and 1935 being, respectively, $6,840,247.56 and $5,169,252.00; while the passenger receipts of $2,014,710.78 for 1936 indicate an increase of $460,183.59 over the 1935 figure of $1,554,536.19.

Total earnings for 1936, which include receipts from the operation of wharves and godowns and other receipts, besides the operating revenue, is $11,110,407.36, and represents an increase of $1,817,787.41 over the 1935 earnings of $9,292,619.97. Expenditures for 1936 remain comparatively the same as those for 1935, being, respectively, $9,555,618.54 and $9,155,817.24. The net profit for 1936 is $952,343.55, which exceeds that of $296,003.27 for 1935 by $656,340.28.

CHRYSLER MOTORS DECLARE $1.50 DIVIDEND

New York, Feb. 10.

Chrysler Motors Corporation today declared a dividend of $1.50 on its capital stock. The directors reported that net income during the year 1936 reached an all-time high of $62,110,543, equivalent to $14.25 on each share of stock outstanding, as against $34,975,819 income, equivalent to $8.07 a share in 1935.—United Press.

CARINTHIA GOLD MINES TO RE-OPEN

Vienna, Feb. 11.

The gold mines in Carinthia are to be re-opened, according to a decision to-day of the provincial assembly. It is hoped that prospecting work will yield about 4,000 kilogrammes annually. The Carinthia gold mines were closed long before the Great War as they were declared unprofitable.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

U.S.-PHILIPPINE TRADE

Washington, Feb. 9.

Trade between the United States and the Philippines during 1936 showed a substantial increase over the volume of the preceding year, the Department of Commerce reported to-day.

During 1936, exports from America to the Islands were valued at $60,351,000, as against $52,640,000 during 1935. For 1936, imports from the Philippines grossed $98,823,000, compared with $96,999,000 in 1935.—United Press.

RHENISH LIGNITE LOAN

Berlin, Feb. 11.

The 45,000,000-marks loan of the Rhenish Lignite Gas Works, the subscription of which was to have opened to-day, was declared oversubscribed before the lists had actually been opened. This represents a record in the history of German industrial finance and is considered here to be irrefutable proof of the confidence of the German public in the Four-year Plan.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

JAPAN PRICES SOAR STILL HIGHER

Budget Cut Makes Little Difference to Trend

Tokyo, Feb. 13.

Government officials to-day anxiously awaited the first effect of yesterday's decision to slash the budget by Y.269,000,000 upon the soaring graph of commodity prices.

The rising cost of living is admittedly regarded by the Government as its major problem, potentially capable of causing a serious political and economic crisis.

The index number of wholesale prices in Tokyo for last month was 233.3, with October, 1900, as the base. This figure represented a gain of 8.6 per cent. over the preceding month, and an increase of 21.6 per cent. over the figure for January, 1935.

The January index was the highest on record since August, 1926, when the number stood at 236.7. Held responsible for the soaring prices were speculative imports and the Y.3,038,000,000 budget formulated by Mr. Koki Hirota's Cabinet.

Bank of Japan Indices

Of 100 articles selected for study by the experts of the Bank of Japan, the prices of 93 showed gains in January. Steel showed the largest increase, with 34.9 per cent., followed by imported lumber, 29.1 per cent. and copper 26.2 per cent.

Metal products, considered as a group, gained 29.1 per cent. while the prices of building materials increased by 16.5 per cent. Quotations on clothing rose by 10 per cent. while cereal food gained 3.1 per cent.

The rise in wages, the experts found, failed to keep up with the soaring commodity prices. While wages rose by 1.2 per cent. during 1936, commodity quotations gained 3.36 per cent.

The "Tokyo Nichi-Nichi," a leading journal, emphasized that a serious discrepancy exists between the workers' earnings and the prices they must pay for the goods of first necessity.

In December the wage index stood at 104.4, a gain of 1.5 per cent. from the preceding month while the index of retail commodity prices rose by 2.26 per cent. to 162.5—Domei.

JAPANESE MILLS TO AMALGAMATE

Tokyo, Feb. 13.

Inauguration ceremonies of the Tientsin Spinning Co., Ltd., a Japanese firm capitalized at Y.5,000,000, will be held here on February 20.

The paid-up capital of the new concern, totalling Y.2,000,000, will be put up by the Itochu Shokai of Osaka and the Oriental Development Co. The latter firm owns the Paocheng Mills in Tientsin with an installation of 27,000 spindles.

The Tientsin Spinning Co., it was understood, intends to borrow about Y.7,000,000 next year to increase the installation to 40,000 spindles and 3,000 weaving machines.

The Yuta Mills, capitalized at $4,000,000, operated by the Itochu firm on behalf of its Chinese owners, probably will be incorporated in the new firm.

Mr. Chubei Ito will be president of the new company, while Mr. Sen Mochida will be the chairman of its board.—Domei.

JAPANESE ASIATIC TRADE GROWS

Tokyo, Feb. 13.

Japan's trade in the Far East during January totalled Y.100,770,000, which is 26 per cent. increase over the corresponding period of last year, the Ministry of Finance revealed to-day.

Exports totalled Y.53,895,000 and imports Y.46,875,000, resulting in a favourable balance of Y.7,020,000, an increase of Y.5,015,000 over January 1936.

Exports increased 32 per cent., imports 27 per cent. against January last year.

These figures apply to trade with Manchoukuo, the Kwantung Leased Territory, China and Hongkong.—Domei.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 14.

Both imports and exports registered a decrease in January as compared with December, according to trade statistics released to-day.

Imports last month totalled £75,500,000, which was £8,000,000 below the December figure but a rise of £5,000,000 as compared with January, 1936.

Exports amounted to £39,100,000, a decrease of £1,400,000 as compared with the previous month but a rise of £4,000,000 as compared with the same month last year.—Reuter.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CUMSHA PEST

Specific Complaint

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Permit me a small amount of space to voice a protest against the open and unashamed manner in which begging for New Year "cumsha" is increasing in Shanghai.

To-day my office or household servants have come to me time after time saying that this or that person had arrived demanding, as his due, a cash "cumsha." Here is a list of the day's demands:—

Chinese Telegraph Office, delivery boys, four of them.
The Post Office, delivery postmen, three of them.
Commercial Pacific Cable Company delivery boys, three of them.
The passenger elevator boys—six of them.
The freight elevator boys—three of them.
Coolies who sweep public hall floors—two of them.
Kuo Min News Agency delivery boys—three of them.
Domei News Agency delivery boys—three of them.
Central News Agency boys—three of them.
Delivery boys who bring translations from the Chinese press—three of them.
Coolies who wash windows and polish floors in apartment and office—six of them.
Coolie who delivers laundry—one of them.
Compradore delivery coolies—two of them.
Attendants at gasoline filling station—two of them.

Here were sixteen interruptions to a busy day—a total of 51 men and boys asking for money. And this in addition to the expected gratuities to personal employees, and to the staffs of clubs of which I am a member.

Has word gotten around amongst these 51 beggars that I am an "easy mark," or is every other foreigner in Shanghai similarly badgered at this "joyous" time of year?

"FED UP."

Shanghai, Feb. 10.

Official Policy

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to the letter of Mr. FED UP, appearing in your esteemed paper of to-day's issue, we wish to inform the public that most drastic measure has been taken by this office in stopping the evil of cumsha-collecting on part of our messenger boys.

Besides the repeated orders given to our boys, we also inserted notices in the "North-China Daily News," the "China Press," the "Sinwanpao" and the "Shen Pao" warning our clients not to give any cumsha to the messengers and requested them to report any case of collection to this office, so that we can see that the man be identified and severely punished.

We take this opportunity to inform the public that a man who posed as our messenger and collected cumsha outside has been held by this office and later handed over to the Central Police Station for punishment.

One more thing we wish to point out and that is not only we prohibit our messengers to collect cumsha during any festival day, we also do not allow them to accept any money when they deliver messages. At the bottom of every telegram form, one can easily find a stamp with the words 'Please do not tip telegraph messenger.'

Thanking you very much for the valuable space,

SHANGHAI TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Ministry of Communications

Shanghai, Feb. 13.

Another Disclaimer

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to the letter of FED-UP which appeared in Saturday's issue of your esteemed paper, we wish to inform him, and others, that the practice of soliciting cumsha at any time of the year is strictly against the regulations of this office.

We would deem it a favour if FED-UP would get in touch with the undersigned so as we can identify the guilty parties and deal with them accordingly. This office has endeavoured to do this ourselves but have not been successful as all messengers deny the accusation.

The messengers accused are not employed by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company but are regular employees of this office.

C. L. TSIANG
Chief.
C. J. HEMSWORTH.
Associate-Chief.

Telegraph Office for Cablegrams
via Commercial Pacific
Ministry of Communications.

Shanghai, Feb. 15.

OLD SHANGHAI

Request for Information

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A number of pictures of old Shanghai have come into my possession some of which it is rather difficult to date.

If any of your readers would supply the following data it would materially assist compilation with a view to ultimate publication:

What year was the name "Yangtsze Road" changed to "The Bund"?
What year was Central Hotel demolished?
What year was the old Ewo Hong demolished?
What year did the China Merchants take over Russel's *Tai Ping Hong*? (up to recently the P. & O. Bank).
Which was demolished first, the old Shanghai Club or MacTavish & Lehmann's corner?
Date the present Boat-house was built.

The writer was present at the opening of the swimming bath, the guests gathered in the empty bath for the congratulatory speeches etc., this would be about 1906? Will some kind soul oblige?

SAMURAI.

Shanghai, Feb. 9.

Tai Ping Hong

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to SAMURAI's letter of the 9th instant, asking for several dates for his old Shanghai pictures. I have the pleasure to inform him that the China Merchants S. N. Co. took over Russel's Tai Ping Hong on March 1, 1877, when the Company purchased and took over the entire fleet of 17 steamers and property of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. of which Messrs. Russell & Co. were managers and agents.

CHUN WING KEE.

Shanghai, Feb. 10.

Vanished Landmarks

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I am glad to be able to give SAMURAI some information concerning Old Shanghai.

1. The Yangtsze Road was renamed in 1891, when in October of that year new tablets bearing "The Bund" were fixed on the road.
2. The old Ewo Hong was erected in 1851, and demolished in 1919.
3. The old Shanghai Club was built in 1864, demolished in 1909, and the new premises opened in 1911.
4. The Central Hotel, which stood on the site of the present Palace Hotel, was opened in 1875, and was pulled down probably in 1902 or so, as the existing building was completed, I think, in 1904.

As the writer is interested in anything concerning old Shanghai, would SAMURAI be kind enough to communicate the time and place where his pictures may be viewed?

B.

Shanghai, Feb. 14.

LONDON TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Professor Chang's Views

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I was rather surprised that such a free remark about the London street traffic signals was made by Prof. Chang of Tsing Hwa University during his visit there, as reported in your journal yesterday.

It appeared to me unwise to brand the multi-unit type of colourlight signal as "old fashioned"; since the recommended searchlight type in its present form of development is hardly suited to street signalling for the following reasons:

The light beam of the searchlight is usually of small angle so as to maintain the signal at a reasonable size and operating efficiency. It is obvious that, when applied to the street where vehicles approach within a comparatively wider angle, and where close range indication is of prime importance, the result in its use cannot be satisfactory.

With multi-unit type of signal, the various colours are generally arranged in a definite order: Green on top, Red below, and Amber in the middle when used. The relative position of the lamp lit will thus help partially or wholly colour blind road users to discern the signal; whereas, with a searchlight, the difference in the indications will be in the colour of light only. Since motorists are not subjected to periodic examinations on eyesight like the train engine drivers, the logical choice of street signal will naturally be the multi-unit type.

Lastly, the Hall signal, the earliest form of searchlight type signal, was evolved about the same period as the multi-unit type of day colourlight signal; not considering, of course, the legendary candle light as employed by a lazy but ingenious policeman of a much earlier but unknown date.

A CHINESE SIGNALMAN.

Nanking, Feb. 12.

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MANDARIN DIALECT

Use for Foreigners

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I express, through the columns of your esteemed paper, my personal opinion regarding the proper dialect which should be used in conversations between Chinese and foreign residents in China.

It is expected that people who move from one country to another, intending to stay there for a long period, should try to learn the most common dialect used in the country in which they reside, so that they will experience no difficulties in conversations with the people of that country. It is quite evident that there is no reason why the people of one country should learn a foreign dialect simply for the purpose of conversations with the foreign residents.

Contrary to what is expected, most of the foreigners residing in China are not able to speak Chinese dialect. I understand that a certain number of foreigners can speak Chinese dialect very well, but this is a very small figure, as compared with the number of foreigners residing in China.

They may argue that there are so many different dialects in China that they don't know which one they should learn: or if they learn one kind of dialect, still people speaking another dialect will not understand it just the same; and if they should learn all, it will just be impossible. Their reason seems very sound, but it is, in fact, ridiculous. Every foreigner who stays a few weeks in China, if he is sensible enough, should know that Mandarin is the mostly used and official dialect of this country. If foreigners really care to learn, why don't they learn Mandarin?

Some foreigners may say that they don't care to learn; they have some one to translate for them. Well, so long as they can afford translators, it will be all right. But this is mostly not the case.

Our foreign friends! Let me hope that you will start learning Mandarin right now in case you haven't. It is also hoped that those of our foreign friends who can always afford translators, should try to learn Mandarin in order to avoid the tedious method of conversation with a third person in between. It is really impossible for one person to learn the different dialects of all the countries in the world, not to say four hundred million people. It is, however, easy enough and quite justifiable for these foreign residents in our country to learn such a single dialect as Mandarin. And remember that, after all, it is for your benefit.

K. H. CHUN.

Shanghai, Jan. 25.

Not Understood in Shanghai

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In to-day's paper a letter advocates the use of Mandarin as a medium of communication between foreigners and Chinese. Being one of the unfortunates who came a cropper through stumbling over the twenty-nine odd dialects some twenty years ago, I have found the interpreter system quite adequate.

However this letter is written in a spirit of inquiry. I may as well say that the dialects caused so much irritation that my acquaintance with the language ceased then and there. However I was told at that time to study Mandarin, and inquired why, and what was Mandarin anyway.

It was told to me that the so-called Mandarin was the Manchu dialect, and became the official language when the Manchus conquered China. That it spread to all provinces through the officials of the provinces who had to know it when they went to the capital of the country, and was later made a requirement in order to hold office. Having had this idea for all this time I would like to have it verified, or corrected.

Incidently, I was almost converted into a Mandarin student in 1919. However I travelled from Tientsin to Shanghai on the same steamer as an American Marine officer who could read, write and speak Mandarin, and who was quite proud of his knowledge. It was he who nearly converted me in Peking. However we arrived at Shanghai and he left the dock before I did. When I went on the street here was the linguist surrounded by a bevy of rickshaw coolies.

He would talk to them, they would listen, then glance at one another and roar with laughter. He was furious to say the least. I inquired where he wished to go, resurrected the few words of the Shanghai dialect I knew, spoke to the nearest coolie and the situation was saved. He would not believe it when I told him his dialect was just as foreign to the coolies as it was to me, insisted they were insulting him because he wore a uniform. One of my inquiries is "Would Mandarin be of any use when talking to a farmer in the interior of Fukien Province?"

INTERESTED.

Shanghai, Feb. 10.

LEPER MISSION

Donations Acknowledged

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—About a month and a half ago you were good enough to publish in your esteemed paper an appeal on our behalf for gifts to lepers in China. As a result of the publicity which your and other papers were gracious enough to give, the sum of $1,079.62 has been received from sympathizers throughout China. A full list of the names of donors and the amounts of donations will be published in the next number of "The Leper Quarterly," the official organ of the Chinese Mission to Lepers.

We wish to take this opportunity of expressing on behalf of the million lepers in China their warm thanks for the gifts which these donations have made possible. Besides the numerous individual donations, the following schools, churches etc. were kind enough to send collective donations:

McTyeire Girls' School; Bridgman Girls' School; Yin Wa Girls' School; St. Mary's Hall; Standard Bearers of Fukien; St. Matthews Church, Tai-Chong; China Inland Mission, Anking; St. John Pro-Cathedral; Chinese Self-Support Church, Shantung; St. Peter's Church; Baptist Church, Wusih; Wuchow Baptist Church; Cantonese Christian Church; St. Paul's Church, Nanking; Moore Memorial Church; Christian Church, Tenghsien; China Inland Mission, Tsing Kiang Pu; Seventh Day Baptist Mission, Luho; M. E. City Church, Nanking; Bethel Church, Swatow; Bethel Kindergarten; St. Paul's Church, Chapel; Allen Memorial Church.

Any further assistance which you and your readers can give us in this worthy cause will be deeply appreciated.

SZEMING SZE,
Hon. General Secretary.
C. B. CHAMBERS CHEN,
General Secretary.
The Chinese Mission to Lepers

Shanghai, Feb. 10.

SALVADOR DALLI

An Inquiry

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Could you, or any of your readers, to settle a little argument, please tell me who Salvador Dalli is?

CHESTERFIELD.

Shanghai, Feb. 8.

Surrealist Painter

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent CHESTERFIELD's letter regarding Salvador Dali, it may interest him to know that Dali is considered one of the leading exponents of painting in the Surrealist school.

It would be difficult to describe the nature of his work in a few words, except to state that his personal characteristics figure prominently in his aim in art—"systematize the confusion of mind."

He may be a Surrealist, an abstract, but he is not a fanatic; at least he is sometimes pleasing, which is not always the case with present-day art, though some of his fantastic scenes from the subconscious shock at the first meeting, for his astral plane values are more inclined to arouse disturbing emotions than otherwise.

Salvador Dali is a revolutionary in every sense, a fervent supporter of Freud's theory of symbolic dreams, and a psycho-analyst of paranoiac aberrations. However, involved and anomalous as they may seem, his compositions are always to be admired for their accomplished draughtsmanship—of which his amazing perpective is a distinct feature—and astonishingly highly-finished painting technique.

A. DE S. I.

Shanghai, Feb. 10.

Works Shown in London

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Concerning the inquiry by your correspondent CHESTERFIELD, Salvador Dali is a Surrealist painter of Spanish nationality. There was an exhibition of his paintings in London last summer at the Reid and Lefèvre Galleries and one painting was reproduced in the "Listener" of July 8, 1936. According to Raymond Mortimer, in the "Listener" of July 15, Dali is now "one of the most active and orthodox Surrealists." Dali is also mentioned in the chapter on Surrealism in "Art Now" by Herbert Read and there is also a reproduction of one of his paintings. The local Public Library has a copy of this book.

E. C. SMITH.

Shanghai, Feb. 11.

PUSHKIN'S DESCENT

The Probabilities Discussed

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In an article that appeared in your paper on the 10th instant, it is stated, *inter alia*, that Pushkin's maternal great-grandfather, Ibrahim (Peter) Hannibal, was "a negro ennobled by Peter the Great". May I point out to the author of that article that in Russian parlance of the 18th and early 19th century, the word "arap" (a corrupted form of "Arab") was quite commonly used for designating, in a general way, natives of Africa, Arabia or India—anyone, in short, that has a black complexion. The word "negro", which Pushkin uses oftimes, indiscriminately, along with "arap", in reference to his ancestor, would more definitely mean, of course, a native of Africa, but not necessarily at all a negro in the modern restricted sense of this word.

In all probability, Ibrahim Hannibal was either an Abyssinian or a Moorish prince. From his native land he was taken by the Turks, as a hostage, to Constantinople; thence, at the Russian ambassador's request, he was sent to Peter the Great. When that news reached Africa, the young man's uncle travelled all the way up to St. Petersburg in order to obtain his release and offered to pay the Czar a heavy sum of money for it. It is highly improbable that there would have been so much ado in the early 18th century about a mere negro. Ibrahim served with distinction under the French and, later, the Russian Government: and a well-known portrait of him as an officer, a contemporary oil-painting often reproduced in text-books, is definitely not that of a negro but, as already suggested, of a rather handsome Moor or Abyssinian—of an Othello in Russian uniform. I should say. And all we know of him historically tends to confirm the fact that he was not a negro.

M. S. BOUTOURLIN.

Shanghai, Feb. 13.

CINEMA PROGRAMMES

A Suggestion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As a regular reader of your film critiques I find that whilst they no doubt may be impartial they incline to subscribe only to the view of the masses, that is, 98 per cent. of movie-goers. The more intelligent type—the remaining 2 per cent., of which I am one—usually differ in thought to your critics! But whatever it may be, films are made for the masses and for the everlasting and elusive money, so why worry?

Incidentally, masses in Shanghai demand very little for their money and are very easily satisfied—for example, I pay $1 for the cheapest seat in one of our big cinemas—say G$ 35 cents, and this is the programme shown:—

9.15 to 9.20	gramophone records.
9.20 to 9.25	previews of coming film.
9.25 to 9.35	very second-rate shorts of 1932 vintage; more preview of what's coming.
9.45 to 11	feature picture.

As I have not actually clocked the times the above is guess-work. But to an intelligent person (like the writer) the idea is quite clear.

Now in America, where costs are high and the standard of entertainment good and people demand value for their money, this is what I get for 35 cents at a movie house equalling if not surpassing any in Shanghai:

1. Newsreel.
2. Educational—Sportlight etc.
3. Cartoon or Comedy.
4. Vaudeville of the best class—and plenty of it—for half an hour or so.
5. Feature film.

If in the States—or any other country—cinema houses attempted to waste the time of their patrons by showing advertisements for a quarter of the allotted span of the programme they would promptly find they had no patrons at all.

Why doesn't Shanghai wake up and insist on getting value for money?

BABOOSHKA.

Shanghai, Feb. 11.

CINEMA ACTORS

An Inquiry

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—REASON, your correspondent of February 11, would oblige this writer if he could give some details as a movie fan of Messrs. Alan Marshal and Henry Brandon who take respectively the parts of De Trevignac and Hadj in "The Garden of Allah."

CURIOUS.

Shanghai, Feb. 11.

KINGTEHCHEN

Its Rowdy Inhabitants

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Having lived in N. E. Kiangsi the greater part of twenty-five years from 1896 on, I was interested in Mr. Lewisohn's article on Nanchang and Kingtehchen.

The latter place, which I have not visited for about ten years, was then a large city, whose population I estimated by various methods must have been about a third of a million. Mr. Clennell, H.M. Consul at Kiukiang, who visited it about 1900, if I remember rightly, thought it was more than that and larger than Nanchang. Nanchang has since then grown, while Kingtehchen has suffered from Red bandits and probably decreased in size.

The inhabitants are the rowdiest I have came across in China, but cannot be charged with the death of Mr. and Mrs. Stam, for they were killed at or near Kinghsien in Anhwei province. Foreign missionaries visit it regularly and stay weeks at a time. Most visitors are disappointed with the porcelain they see at Kingtehchen, for the best is sent away and may be seen at Kiukiang, Shanghai, Peiping, etc., while only the poorest is displayed in the city.

Pardon me calling attention to these points in the midst of an interesting and informative article.

FRED. H. JUDD.

Chefoo, Feb. 8.

THE WOOL CONTROVERSY

Return to the Point

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Concerning Dr. I. Clunies Ross's Survey and the letters in your columns on "Sheep and Wool in North-East Asia," now that MR. RICHARDSON has ignobly failed to get PROFESSOR BARKER's goat (or sheep), I wonder if I may be permitted to emulate the Sony sheep and "butt in."

"*Revenons à nos moutons*": there are several matters quite clearly suggested by the Survey and the letters, which are of some interest.

Australia is interested in N. East Asia:—

(1) as a competitor already producing raw wools;
(2) as a competitor trying to increase her production of wools, particularly of the finer grades;
(3) as a consumer of Australian Wools.

At present, according to Dr. Ross, the whole of N. East Asia is marketing about 65 million lbs. of wool per annum, primarily of coarse wools, whereas Australia produces some 800 million lbs. mainly of Merino type. As 65 million lbs. is only 8 per cent. of the Australian clip, N. East Asia cannot at present be considered as a serious competitor. Moreover, Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, where Japan's chief interests in sheep at the moment lie, only produce approximately 20 million lbs., or barely sufficient to keep one large mill going for six months.

With regard to improvement of stock in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, it is said that the land is at present carrying its full capacity of native sheep, and unless the pasturage were radically improved, these areas would naturally carry fewer heavier and finer fleeced sheep of improved variety with but little change in the small total weight of wool produced.

Improvement in the pasturage and the feeds in those regions available for sheep is considerably hampered by the severe climatic conditions, shown in the Survey by charts, and the short growing period of four to five months. In any case it is doubtful if fine wools produced under such variable conditions of climate and feed would be "sound."

Japan proper may be unsuitable for Merino but it is rather summarily dismissed. There appears to be much mountain land available in Japan, and the difficulties for producing certain types of sheep do not appear to be so great as in Hokkaido.

Our own experience tells us that China is definitely more favourably placed for the production of fine wools than Japan and her dependencies, and in addition to this she is open to taking and using reliable advice. As experiments have only just started, however, it will be many years before China can produce sufficient fine wool to cover even her own requirements. In addition the most suitable areas for wool-growing are at present rather inaccessible and are remote from the main centres of population.

The consumption of wool in China is now increasing at such a rate—something like 400 per cent. in the last three years—as easily to absorb all the improved wool produced, and still to demand increasing quantities from abroad.

Dr. Ross sees the possibility of a more serious competitor in artificial "staple fibre," the production of which in Japan has already reached a production of some 50 million lbs. annually and is rapidly approaching the 85 million lbs. per annum representing the total quantity of wool marketed by N. East Asia. This fibre should more directly compete with cotton, but it can be made more suitable for mixing with wool than is cotton at around the same prices.

The main inference to be drawn from the Survey is that it is very unlikely that N. East Asia will ever be a serious competitor in fine wools with Australia. Moreover, there is likely to be a considerable increase in consumption of fine wools in these parts, and Australia is likely to derive some benefit from this, particularly as her wools are so excellently classified.

K. C. B.

Shanghai, Feb. 13.

FROM THE SHANGHAI *Municipal Gazette*

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Consular Representation on Board of Governors.

The Municipal Council has been informed that the following gentlemen have been elected by the Consular Body to serve on the Board of Governors of the General Hospital for 1937:—

The Consul-General for the Netherlands.
The Consul-General for Sweden.
The Consul-General for Portugal.

In case any of the above are absent, the Acting Consul-General concerned will officiate.

TRAM TRANSPORT

Competition of Buses

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In 1925 the writer, on behalf of a group of financially interested Chinese, petitioned the Hongkong Government for the necessary official authority to inaugurate bus services on the island of Victoria. The government's reply was a curt refusal based on the contention that the island's peculiar traffic conditions did not allow of a further addition to Hongkong's transport services. At that time the only bus service in operation on the island was that belonging to the Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd. on the Hongkong Hotel/Repulse Bay route.

Consequent upon the government's refusal the writer forwarded to the "Hongkong Telegraph" full details of the routes and fare schedule of the proposed company as well as the rather lengthy application for permission to operate, and the government's reply thereto. In the covering letter to the newspaper the opinion was expressed that trams as a mode of modern transportation had outlived their usefulness and were doomed to extinction sooner or later. A lively bus versus tram controversy which lasted for a few weeks soon ensued, and the majority of correspondents were decidedly of the same mind as the writer.

A reference in one of the letters written by the writer to the fact that in many parts of the world the tramway corporations were taking notice of the handwriting on the wall and entering into the bus transportation business themselves drew fire from the Hongkong Tramway Co., who let loose a statistical bombardment at the bus-ites. But although the bus supporters could have claimed a victory over the tram defenders the government remained adamant in its refusal to grant a licence to operate in and around Hongkong.

In 1929, while on a short visit to Hongkong, the writer was amused—and not a little chagrined—to observe that officialdom had by some mysterious means been prevailed upon to relax in its attitude towards the bus and that buses were running on the Hongkong side under the management of none other than its erstwhile detractor, the Hongkong Tramways Co.!

The foregoing reflection has been occasioned by the sight of Shanghai's streets to-day which as a result of the sudden strike by tramway employees in the Settlement are free of trams with, it is certain, a considerable speeding up in traffic. All over the world city corporations are refusing to renew franchises for tramways where these have lapsed, or are making the renewal period of very short duration. Just as surely as sail had to give way to steam so will the trams have to make room for speedier and more up-to-date modes of transportation and so far, in this writer's opinion at least, the bus has well proved its superiority in all directions.

PRO-BUS.

Shanghai, Feb. 9.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

SHANGHAI WIN SOCCER INTERPORT

Huge Crowd Pack Stands to See Visitors Defeat the Colony by Four Gaols to Three

FROM A SPECIAL "N.-C. HERALD" CORRESPONDENT
(By Radio-Telephone)

Hongkong, Feb. 12.

COMPLETELY confounding critics, most of whom had predicted a runaway win for Hongkong, the Shanghai Interport Association football team earned a well-deserved victory over the Colony at the Royal Navy Recreation Ground, Causeway Bay, yesterday afternoon, the final score being 4-3. So great was the crowd attending the match that the stands were packed, and every available piece of ground to the touch-lines was taken up by spectators who were treated to a thrilling exhibition of football by both teams.

A gay note was added to the game by the attendance of the band of the First Battalion the Seaforth Highlanders who marched on to the field with their pipes and drums prior to the match, and also during the interval. Shanghai took the field first and looked extremely smart in their white shirts and blue shorts. Hongkong followed immediately after and received a thunderous ovation from the spectators. The teams lined up as follows:—

Hongkong.—Pau Ka-ping (South China); Lee Tin-sang (South China) and A. V. Gosano (Club de Recreio); Leung Wing-chul (South China), Campbell (Ulster Rifles) and Evans (Welsh Fusiliers); Yeung Shui-yick (South China), Fung King-cheong (South China), Lee Wai-tong (South China, captain), A. Wilson (Hongkong Football Club) and B. Bickford (Hongkong Football Club).

Shanghai.—G. de Boissezon (A.S.F.); E. Victal (Clube Lusitano) and L. Marcal (A.S.F., captain); G. Collet (A.S.F.), Jack Ward (A.S.F.) and H. B. Cochran (S.R.C.); F. Foyn (S.F.X.), M. Belinky (S.R.C.), V. Roboostoff (A.S.F.), R. Bossuet (A.S.F.) and Jim Ward (A.S.F.).

Referee.—Sgt. Isely, Royal Engineers.

The hero of the game was undoubtedly Jack Ward who produced a surprisingly high standard of football for the occasion. He fed his forwards well and his defensive spoiling work took much of the sting out of the ever dangerous Lee Wai-tong. E. Victal, who was playing in his first Interport game, fully justified his inclusion, playing a remarkably cool and steady game throughout. As suggested by "Spartan" in the "North-China Daily News' on February 5, V. Roboostoff and M. Belinky were played at centre-forward and inside-right respectively, a move that was fully justified by results as Roboostoff had a hand in most of the goals scored by Shanghai.

Strong Opposition

Hongkong's team was the strongest in years, the half-back line being particularly powerful, playing well up and giving the forwards excellent support. The Colony side had most of the play in the first 20 minutes and as a result tried the Shanghai defence sorely, Boissezon dealing with many shots in grand style.

Roboostoff opened the scoring against the run of play as a result of one of Shanghai's few breakaways. Greatly encouraged by their initial tally Shanghai scored a second goal soon after, Jim Ward netting with a pile-driver from well out, which hit the under part of the horizontal to rebound into the net. Shanghai were definitely on top at this period and the third goal was not long in coming, Foyn scoring with a lovely shot that had Hongkong's goalkeeper beaten all the way.

Commanding Position

The first half ended with Shanghai leading by three clear goals. It was a half replete with thrills. After the first goal was scored 20 minutes following the commencement of the game Collet was forced to retire with cramp, but returned fully recovered ten minutes later. In the first half Cochran, who played a fine game for Shanghai, was practically run off his feet by the fast and nippy South China right wing, Yeung Shui-yick and Fung King-cheong. The latter was the brains of the Hongkong forward line and was responsible for many dangerous Hongkong raids.

As usual Lee Wai-tong proved himself to be a brilliant opportunist, but he was cleverly shadowed by Jack Ward who gave him very little leeway. Bickford and Wilson, both of the Hongkong F. C., the Colony's left wing, distinguished themselves in the first half by their fine understanding.

Lead Reduced

Two minutes after the resumption of play Lee Wai-tong scored for Hongkong with a beautiful shot. Shortly afterwards Wilson accepted a nice pass from Fung King-cheong and netted to make the score 3-2 in favour of Shanghai. Five minutes later F. Foyn increased Shanghai's lead with one of the best goals of the match. The final goal of the game was scored by Hongkong as the result of a penalty kick against E. Victal for fouling Lee Wai-tong who had no difficulty in converting the spot-kick.

Hongkong played a beautiful short passing game which was somewhat marred by passing back too often. On the other hand Shanghai adopted a cup-tie type of game, swinging the ball about more openly. Both Shanghai wings exploited the W formation of play with great success.

From the kick-off Roboostoff sent Foyn away down the right wing, the latter finishing with a weak centre that went behind the goal. Hongkong then got going, and made repeated attacks, but their movements were spoiled before they became dangerous by good work on the part of the Shanghai defence. A pretty triangular movement was then initiated by Evans, Hongkong's left-half, the ball eventually going to Bickford who happened to receive the pass at an awkward angle to send the ball spinning round the post.

Shanghai then came into the picture, Jim Ward giving a perfect pass to Roboostoff who dribbled past Lee Tin-sang to open the scoring for Shanghai. Undaunted Hongkong fought back and Shanghai's defence were called upon to put in some valiant work. Another fast breakaway on the part of Shanghai then took place and Belinky passed out to Foyn who centred. Owing to a cross-wind that was blowing, however, the ball took an unexpected swerve towards Jim Ward who netted with a terific first-timer from about twenty-five yards.

Defence Rattled

Hongkong's defence now showed signs of being rather rattled at this set-back, and Shanghai were definitely on top. In another Shanghai raid Foyn missed a good chance to score by sending the ball just outside the post from one of Jim Ward's accurate centres. A moment later he retrieved himself by gathering a pass from Roboostoff to score from a difficult angle.

The whistle for half-time came with the ball in midfield. Almost immediately after the resumption of play Hongkong reduced arrears through Lee Wai-tong who made no mistake with a pass which came as the culmination of a pretty Wilson-Bickford movement, taking the ball on the run and giving Boissezon no chance with one of his well-known first-time drives. Marcal made a brilliant effort to deflect the shot but failed.

Play then became extremely fast being transferred from one end of the field to the other with thrilling rapidity. Ten minutes later Fung King-cheong got possession and after having put the Shanghai defence at sixes and sevens he passed to Wilson who scored with a low, well placed drive. With the score 3-2 Shanghai strove hard to make the issue safe and Hongkong fought back as strongly in a vainless attempt to draw on level terms.

Finding himself in possession Bossuet cleverly worked his way up the field and passed to Jim Ward, who centred faultlessly for Foyn to run in and score with a dazzling shot from 20 yards out. Play was then transferred to the Shanghai area, and in a Hongkong attack Victal had the misfortune to be penalised for fouling Lee Wai-tong in the penalty area. Lee Wai-tong took the penalty kick, giving Boissezon no chance to save.

Anybody's Game

With the score 4-3 in Shanghai's favour, and time running short, it was now anybody's game. Shanghai applied pressure, Jim Ward got within shooting distance, and it looked as though Shanghai were about to clinch the issue. Ward's terrific drive, however, went just over the bar. Soon after Bossuet missed a perfect "sitter" only three yards from Hongkong's goal. He shot low, but Pau Ka-ping get his hands to the ball, saving what looked like a certain goal.

With only five minutes of play left, Lee Wai-tong sent in a pretty shot over his shoulder while lying prostrate on the ground. This shot had Boissezon completely beaten, but Marcal was luckily at hand on the goal-line to clear what would have been a certain goal. Hongkong continued to press in a desperate effort to equalise, but despite the gruelling pace Shanghai's defenders refused to give in. The whistle for the end of the game found Hongkong attacking.

Shanghai on the day's play deserved their win. They were fast on the ball, both in the air and on the ground, and made every use of their opportunities. Hongkong, however, deserve credit for a fine display. Sgt. Isely, Royal Engineers, was a capable referee, and had the game under complete control through his quick decisions.

Foyn's Good Work

Hongkong, Feb. 11.

With every man rising to the occasion, Shanghai upset all predictions by defeating Hongkong to-day in the annual interport soccer match between the two ports by four goals to three. The visitors, who were conceded little chance against the strong Colony XI before the game, thoroughly deserved their victory. They played a fine, open game and made full use of all their possible chances. Foyn, the Shanghai right-winger, showed himself a rare opportunist, scoring two of his team's four goals. Jim Ward and Roboostoff were responsible for the other two goals.

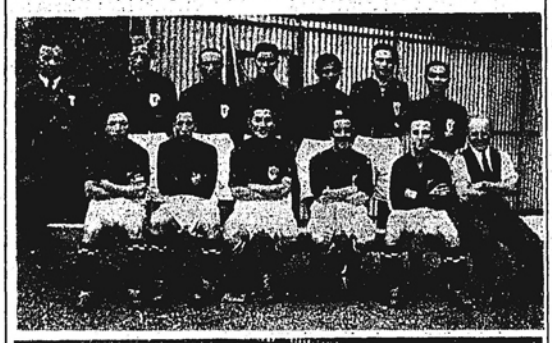
For Hongkong Lee Wai-tong, the skipper, netted twice—once from a penalty—and Andy Wilson put in the other. The last few minutes were replete with thrills, with the Colony battling furiously in a futile effort to obtain the equaliser. With their success to-day, Shanghai regained possession of the Telegraph Cup.—Reuter.

Shanghai Draw with Y.M.C.A. at Hongkong

Hongkong, Feb. 15.

The Shanghai women's interport hockey team drew with the Y.M.C.A. Ladies, the Colony champions, one goal all to-day. Miss Dunlap, the Shanghai goalie, played a grand game and undoubtedly saved the visitors from defeat. Misses Mary Sheridan, Nora Kelly, Elsin Little, Frances Bomko and Evelyn Victal also stood out for the Northerners, whose goal was netted by Miss Kelly.—Reuter.

INTERPORT ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TEAMS



The first photographs to reach Shanghai of the S.F.A. interport team and the H.F.A. interport team taken just before the match for the "Telegraph" Cup. The Shanghai team (below) sprang a surprise by defeating Hongkong by four goals to three.

H'KONG CHINESE BEATEN

Hongkong, Feb. 13.

With Jimmy Ward, the visiting left-winger, performing the "hat trick," the Shanghai interport soccer XI scored their second successive victory in the Colony when they defeated the Hongkong Chinese to-day by four goals to one.

The northerners, as in the actual interport against the Colony, deserved their win, dominating play throughout.

The game was somewhat marred by rough tactics on the part of the Chinese, whose centre-half was given marching orders in the first half.

Shanghai, who led by 3-1 at the interval, took things slowly in the second half, and emerged easy winners.

The best department in the Chinese team was undoubtedly the defence. Tsui, the goalie, displayed a nicely-timed aptitude for punching the ball clear of his charge.

The robust tackling of the visitors was not to the liking of the Chinese forwards, whose resultant hurried moves were responsible for their inaccurate passing.

The loss of their pivot, who was sent off, was a serious blow to the local team, as he rendered yeoman service in stemming the spirited rushes of Roboostoff and his colleagues.

The Chinese spectators were delighted when their favourites snatched a quick lead, scoring after the game had been in progress only three minutes.

The advantage, however, was quickly annulled when, in the next minute, Jimmy Ward levelled matters with a beautiful shot.

The same player gave Shanghai the lead in the 26th minute when he trapped a centre from Foyn, dashed in and netted. and 10 minutes later he performed the hat trick with another goal.

In the second half Sammy Greenberg netted the only goal.—Reuter.

EAST CHINA LOSE

Hongkong, Feb. 14.

South China beat East China by five goals to one in an inter-sectional Association football match this afternoon. The game was poor and listless.

South China, being much superior, could actually have won by twice the score.

Hongkong scored through Lee Wai-tong in the seventeenth minute which was followed shortly afterward by Shanghai's one and only combined movement which ended in D. W. Loo netting.

After this South China completely dominated and Hongkong scored a further four goals. Subsequently the two teams played listless football which caused many spectators to leave long before the game was ended.—Reuter.

UNITED SERVICES WIN

Hongkong, Feb. 15.

The Shanghai interport soccer XI, after gaining thoroughly-deserved victories over the Hongkong interport side and South China, met their Waterloo this afternoon in the concluding match of their tour, losing to the United Services by two goals to one.

The game produced much fine and robust play. The visitors scored in the first five minutes through Roboostoff, but after that the Services practically monopolised matters, keeping the ball in the Shanghai half.

Boissezon, however, managed to keep his charge intact, and the Northerners crossed over at the interval still hanging on to their one goal lead. The Services, resuming aggressively, equalized in the first few minutes of the second half, and then shortly afterwards netted the winning tally.

The Shanghai backs worked extremely hard during the remainder of the match to prevent their opponents from increasing the margin. Outstanding among the Northerners were Jimmy Ward, Bossuet and Paul Bell.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S INTERPORT HOCKEY DRAWN

Shanghai Get on Level Terms Just Before the End

Hongkong, Feb. 12.

After a thrilling game, in which the visiting defence stood out, Shanghai drew with Hongkong two goals all in the women's interport hockey match here this afternoon. An extra twenty-minute period was played after full time, but it failed to break the deadlock.

Miss Mary Sheridan, Shanghai's centre-forward, scored both goals for the visitors, while Miss Marie Smith was responsible for both the Colony's goals. All the scoring was done in the second half. The outstanding players for the Northerners were Misses Sheridan, Nora Kelly, Frances Bomko, Evelyn Victal, Pilan Petigura and Elsin Little.

At the presentation of prizes subsequent to the game, Miss Bomko received a special ovation from the crowd for her sterling defence work.

The teams were:

Shanghai.—Miss Laura Carlon; Miss Evelyn Victal, and Miss Frances Bomko; Miss Pilan Petigura, Miss Elsin Little, and Miss Esther Bloomfield (captain); Miss Debbie Bloomfield, Miss Margery Williams, Miss Mary Sheridan, Miss Lotti Schmidt, and Miss Nora Kelly.

Hongkong.—Mrs. Rose; Miss E. M. Gray, and Miss A. Fowler; Miss I. L. Woolley, Miss J. Wong, and Miss K. Glover; Miss O. Daiziel, Miss W. Marsh, Mrs. Donald, Miss M. Smith, and Miss M. Westcott.

Rest of Hongkong Win

Feb. 13.

The Shanghai women's hockey interport XI succumbed to the Rest of Hongkong to-day by two goals to one.

Although feeling the strain of yesterday's strenuous battle, the Northerners put up splendid battle. Shanghai led by one goal to nil at the interval thanks to Miss Mary Sheridan, who scored with a sizzling shot. The Rest of Hongkong, however, attacked furiously upon resumption, and scored twice to emerge victorious.

In the second half Shanghai appeared worn out by the severe programme of two matches in 24 hours.—Reuter.

English Amateurs Lose to Irish by 5-1

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Belfast, Feb. 13.

In an amateur international Association football match here this afternoon, Ireland defeated England by five goals to one.—Reuter.

LOYALS TOO STRONG FOR H. M. S. BERWICK

Under bitterly cold conditions on Feb. 14, the Second Battalion of the Loyal Regiment defeated H.M.S. Berwick by seven tries (21 points) to a try (3 points) in a Rugby match that was played out on the polo ground. The losers only fielding thirteen men, and were held in check by the Loyals, although the Navy side had their fair share of play in the earlier minutes.

Loyals.—Johnson; Orchard, Nicholson, Burgess, and Carroll; Blackledge and Lawrence; Goulding, Thomas, James, Benson, Dake, Simms, Guest, and Hayes.

H.M.S. Berwick.—Laws; Sutcliffe, Bannerman, Mid. Falkiner, and Tucker; Mid. Haley and Shannahan; Webb, Davis, Mainprice, Tindall, Baldwin, and Smith.

PLANS FOR JAPAN'S OLYMPIC GAMES

Tokyo, Feb. 9.

Decision to expend Y.2,500,000 for the construction of an Olympic Village at Setagaya, a suburb of the Capital, in 1940 was reached to-day by a sub-committee of the Japan Olympic Committee.

Simultaneously, Kominato in Yokohama was selected as the site of the Olympic yacht races; Toda Mura in Saitama Prefecture as the site of the Olympic regatta; and Shibaura, Tokyo, as the site of bicycle races.

Feb. 11.

Declaring that "Japan lacks neither good slopes nor an enthusiasm for skiing," officials of the Japan Olympic Committee to-day expressed hope that the Federation of International Skiing, now meeting at Chamonix, France, would choose Japan as the site of the 1940 Winter Olympiad.—Domei.

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"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

NO MERCY SHOWN BY HONGKONG!

An incident during Thursday's (Feb. 11) Interport Rugby football match which Hongkong won. A luckless Shanghai player finds himself well tackled by two of Hongkong's team from behind and in front. I. H. Bradford has the "head-hold" and K. A. Watson is falling on him from behind.

INTERPORT RUGGER WON BY HONGKONG

Shanghai Club's Forwards Play a Great Game: Visitors' Threes Much Stronger

ALTHOUGH the 1st XV of the Shanghai Rugby Union Football Club more than held their own in the earlier phases of play, the 1st XV of the Hongkong Football Club gradually assumed the upper hand to win the Interport Rugby match by a goal and three tries (14 points) to a try (3 points), in the game which took place on February 11 at the Canidrome. A crowd of about 1,500 turned out for the occasion despite the threatening weather, and were treated to some interesting play, made all the more attractive as open movements were very much in evidence.

Hongkong deserved their win, although Shanghai did give them something to worry about in the earlier minutes when the local side might have scored on more than one occasion to take a lead which the visitors would have found difficult to wipe out. As it was Shanghai' early attacks proved unproductive of a score, and it remained to Hongkong to take the lead by an unconverted try. Not disheartened Shanghai equalized with a try, likewise unconverted, but just before the interval Hongkong went ahead with another which was unconverted (6-3). The first part of the second half was well fought, but Hongkong made their lead unassailable with a third try, and this seemed to "take the wind out of Shanghai's sails", for they were thereafter held to defensive terms, and Bidwell capped Hongkong's performance with a brilliant try which Watson converted to make up the final score.

Hongkong gained their revenge on the result of Thursday's game, as Shanghai defeated them in the previous Interport when the local team went down to the Colony and won by 8-6. This year's contest was all the more notable in that each port had won the match on five occasions, and Hongkong now assume the lead with the odd game in eleven. They will take with them the Saker Shield, which has been held by the winning team since the inception of this competition in 1923.

Good Conditions

Weather conditions prior to the match were all but good. It had rained steadily two days before the game, and the morning of the contest dawned grey and threatening. Although the rugby pitches on the Race Course were under water, the superior drainage of the Canidrome ground, kept that pitch in fairly good condition. When the two teams went on the field, there was a slight hint of a drizzle, but this kept off, and to the delight of both players and spectators, it was found that the ground was dry enough for foothold, and better still the pitch did not become muddy. The number of three-quarter movements gone through testified how dry it was, and the ball only became slightly slippery.

Some Surprises

Advance reports of the Colony team's prowess were not wholly confirmed. The first surprise came when the Shanghai forwards, who were packing 3-4-1 held and pushed Hongkong, who were scrumming the orthodox 3-2-3. The Shanghai pack in fact played a great game. They were outweighted yet they more than held their own though in the second half, particularly towards the end, when the more compact 3-2-3 formation of Hongkong started to tell. Even then the Shanghai forwards brought off some grand foot rushes.

Where Hongkong outshone Shanghai was outside the scrum. Man for man the Hongkong three-quarters were better than Shanghai. Grieve and Bidwell in the centre were a constant source of danger and Chadwick, on Bidwell's wing, ran hard for the line and was difficult to stop. Blackwood had his hands full marking K. A. Munro and honours for the day were about even.

Roe and Tarr were up against two experienced players in Grieve and Bidwell and did well to hold them in defence. In attack, however, they were prone to crowd one another and Tarr was guilty of hanging on to the ball too long. Roe had bad luck on more than one occasion in not shaking his way through the defence.

J. P. Whitham the Hongkong full-back played well but was on the slow side. Of the threes H. D. Bidwell was the best with his side-stepping and swerving running which had the local defence bewildered. W. E. Grieve backed him up well, and handled successfully, and G. K. Chadwick was the better of the wings, exhibiting a fine turn of speed, to D. H. Stewart's detriment. K. A. Munro on the other wing was useful with his weight but was not very fast. A. H. R. Butcher combined well with Bonnar, exhibiting a safe pair of hands. It was noticed that in contrast to the Shanghai players, he got the ball out quickly, and there was no time allowed for the opposite number to get up to his man before he received the ball.

J. L. Bonnar played a good game at the base of the scrum and made several dangerous runs on his own, particularly in the second half. Of the forwards, A. F. Walkden, Hongkong's captain, and K. A. Watson were much to the fore in the loose.

J. Bowerman and A. G. White were the two best men in the Shanghai team. White overshadowed his captain by his consistency. He made no mistakes with his handling and kicking, and while he may not have gained the length of Taylor's kicking. He made one mistake in not stopping H. D. Bidwell when the latter scored but that was pardonable considering a player of Bidwell's type of running. Bowerman worked extremely hard. His best effort was the dummy he successfully worked on Chadwick to enable D. H. Stewart to score Shanghai's only try. His kicking was very good and his exploiting of the short high punt ahead was a good attacking move. The Shanghai skipper was badly winded in the second half but he soon recovered to continue playing the game of his life. In defence D. H. Stewart, J. Bowerman and R. H. Roe gave A. G. White good assistance, but there was a lack of following back when a Hongkong player broke away—and had this been done at least one try might have been saved.

H.F.C. 1st XV.—J. P. Whitham; K. A. Munro, W. E. Grieve, H. D. Bidwell, and G. K. Chadwick; A. H. R. Butcher, and J. L. Bonnar; E. P. Humphreys, W. E. Peers, A. F. Walkden, I. H. Bradford, A. W. Holden, B. O'M. Deans, K. A. Watson, and J. Redman.

S.R.U.F.C. 1st XV.—A. G. White; E. C. Blackwood, R. H. Roe, A. D. Tarr, and D. H. Stewart; J. Bowerman, and P. Blix; W. D. Pearson, J. F. Burford, R. A. O. Mayne, W. H. T. Pilcher, A. M. Kennedy, G. Gordon Brown, R. P. J. Stewart, and I. M. Macrae.

Referee: J. E. Moir.

THE REST OF SHANGHAI DEFEATED

Demonstrating their superiority in no uncertain manner, the visiting Hongkong Football Club 1st XV ran roughshod over the Rest of Shanghai in their meeting on February 13, and defeated the local side by a goal, a penalty goal and six tries (26 points) to a try (3 points). Only a small crowd turned out at the Canidrome to see the touring team's second and concluding match, the visitors again impressing with their excellent handling and three-quarter movements, in contrast to the Shanghai team's weakness in this type of play.

The Canidrome pitch had lived up to its reputation and remained drier than any other in town, but the cold snap overnight had frozen the turf, and the morning sun had failed to thaw much of the surface moisture. In consequence, play was started on a fairly hard surface, but as the frost thawed, the field became muddy and the ball developed a slight coating of slippery mud making it difficult to hold, while the ground under-foot was getting more and more soft. Nevertheless, it was firm enough for the outsides in both teams to go through open movements and in this respect Hongkong again shone.

As in the case of their meeting with the Shanghai Interport XV, Hongkong failed to get going well at the start, and the Rest enjoyed the better of things for the earlier minutes. But this was only a flash in the pan, for the Colony team soon settled down and scored their opening try, followed by a penalty goal, and another try to give them a 9-0 lead at the interval. In the second half, the local team fell away badly and the visitors piled on try after try, a relief coming when the Rest gained their only score of the match—a try brought about by a fine three-quarter movement. At this period the score stood at 15-3, but Hongkong were not to be denied and they went on to increase the margin to 26-3 when the whistle for "no side" went.

Hongkong F. C. 1st XV.—J. P. Whitham, H. Van Leeuwen, W. E. Grieve, H. D. Bidwell, G. K. Chadwick, A. H. R. Butcher, J. L. Bonnar, E. P. Humphreys, W. E. Peers, A. F. Walkden, I. H. Walkden, I. H. Bradford, A. W. Holden, B. O'M Deane, K. A. Watson, J. Redman.

Rest of Shanghai—B. R. Brown (Club, Cpl. A. Cooke (Loyals), R. Monnot (A.S.F.), R. N. Bryant (Club), G. S. McGill (Club), J. A. McGregor (Club), W. E. Tingle (Club), R. Vusic (U.S.M.C.) A. I. Burrows (Club), T. Stein (U.S.M.C.), Pte. Thomas (Loyals), N. Hicks (Police), S. A. Wallace (Club), M. Yamasaki (Tung Wen), Pte. W. Goulding (Loyals).

Referee:—G. D. Nicholl.

SAKER SHIELD GIVEN TO COLONY SIDE

At the Shanghai Club on Feb. 13 the teams, with Mr. H. W. P. McMeekin in the chair, and a large company of members and guests of the Shanghai Rugby Union Football Club, dined together to witness the handing over of the flag and the Saker Shield to Mr. A. F. Walkden by Mr. A. J. H. Bowerman as the result of Hongkong's victory on Feb. 11. Musical accompaniment cheered the proceedings in lively vocal efforts from the various tables led by a tireless performer at the piano.

Mr. Bowerman revealed Shanghai's expectation of meeting a formidable side in the visitors from Hongkong. Tales of the team's prowess and unbeaten certificate seemed to be sadly confirmed by the huskiness of the enemy as they disembarked here. Yet Mr. Bowerman declared that Shanghai had thoroughly enjoyed the game—he himself felt it to be the pleasantest he had ever played in Shanghai and if he was sorry that Shanghai lost he admitted that the better team won. He warned Hongkong however that hopes of stronger teams in the future were nursed by Shanghai and the flag might soon come back.

Mr. Walkden neatly responded with a modest acceptance of the tributes to his team. He felt it hard that Shanghai should find Bidwell and Grieve against them, but he could not help agreeing that Hongkong were pleased with their three-quarter line. They were all grateful to Shanghai for the hospitality accorded to them and they would return with the happiest memories of an enjoyable visit.

Mr. McMeekin in proposing the health of the guests expressed Shanghai's satisfaction that Commander R. A. Currie and Lieut.-Col. J. E. Hume were there to learn how much Shanghai rugger valued service co-operation in keeping the game alive here. To Mr. R. Grimshaw Mr. McMeekin extended hearty congratulations on the success of the Shanghai soccer team in Hongkong.

The First Interport

The company then heard with evident delight the true tale of the first interport rugger match played in Hongkong as described by Mr. McMeekin from personal experience. Mr. W. E. D. Adams, Mr. W. D. M. Neil and Mr. G. D. Nicholl—all present—were also members of the Shanghai team which won by 6 points to 3 in spite of the disadvantage of arriving in the Island on New Year's Eve. All three of them, Mr. McMeekin suggested, played the game of their lives. He made no allusion to his own part but disclosed that on the way back his diplomatic powers as captain had to be used with the sporting skipper of the French liner which took the victors from Hongkong to Shanghai. The uplifted spirit of the Shanghailanders impelled them to fly the S.R.U.F.C. flag from the masthead with the Hongkong flag below it, but until they reached their own territorial waters in the Whangpoo the skipper insisted that this privilege reserved for the Governor of Indo-China on a French ship on the China coast could not be permitted to them, and the flags were hauled down and subsequently hoisted again accordingly.

Mr. McMeekin paid a warm tribute to the referees, Mr. J. E. Moir and Mr. Graeme Nicholl. Mr. Moir regretfully announcing that his impending departure on leave made it probable that he had refereed his last match in Shanghai, said it had been the most enjoyable game of which he had ever had charge. He advised active rugger players when the time of retirement came to take to refereeing for it kept them in touch with a very good lot of fellows. Appropriate cheers greeted these brief speeches and the company dispersed on their various occasions, many hoping to discover the result of the Twickenham match before bedtime.

HANKOW FOOTBALL TEAM BEATEN

Peiping Team Reduce Lead in Second Half and Win

Peiping, Feb. 9.

The football team of the Peiping-Hankow Railway, who arrived here from Hankow last week, made their debut yesterday afternoon when they met the Fu Jen Alumni eleven on the soccer field of the Catholic University and were beaten by two goals to one.

Despite the snow several hundred soccer enthusiasts turned out to witness the game. The visitors scored one goal in the first half but in the second period the home team netted twice, thus winning the game by the odd goal in three.

The visitors were minus the services of three of their best players, Chen Cheng-ho, Chen Cheng-hsiang and Yen Cheng-kwan.—Reuter.

"Draw for Your Caddie"

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 8.

The Professional Golfers' Association is giving trial to a scheme whereby caddies are to be allotted by draw instead of personal choice.—Reuter.

KING'S CUP AIR RACES TO BE CONTINUED

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 8.

His Majesty has decided to continue the King's Cup Air Race by giving a trophy every year for the competition.—Reuter.

London, Feb. 11.

The King has notified the Royal Aero Club of his desire to give a cup annually for the aeroplane contest known as the King's Cup air race inaugurated in 1922 by King George V. To mark the Coronation year, Lord Wakefield will offer prizes for this race of £2,000 instead of £1,000 as in previous years.—Wireless through Reuter.

SHANGHAI LOSE MEN'S HOCKEY

Defeated by Tientsin After Very Close Match

Tientsin, Feb. 12.

Failing to make full use of their numerous opportunities, Shanghai lost to Tientsin by the odd goal in five in the interport hockey match here to-day. The game ended with honours even two all, but in the extra period Tientsin put in the deciding goal.

Shellam, of the Tientsin Hockey Club, was responsible for all the home team's three goals, while Lt. J. R. Cole and K. C. Woodhouse tallied for the visitors. The Southeners opened promisingly, and soon scored through Lt. Cole, but Shellam put in two rapid goals to give Tientsin the lead.

The visitors dominated the game for two-thirds of the second half, but the forwards failed to press home their numerous openings until Woodhouse equalized. With the score deadlocked at two-goals all at the conclusion of the match, it was decided to play ten minutes extra each way.

Tientsin resumed aggressively, and before many minutes Shellam had again put them ahead with a great goal. Undaunted, the visitors pressed relentlessly, but the equalizer eluded them.

Feb. 13.

The Shanghai interport hockey XI, which lost to Tientsin yesterday by 3 goals to 2, were held to a one-all draw this afternoon by a military team.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI BEAT TIENTSIN AT BADMINTON

Tientsin, Feb. 13.

Shanghai to-day defeated Tientsin at badminton by 10 matches to six. The visitors led at the end of the first day's play by seven matches to four.

The following are the results of the matches played to-night in the Badminton Interport at Tientsin:—

Ladies' Singles.—Miss Decima Eardley (Shanghai) beat Mrs. W. Pryor, 11-2, 11-3.

Men's Singles.—H. Eardley (Shanghai) beat W. L. Griffiths, 15-6, 15-11.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss D. Eardley and Spagnoletti (Shanghai) beat Miss Ray Fitchford and E. W. Pennell, 15-8, 15-11; Miss Tavares and B. Senna (Shanghai) lost to Mrs. Pryor and J. B. Polkinghorn, 10-15, 14-17; Miss Isa Sinclair and Meise (Shanghai) beat Milne and Mrs. Attree, 15-8, 18-17.

Ladies' doubles.—Mrs. Morcher and Miss Tavares (Shanghai) beat Mrs. Verhaest and Miss Martel, 15-11, 12-15, 15-11.

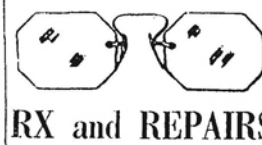
Feb. 14.

Shanghai won three out of the five remaining matches in the Badminton series against Tientsin yesterday, and thus won the contest by 10 matches to 6.

Spagnoletti, Shanghai's No. 1 Singles player, overcame E. W. Pennell without undue difficulty in a game remarkable for its one-sided scoring.

Spagnoletti ran away with the first set 15-1, while in the second Pennell did likewise and led 14-1. He then conceded five points, winning the set at 15-6. In the final set play at first ran even, but Spagnoletti concentrated on his opponent's backhand and won the set 15-5.

B. de Senna lost to J. B. Polkinghorn, 10-15, 4-15. Mrs. G. Morcher lost to Mrs. A. R. Ross, 11-8, 10-13, 8-11. Miss D. Eardley and Miss I. Sinclair beat Mrs. T. Attree and Mrs. W. Pryor, 15-9, 7-15, 15-5. R. Meise and Spagnoletti beat Shellam and Milne, 15-7, 15-10.—Reuter.



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60-MILE ROW OVER THE HOLIDAYS

Novel Outing Made by Four Shanghai Oarsmen

Although a number of Shanghai-landers ventured afield in the neighbouring country, either in search of game or purely pleasure bent, surely the most novel outing for the Chinese New Year Holidays was the feat of four enthusiasts from the Shanghai Rowing Club, who rowed a four oared shell from Henli to Changzu—a distance of 30 miles, spending two days at the latter spot, a hilly district, and returning none the worse for their outing in the bitterly cold weather experienced. The total distance covered by these oarsmen was 60 miles, possibly more because they lost their way on the return leg, the journey being rowed at a leisurely pace.

The four were: D. P. Legge (stroke), N. M. W. Harris, L. V. Fabian and F. R. L. Carey, and they were coxed by one of the native laodahs from the Rowing Club. The crew started from Henli at 8 a.m. Thursday morning, rowing steadily for three hours before they had an "easy." It took them five hours run all to complete the distance, and on arrival at their destination, they secured lodging at a native hotel, their baggage having been sent ahead by 'bus.

Changzu is to the east of Henli, and on fine days the Yangtze may be seen from the top of these hills. The return was made on Saturday, the journey back taking seven hours as the crew lost their way on the return, eventually finding themselves North of Quinsan and having to skirt the railway for the latter part of their return trip.

Breaking New Ground

This expedition has opened up new vistas for rowing men. Prior to long distance rowing, the week-end outings at Henli in the training season were considered as far afield as any would venture, but Henli, as popular as it is over the week-ends before the regatta, becomes all too familiar when the prospect of a long week-end or a protracted holiday is in view, and to the adventurous, surely this recent outing has its appeal.

The waterways from Henli proved broad to this adventurous crew, and keeping on from Quinsan, they branched off to a smaller creek, south of the Yangzung lake, meeting a group of Shanghai sportsmen who were shooting in this district. Two villages were passed through, and so narrow was the creek at this part that oars had to be unshipped and the boat paddled through, but no untoward incident occurred and they carried on to complete their first leg.

The return was longer as they lost their way, and had to pass through several villages, where oars were again unshipped, but once with the familiar landmark of Quinsan hill to guide them, they soon found the way and reached Henli on Feb. 13.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN BRITAIN

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 13.

Leaders of all departments of national sport are included among the 31 members of the National Advisory Council for England and Wales appointed to-day by the Government in connection with its plans for physical training and recreation.

With Lord Aberdare, the rackets, tennis and badminton expert, as chairman, the Council includes the former Olympic athletes, Lord Burghley and Mr. Philip Noel Baker, the Rugby player, W. W. Wakefield; Lord Dawson of Penn, the King's physician; and Mr. S. F. Rous, Secretary of the Football Association.

Six Women

The six women members include Miss Dorothy Round, former Wimbledon champion; Miss Prunella Stack, leader of the women's league of health and beauty; and Miss Margaret Morris, principal of the Margaret Morris Institute of Dancing.

Sir Henry Pelham, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Education, will be chairman of a grants committee of three, which will apportion £2,000,000 to be spent on the scheme during the next three years.—Reuter.

SONJA HENIE TO BECOME AMERICAN CITIZEN

New York, Feb. 10.

Miss Sonja Henie, Norway's world figure skating champion, now in the United States, yesterday announced her intention to take out American naturalization papers in the near future.—Havas.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

THE HONGKONG THREE-QUARTERS ON THE MOVE

After a most interesting hard fought Rugby match, played for forty minutes each way on the Canidrome on Feb. 11, the 1st XV of the Hongkong Football Club defeated the 1st XV of the Shanghai Rugby Union Football Club by fourteen points to three. Where the visitors were superior to the local team was in their three-quarter line. W. E. Grieve, one of Hongkong's centres, is shown here about to pass the ball to K. A. Munro. R. H. Roe is coming up behind Grieve to tackle him, and E. C. Blackwood is running across to cut off Munro.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY: ENGLAND WINS

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 14.

A spectacular recovery in the closing minutes, after looking a beaten side, was responsible for England's narrow victory over Ireland in their international Rugby match at Twickenham yesterday. The Englishmen won by 9 points (two tries and a penalty goal) to 8 (a goal and a try). The first half was scoreless.

With two straight victories, England has now only to defeat Scotland in their encounter at Murryfield on March 20 to capture the championship.

The match, which was played in dull weather and before a crowd of 60,000 spectators, was one of the best in years. The ground was softish owing to the previous day's rain. Ireland, although beaten repeatedly in the scrums had the faster and more intelligent three-quarters, and their supporters probably consider that they were the unluckiest side ever to have been beaten at Twickenham.

H. S. Sever was the hero of the English side, scoring the deciding try in a brilliant effort in the closing minutes. After handing off three players, he struggled across the line with two players hanging on to him. He knocked down the corner flag after going over, and it was only after a consultation between the referee and the touch judge that a try was allowed.

This heroic try was a fine example of the strength, determination and courage which enabled England to snatch the game from the fire.

Championship Table

The present position of the championship is as follows:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
England	2	2	0	0	13	11	4
Scotland	1	1	0	0	13	6	2
Ireland	1	0	1	0	8	9	0
Wales	2	0	2	0	9	17	0

—Reuter.

HOLE IN ONE DONE AT SEEKINGJAO

L. L. Fernsworth, playing at Seekingjao on Feb. 14, did the seventeenth hole in one. The distance from the tee to the pin is 176 yards. A cross wind was blowing at the time.

Swimming Records Broken

Copenhagen, Feb. 11.

The world 400 metres free-style swimming record for women was broken here yesterday by the Danish swimmer, Miss Ragnhild. Sveger, who covered the distance in five minutes, 14.2 seconds. The previous mark was established by the Netherlands champion, Miss Denouden with 5 minutes 16 seconds.—Reuter.

Aarhus, Denmark, Feb. 14.

Miss Ragnhild Hveger broke women's world record for the 200 metres back-stroke to-day, doing the distance in 2 minutes 41-3/10 seconds. The previous record was 2 minutes 44-6/10 seconds and was established by Miss Nida Senf, the Netherlands Olympic swimmer, on February 3. Miss Senf bettered the old record made by the American aquatic swimmer, Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett, of 2 minutes 48-7/10 seconds.—Reuter.

NORWAY WINS WORLD SKIING HONOURS

Chamonix, Feb. 13.

Winning the world's championship relay skiing honours, the Norwegian team travelled the ten-kilometre course here four times in three hours, six minutes and seven seconds. Finland came second in the event taking 57 seconds longer to complete the course, while Italy placed third with a time of three hours, eight minutes and 48 seconds. Competition for world skiing honours began here yesterday with sixteen nations represented.

Feb. 13.

German women took first and third place in the women's world championship skiing speed contest just completed here. Fraulein Cranz, of Germany, came in first in 5 minutes, 17 seconds. Mlle. Arzogg of Switzerland. was second, with 5 minutes, 21-1/5 seconds. Fraulein Grasegger, German, was third, with 5 minutes, 38-4/5 seconds

Feb. 14.

Emile Allais, of France, came in first in the world championship skiing descent contest here yesterday, clearing the course in four minutes, 3⅘ seconds. Maurice Lafforque of France and Sertorelli of Italy tied for second place, both reaching the finish in four minutes 16⅘ second. Fossum, of Norway, was third, with four minutes, 20⅘ seconds.

Feb. 15.

Norwegians garnered the main honours in the world ski-jumping championship disputed yesterday in Chamonix, France, where the International ski contest is now in progress amid the beautiful alpine scenery of the popular French Winter resort.

Norwegian skiers won the first, second and third prizes, to the applause of a crowd of 10,000 spectators who greatly admired their virtuosity and style.

Birger Ruud was first, leaping a maximum distance of 65,52 metres, Auverse was second with 65,23 metres and Sollid was third with 61,5 metres.

Swiss and Austrian sportsmen won no prizes but their style was also much admired by those who attended, which included State Minister Camille Chautemps and M. Leo Lagrange, French Under Secretary for the Organization of Leisure and Sports.

Slalom Titles

Feb. 15.

Fraulein Christel Cranz, of Germany, to-day won the world's championship slalom title in the skiing matches being held here. She also won the competition in combined speed and slalom.

With the acquisition of these two titles, Fraulein Cranz has won all three of the world championships in skiing open to ladies, since she won the Olympic title last year at Garmisch.

Emile Allais Wins

Emile Allais of France to-day won the world slalom championship in skiing. He had already won the speed contest and now becomes world champion for combined speed and slalom competition.—Havas.

APPLICATION BY THE R. N. SAILING ASSOCIATION

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 14.

The Royal Sailing Association has been granted the privilege of applying for warrants to fly the Blue Ensign on members' craft. The Association is sending a team to compete in the Kiel international naval cup races, which will take place from June 14 to 19.—Reuter.

FAMOUS AUSTRIAN SKATER TURNS PROFESSIONAL

Vienna, Feb. 11.

Austria's skater Karl Schaefer, the holder of international and Olympic championships, has finally decided to become professional, according to cable advices from New York. Schaefer, who arrived in New York yesterday, says that he has taken this step as a result of a communication made by the chairman of the International Skating Association in which it was stated that Schaefer's amateur status had been impaired owing to the fact that Schaefer had accepted money for his appearances. He will now make his first appearance as professional in the international Ice Carnival at Madison Square Garden on March 25.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Small Montana Loses in Gt. Britain Again

Manchester, Feb. 8.

Small Montana, Filipino-American fly-weight boxer who recently lost a close decision to Benny Lynch at London, was outpointed to-night by Tiny Bostock, another British opponent. Bostock was awarded the judges' decision at the end of twelve rounds. Both men climbed into the ring at slightly under the 114 pound limit.—United Press.

Tiny Bostock was, in his younger days, a choir boy at Hanley, in Staffordshire, Reuter states.

CHINA'S DAVIS CUP OPPONENTS

Paris, Feb. 13.

The Chinese team will meet New Zealand in the first round of the Davis Cup competition at the Stade Roland Garros here on April 30, the match lasting until May 2. The winner will meet the winner of the South Africa-Holland encounter.

The captain of the Chinese team, Kho Sin-Kie, scored a notable success by defeating one of Europe's best indoor tennis players, the Swede Karl Schroder, by 6-0, 6-4 in one of the first rounds of the championships of Southern France.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Australia's Team

Sydney, Feb. 9.

John Bromwich, ambidextrous unorthodox youngster who reached the final of the Australian lawn tennis championship, has been included in the Australian Davis Cup team, which will meet Mexico in the first round of the American Zone.

The other members of the team are Vivian McGrath, the Australian champion; Jack Crawford, captain; and Adrian Quist, former champion. Mr. Sproule will act as manager.

Bromwich defeated Crawford to reach the final of the Australian championship, where, however, he succumbed to McGrath after a gruelling five-set battle.—Reuter.

SIX SHANGHAILANDERS RECEIVE HONOURS

Paris, Feb. 15.

Six French Shanghai residents have been awarded medals of honour in physical education, it is announced here. They are M. Etienne Marcel Chapeaux, vice-president of the Association Sportive Francise; M. Paul Collet, member of the A.S.F. football team; M. Albert Andre Jourdan, A.S.F. tennis player; M. Roger Chaillan, long distance walker; M. Pierre de Beaumont; and M. Pierre Monnot, members of the A.S.F. rugby team.—Havas.

SHANGHAI SOCCER

Loyals 14, Chinan 0

Still smarting from their defeat at the hands of the Sokol XI last week, the Second Battalion, the Loyal Regiment gave no quarter to the Chinan College team netting fourteen goals without a single response from their opponents, in an Association Football 1st Division encounter at the Stadium on Feb. 14 before a mere handful of spectators. Although well beaten the Chinese team tried hard to the last minute, and on a few occasions almost succeeded in reducing the arrears.

It took the Army side approximately twenty-five minutes to settle down, and then goals came easily. The interval found them five goals to the good, and on the resumption they bombarded the Chinan posts mercilessly for practically the entire period to notch up another nine points. The Chinese kept fighting with their backs to the wall against a far superior combination, and the defence were only relieved on the few occasions when their front line were able to breakaway only to be held up by the steady Army defenders.

Loyals.—McNally, Yates and Freeman; Clack, Wright, and Naylor; Taylor, Sharples, Smith, Lt. Whiteing and Clark.

Chinan.—P. Q. Kwok; N. T. Wong and L. C. Chang; K. T. Liu, Y. Y. Chang, and F. T. Chen; H. Y. Zee, Z. K. Tsai, S. F. Woo, Y. Y. Sih and N. K. Chen.

Referee. P. Drossel.

League Standings

FIRST DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Loyals	14	10	2	2	48	19	22
Tung Hwa	12	10	1	1	53	17	21
A.S.F.	11	10	1	—	69	27	21
S.R.C.	14	8	1	5	71	40	17
S.F.X.	17	6	2	9	47	63	14
S.M.P.	14	6	1	7	43	49	13
Clube Lusitano	16	5	1	10	36	62	11
Sokol	14	3	4	7	26	44	10
S.F.C.	15	3	2	10	21	59	8
Chinan	15	2	1	12	23	67	5

RESERVE DIVISION (COMPLETED)

SECOND DIVISION (COMPLETED)

SUNDAY MORNING LEAGUE

Tsing Teh	9	9	—	—	116	9	18
Russian A.A.	11	9	—	2	65	16	18
Aurora	10	8	—	2	66	12	16
Area Details	11	8	—	3	71	30	16
Tung Kwang	11	7	—	4	44	34	14
J.R.C.	10	6	—	4	39	24	12
Nieh Chih Kwei	11	5	—	6	43	43	10
Betar	11	5	—	6	27	58	10
Abteilung	11	4	—	7	34	49	8
Khalsa	11	2	—	9	16	61	4
J.A.C.	11	1	—	10	19	84	2
Nat. Comm. Bank	11	—	—	11	3	123	—

Third Division Closed

The Third Division standings of the Shanghai Football Association were brought to a close on Feb. 14 when the last fixture between Tung Wen College and the N.S.R. was played. Tung Wen won by the handsome margin of six goals to nil, this last victory leaving them fifth in the final standings of the division. N.S.R., who were fourth before the match was played, keep their position by a margin of one point over Tung Wen.

Savoia end at the top of the Division having lost only one of their nine fixtures. Their nearest rivals, Vitiaz, are a full five points behind. The final positions of teams is:—

Savoia	9	8	—	1	54	14	16
Vitiaz	9	4	3	2	40	36	11
U.T. Party	9	4	2	3	25	29	10
N.S.R.	9	5	—	4	20	32	10
Tung Wen	9	4	1	4	31	26	9
Abteilung	9	4	—	5	35	30	8
J.A.C.	9	4	—	5	26	30	8
Parks United	9	3	2	4	24	33	8
S.M.P. Chinese	9	1	3	5	16	22	5
Kwang Lou	9	2	1	6	18	38	5

CROSS COUNTRY RUN RECORD ENTRY

The Junior Cross-Country Championship, which was held by the Shanghai Athletic Club on February 14 over a four and a half mile course in the Kiangwan District, attracted a record entry of more than one hundred runners. The event which was open only to those who previously had not won a prize in a cross-country race, produced a most exciting finish as Pte. Astley of the Loyals and Gurbak Singh of the Shanghai Athletic Club put all they had into their efforts to pass the winning post first, Astley finally triumphing over the Indian runner by a matter of two or three yards.

The first seven to finish were as follows:—

Pte. Astley (Loyals), Gurbak Singh (S.A.C.), Z. C. Chow (Chinese), Pte. Walker (Loyals), R. J. Crouch (S.A.C.), T. Murakawa (S.A.C.), Lt. Prince (Loyals).

LEWIS BEATS ETTORE

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.

John Henry Lewis, light-heavyweight champion of the world, edged out a close decision over Al Ettore, Philadelphia heavyweight, in a bitter fifteen round bout here to-night. The negro's title was not at stake, but the two fighters were matched to settle a dispute arising from their recent meeting here in which Ettore was awarded a decision over Lewis, only to have the Pennsylvania State Boxing Commission reverse the decision to a draw.—United Press.

Japan will participate in the International Football Championships to be held in Paris beginning June 4 next year.

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HOME SOCCER RESULTS

Following are the results of the Association Football League matches up to date:—

SCOTTISH CUP (REPLAYS)

Albion Rovers 5, Leith 3
Arbroath 1, Dunfermline 0
Elgin City 3, King's Park 4
after extra time

SCOTTISH CUP (2ND ROUND)

Albion Rovers 2, Celtic 5
Partick Thistle 4, Arbroath 1
Cowdenbeath 9, Solway Star 1
Falkirk 0, Motherwell 3
Duns 2, Dumbarton 1
Queen of the South 2, Airdrie 0
Dundee 2, Queen's Park R. 0
Hamilton 2, Hibernians 1
Clyde 3, St. Johnstone 1
St. Mirren 1, Brechin 0
Aberdeen 4, Third Lanark 2
Hearts 15, King's Park 0
Inverness Caledonia 1, East Fife 6

ENGLISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

Bolton 0, Sunderland 3
Brentford 0, Wolverhampton 4
Charlton A. 1, Manchester City 1
Chelsea 0, Preston N. End 0
Derby County 3, Bolton W. 0
Grimsby Town 2, West Brom A. 3
Leeds United 0, Birmingham 2
Liverpool 0, Middlesbrough 2
Manchester U. 1, Brentford 3
Sheffield W. 0, Arsenal 0
Stoke City 2, Portsmouth 4
Sunderland 3, Huddersfield T. 2
Wolverhampton W. 7, Everton 2

2ND DIVISION

Aston Villa 5, Plymouth A. 4
Blackburn R. 1, Barnsley 1
Blackpool 1, Sheffield U. 0
Bradford City 1, Coventry City 0
Bury 3, Bradford 1
Bury 3, Norwich 2
Chesterfield 4, Nottingham F. 2
Leicester City 3, Newcastle U. 2
Sheffield United 0, Southampton 0
Southampton 3, Fulham 3
Swansea 3, Burnley 0
Swansea Town, 0, Doncaster R. 1
Tottenham H. 3, Burnley 0
West Ham U. 4, Norwich City 1

3RD DIVISION (SOUTH)

Brighton & H. A. 1, Bournemouth 0
Bristol City 2, Luton Town 3
Exeter City 1, Aldershot 2
Gillingham 4, Swindon Town 1
Newport County 1, Millwall 2
Notts County 0, Clapton Orient 0
Queen's Park R. 6, Cardiff City 0
Reading 1, Crystal Palace 1
Reading 2, Luton 2
Southend U. 2, Bristol Rovers 3
Torquay United 3, Walsall 1
Watford 4, Northampton T. 1

3RD DIVISION (NORTH)

Carlisle United 2, Barrow 2
Darlington 1, New Brighton 2
Gateshead 0, Hull City 3
Halifax Town 0, Mansfield Town 0
Hartlepools U. 4, Rochdale 1
Rotherham U. 4, Oldham A. 4
Southport 1, Chester 2
Stockport C. 3, Accrington S. 2
Tranmere R. 6, Crewe Alexandra 1
Wrexham 0, Lincoln City 3
York 4, Rochdale 1
York City 1, Port Vale 2

SCOTTISH LEAGUE, 2ND DIVISION

Ayr United 5, St. Bernards 2
Edinburgh 1, Stenhousemuir 3
Morton 5, Raith Rovers 1
—Reuter.

League Standings

ENGLISH LEAGUE, FIRST DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Charlton Athletic	29	14	10	5	39	32	38
Arsenal	29	13	10	6	63	38	36
Brentford	28	14	7	7	59	48	35
Sunderland	29	15	4	10	57	51	34
Middlesbrough	29	14	6	9	53	49	34
Portsmouth	29	13	8	8	52	44	34
Derby County	29	14	5	10	68	66	33
Manchester City	28	11	10	7	58	47	32
Wolverhampton W.	28	14	3	11	59	43	31

SECOND DIVISION

Blackpool	30	20	3	7	74	36	43
Leicester City	30	16	6	8	57	43	38
Bury	30	15	7	8	49	44	37
Plymouth Argyle	29	14	8	7	57	40	36
Coventry City	29	13	9	7	45	29	35
Sheffield United	30	13	8	9	47	38	34
Fulham	29	13	7	10	54	46	33
Newcastle United	30	14	3	13	57	42	31
Aston Villa	28	10	10	8	56	45	30

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTH)

Brighton & H.A.	28	17	4	8	49	29	38
Notts County	29	15	8	6	52	40	38
Watford	29	14	8	7	58	37	36
Luton Town	27	16	3	8	61	35	35
Gillingham	28	14	6	8	40	38	34
Queen's Park R.	29	13	6	10	51	30	32
Millwall	27	13	6	8	47	32	32
Northampton T.	27	14	4	9	54	40	32
Reading	27	11	9	7	49	39	31

THIRD DIVISION (NORTH)

Chester	30	17	6	7	63	39	40
Stockport County	28	14	11	3	58	26	39
Lincoln City	27	16	5	6	72	42	37
Port Vale	30	14	7	9	47	43	35
Hull City	29	13	8	8	47	45	34
Oldham Athletic	27	12	9	6	55	40	33
Hartlepool U.	28	13	5	10	49	44	31
Halifax Town	28	12	6	10	36	38	30
Mansfield Town	28	11	7	10	60	49	29

SCOTTISH LEAGUE, FIRST DIVISION

Aberdeen	30	20	5	5	73	35	45
Rangers	28	19	7	2	60	24	45
Celtic	29	18	6	5	71	36	42
Hearts	29	19	3	7	80	41	41
Third Lanark	30	17	3	10	63	49	37
Falkirk	29	15	4	10	77	53	34
Motherwell	28	15	4	9	64	46	34
Dundee	29	10	10	9	47	50	30
Partick Thistle	29	10	9	10	60	46	29

SECOND DIVISION

	Pts.	Pts.
Ayr United	27	46
Morton	26	41
St. Bernards	27	38
Airdrieonians	26	35
Cowdenbeath	26	30
East Fife	27	30
Raith Rovers	26	29
East Stirling	26	23
Alloa	27	27

HOME RUGBY RESULTS

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 14.

Bedford 11, Bath 0
Cardiff 14, Gloucester 0
Coventry 7, Northampton 6
Headingley 24, Bradford 3
Leicester 0, Newport 22
London Scottish 5, Birkenhead P. 0
Manchester 35, Liverpool 6
Oxford University 15, Bristol 6
Rosslyn Park 14, Cambridge U. 0
U.S. Portsmouth 19, Devonport S. 3
Old Leysians 0, Guy's Hospital 11
St. Bart's Hospital 0, Moseley 3
Aberavon 22, London Welsh 5
Neath 14, Penarth 5
Pontypool 0, Bridgend 6
Plymouth Albion 8, Torquay A. 0
Waterloo 5, Sale 0
Heriotonians 6, Glasgow A. 12
Watsonians 33, Edinburgh U. 3
—Reuter.

ROTTEN ROW WINS WATERLOO CUP

London, Feb. 13.

Mr. Rowland Rank won the Waterloo Cup at Altcar for the first time to-day with his dog, Rotten Row, who was second to Hand Grenade in last year's classic. This was the first time that the runner-up in the previous year won outright in the succeeding year.

It was Rotten Row's first competition this season because of a wrenched shoulder and injured toes, which prevented him from training for a considerable period. The winner's dam is Burletta, famous track dog and winner of the Greyhound St. Leger.

In the final tie, Rotten Row, starting at 8-11, gained a clever win over Glidden.—Reuter.

British Army Heavily Defeated by French

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 13.

The French Army, outclassing their opponents in every department, swamped the British Army by six goals to nil in an Association football match at Selhurst Park to-day. The game was one in the army triangular tournament, the third team being the Belgian army.—Reuter.

DONALD BUDGE GAINS HIS REVENGE

Miami Beach, Fla., Feb. 7.

Smarting from recent defeats, Donald Budge, to-day gained ample revenge by scoring a well-deserved triumph over Bryan "Bitsy" Grant, diminutive Atlantan. He took three out of four sets from Grant in the final of the Miami Beach Surf Club Championship tournament.

The victory was the first to be achieved by Budge in five recent starts against Grant. In both singles and doubles the small Atlanta player has consistently outplayed and outmanoeuvred Budge to score spectacular victories and earn himself consideration for the 1937 Davis Cup team.

To-day Budge was more careful and, with the advantage of his always-powerful service took the first set by a 6-3 score.

In the second Grant was "on" and won by a 2-6 count, but Budge came back to take the next two encounters by 6-4 tallies, and thereby clinch the championship.—United Press.

THREE SMALL OAKS GIVEN TO JESSE OWENS

Cleveland, Feb. 13.

Jesse Owens has received three tiny shoots from oak trees, symbolizing his three victories in the Olympics. The sprigs, brought to this country from Europe, were the gift of the U.S. government. At the time of their arrival the sprinter himself was in Cuba, but his wife had the tiny trees potted. She thinks Jesse may give one each to Fairmount Junior High School, East Technical High School and Ohio State University—the three schools he attended.—United Press.

Association Football Restored to Eton

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Windsor, Feb. 14.

Association football has been restored as an official sport at Eton College, and colours will be awarded.—Reuter.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY LOSE TO OXFORD

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 10.

Oxford University defeated Edinburgh University by 23 points to 3 in a Rugby Union match to-day. In a County engagement Kent beat Wiltshire by 14 points to 5, while in a close contest the Navy succumbed to the Civil Service by 9-3.—Reuter.

WORLD'S POLE VAULT RECORD BROKEN

New York, Feb. 14.

The world's pole vaulting record was beaten yesterday by an American student, Gregory Varoff, who cleared the bar at 4.394 metres. The record formerly stood at 4.340 metres.—Havas.

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

Auto Palace Affairs

PETITION for reduction of capital to $1,200,000.

COUNSEL: Mr. C. W. Measor, for Petitioners.

Before Judge P. Grant Jones

(Petition granted)

A petition for the reduction of the capital of the Auto Palace Co., Ltd., from Tls. 1,500,000 to $1,200,000 was granted by Judge P. Grant Jones in H. M. Supreme Court on Feb. 9. The petition set out that the company's original capital had been Tls. 1,500,000, divided into 150,000 ordinary shares of Tls. 10 each, and requested the Court to confirm the reduction of this capital, which at the exchange rate of 71.5 was equivalent to $2,097,902.10, to $1,200,000, divided into 150,000 ordinary shares of $8 each. Petitioners were represented by Mr. C. W. Measor.

"The losses of the company appear to be due largely at any rate to extraneous circumstances, foreign invasion, and local failure," said Judge P. Grant Jones. "There does not appear to have been any mismanagement on the part of the company." The resolution passed unanimously by the shareholders of the company was confirmed, and the petition granted.

H. M. POLICE COURT

Chapei Police Assaulted

CHAPEI POLICE *v.* H. G. EVANS

DEFENDANT alleges maltreatment of poor person.

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar

(Defendant fined and cautioned)

Complaints that he had been maltreated by the Chapei police were put forward by H. G. Evans, a British subject, in H.M. Police Court on Feb. 12 when he was brought before Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar, charged with assaulting a member of the Chapei Police outside the Hollywood Cabaret, near the Isis Theatre, on February 10. Evans was first brought before the Registrar on the following day, the Lunar New Year. Inspector H. J. Jefferson appeared in court on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

After the evidence for the prosecution had been heard, Evans said that shortly after 9 o'clock on the day in question he went to the Isis Theatre, where he stayed for one hour. He left the place about five minutes to eleven, and while proceeding northwards along North Szechuen Road he came across two Chinese, one in foreign clothes and the other poorly dressed. The Chinese in foreign clothes was beating unmercifully the poorer dressed man.

"I thought I would be a Good Samaritan," accused stated, "and so I went up to the man in foreign clothes and tried to persuade him not to beat the other man any more. He kicked me, lost his balance, and fell on top of me. Two policemen then came along and took hold of my arms. At the request of the man in foreign clothes, they arrested me, and brought me to the police station near by. When at the station, the complainant was explaining the circumstances of the alleged assault. He lost his temper, smacked me on the face, at the same time punching me and kicking me. I was being pinned down by two policemen, who could have killed me if they had wanted to".

Defendant stated that he wanted to telephone to a Settlement police station, or the British Consulate, but was forbidden to do so, being told that the telephone was out of order.

Mr. Haines: The proper thing for you to do is to make your complaint to the consular authorities. The charge that is being brought against you here is one of assault.

Defendant said that he had been detained for a number of hours, without food or water. He produced his passport at the request of an officer at the police station.

Summing up, Mr. Haines said that one point seemed to stand out, that defendant went and interfered with a Chinese who happened to be a member of the Chapei Police. There was quite enough evidence to satisfy him that defendant exceeded what was required of him, and however indignant he was at the treatment of the poorly-dressed Chinese, this did not justify him in taking the other man by the scruff of the neck. He would take into consideration the fact that the policeman was in plain clothes, although this was not exactly an excuse. Defendant was in Chinese territory, and he ought to have conducted himself in such a manner as not to offend the authorities, if he could possibly do so.

Defendant was fined $10, and was bound over for one year on a personal recognizance of $100.

Evidence for the prosecution was given by the complainant; a witness to the incident and one of the policemen who arrested defendant.

Traffic Cases

S.M.P. *v.* L. BORGEEST AND MRS. A. E. LEE

FAILURE to observe S.M.C. Traffic Rules.

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar

(Fines Imposed)

In H. M. Police Court on Feb. 9, Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar, fined Mr. L. Borgeest and Mrs. A. E. Lee 5/- each for causing their cars to wait during prohibited hours in Bubbling Well and Nanking Roads respectively.

FRENCH CONSULAR COURT

U. B. Brewery Claim Damages

U. B. BREWERY *v.* NATIONAL BREWERY (N.B.S.)

CLAIM for illegal competion and damages as well as court order to stop defendants using plaintiff's trade-mark.

COUNSEL: M. Paul Premet, for Plaintiffs; Mr. de Goth, for defence.

(Judgment reserved)

A claim of illegal competition and for $5,000 damages and a court order to stop the use of bottles with plaintiff's trade-mark by the defendants, was brought on Feb. 9 in the French Consular Court by the Union Brewery Ltd., against the National Brewery (N.B.S.), a French limited company.

The plaintiffs, through their attorney, M. Paul Premet, showed the court that they sell their U.B. beer in bottles of a special type bearing, moulded in the glass, the letters "U.B." together with the following in English:

"To be used for U.B. beer only," and the Chinese description, reading in translation:

"This bottle is specially to contain U.B. beer.—It would be disloyal to fill this bottle with any other kind of beer."

Recently, the plaintiffs stated, they learned that N.B.S. beer was being sold in bottles bearing the "U.B." mark, and petitioned the French Judge for an official investigation in the N.B.S. godown, 120 Great Western Road, to find out whether bottles, filled or empty, bearing the "U.B." mark were stored in the godown.

Following an order of the French Court, a French Officer, specially delegated, made investigations accordingly, and it was discovered that 20,000 bottles bearing the "U.B." mark were stored in the N.B.S. godown.

In consequence, the Union Brewery, through their attorney, filed a claim for $5,000 damages, and asked that an order should be made to prevent the N.B.S. Brewery from using "U.B." bottles and to withdraw from the market all "U.B." bottles filled with N.B.S. beer. Further, plaintiffs asked publication in local newspapers of the judgment of the Court.

The defendants, through their attorney, M. de Goth (Etude Du Pac de Marsoulies) contended that there was nothing fraudulent in the action of the N.B.S. Brewery. They offered the Court, however, to stop using "U.B." bottles, but refused to withdraw bottles now on the market or to pay any damages.

Following lengthy argument, in the course of which both attorneys produced for the Court's inspection a large number of various bottles of beer, the case was taken under advisement, judgment to be given at a later date.

KIANGSU 2nd HIGH COURT

Victor Elliot Freed

Victor Elliot, aged 38, unrecognized American, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment some time ago by the First Special District Court on a charge of assisting in traffic in firearms, was on Feb. 9 a free man, as he received a suspended sentence in the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court. The High Court sentenced Elliot to six months' imprisonment on the charge of aiding and abetting in selling firearms, but the sentence was suspended for two years.

VAN YOONG-ZEN, unemployed, was charged in the First Special District Court on Feb. 9 with snatching a hat from Mr. S. Scher in Canton Road, near Honan Road, on Feb. 8. He was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

FIRST SPECIAL COURT

Charges Against Seven Russians

S.M.P. *v.* ANTON BOURSEFF, NICOLAI BOURSEFF, NIKIFOR BOURSEFF, KOUSMA BORODIN, MAMIKON KARDASHIANTS, DIMITRY PANKOFF, AND DIMITRY DOUBOFF.

ALLEGED PLOT to Rob Bank of China in Sungkiang.

Before Judge S. T. Feng

(Further Adjourned)

Seven Russians alleged robbers appeared on remand before the First Special District, Court on February 8, charged with making preparations to rob the Bank of China's Branch at Sungkiang on December 9 last. At the conclusion of the hearing, a further adjournment was ordered.

Only the fifth and seventh accused were questioned that day. M. Kardashiants, the fifth accused, denied the police allegations that he visited Sungkiang with other accused on December 9. On that day, he asserted, he returned home at 9 p.m. and then wen to bed. When the prosecution pointed out that the fifth accused's finger-prints were found in a motor car which took the alleged gang to Sungkiang, the accused said he took the car in November, which was several weeks before his arrest. The seventh accused also denied the charge.

Kidnapping of Contractor

Yang Seu-sung, building contractor residing in a Seymour Road house, who was kidnapped by three armed men outside his house on January 9 and who was recently released by police in Pootung, appeared in the First Special District Court on Feb. 10 as complainant when five men and a woman, arrested by police for Yang's abduction, were brought up for trial.

The story told by Yang was a long one. He said that, after being taken to Nanwei, Pootung, he was kept in a house and forced to sign a prepared letter to his family, demanding a ransom of from $50,000 to $60,000 for his release. The complainant said the kidnappers threatened to cut off one of his ears if he refused to sign the letter and, while his captors threatened him, his mouth was gagged to prevent him from raising an alarm.

At the conclusion of the hearing, a further adjournment was ordered.

Suspected Assassin Detained

The police made a successful application to the First Special District Court on Feb. 9 for the temporary detention of Koong Tsun-poo, alias Kyong Deu-poo, a military officer, who was arrested by Louza detectives in a Burkill Road house on suspicion of being involved in the attempted murder of Mr. Wang Ching-wei and a number of high Chinese Government officials in the Settlement, Concession and Chapei during 1932.

The prosecution told the Judge that altogether 32 prisoners had been arrested by the Settlement police in connection with the attempted murders and all had been handed over to the Chinese authorities. Four of these implicated Koong.

Koong asserted that he had been already tried by the Nanking military tribunal and acquitted in connection with the attempted murders. He was now attached to the Peiping military headquarters and came to Shanghai only a few days ago on business.

The Judge ordered Koong to be detained.

C.P.C.'s Son Dies of Burns

A four-year old boy, the son of C.P.C. No. 2787 attached to Sinza Police Station, was burned to death when he played with a paper lantern at his home on February 9, it was disclosed at the Public Mortuary on Feb. 10 when the Procurator conducted an inquest over the boy's body.

Sub-Inspr. Yao of the Sinza Police Station stated that the deceased was admitted by the Paulun Hospital, suffering from extensive burns received at 6.15 p.m. on Feb. 9. The boy was playing with a paper lantern when the latter became ignited, burning the boy's clothing. Loo Yoong-ding, deceased's father, who was a police constable, put out the fire, but, in so doing, he also received injuries to his hands. The boy died at 4.30 a.m. on February 10.

The Procurator returned a verdict of death due to burns.

Emden Sailors Annoyed

Charged with soliciting for alms from German sailors from the cruiser Emden when the sailors landed at the Customs Jetty at 10.25 a.m. on Sunday, Konstantin V. Popoff, unemployed Russian, was fined $5, with the alternative of serving five days' detention, in the First Special District Court on February 8.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

BRITAIN WILL RAISE BIG DEFENCE LOAN

Chancellor of Exchequer Announces Pending Request for Five-Year £400,000,000 Maximum Credit

London, Feb. 11.

GREAT Britain's determination to build up her fighting strength was made clear in the House of Commons to-day when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, announced an impending national defence loan of a maximum amount of £400,000,000 over five years.

The announcement, which took the House by surprise, was made in reply to a question by Mr. C. R. Attlee, leader of the Labour Opposition, about the financing of defence expenditure.

Mr. Chamberlain said the Government proposed forthwith to introduce a bill authorizing the raising of capital, or alternatively the use of any realized budget surpluses, for defence purposes—the total amount so raised not to exceed £400,000,000 over five years. Provision would be made annually in the defence votes for interest on the debt and also, after the end of the borrowing period, for redemption of the loan within thirty years.

The Chancellor referred to his last Budget speech when he foreshadowed the necessity for a defence loan.

"The general experience of the past twelve months, which have in no way relieved the urgency of our heavy task nor lightened the cost of raising our forces to the proper standard of defensive strength, has only confirmed the judgment of the situation which I then formed," Mr. Chamberlain declared.

Defence expenditure was growing at a pace which made it impossible to meet it entirely out of revenue. Neither the total amount required, nor the period over which it must be spread, could at present be predicted. Flexibility and adaptation to changing circumstances must be the essence of the programme.

The Chancellor went on to emphasize the necessity for Treasury control over expenditure of the loan. The authority sought, he explained, would not authorize the defence departments to spend any money, and therefore the whole of the proposed defence expenditure would continue to be laid before Parliament.

The necessary financial resolution, together with a White Paper, would be tabled without delay, Mr. Chamberlain concluded.

After the Chancellor had made his statement Mr. Attlee called his attention to the serious import of a proposal which was "unprecedented in times of peace" and asked for the tabling of a White Paper on defence before the House was called upon to reach a decision.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, promised to consider whether a White Paper would be the best means of presenting information which the House might desire to have in advance of the general dabate, for which he offered facilities.

Mr. Chamberlain was then asked whether his statement meant that, soon after the bill giving authorization for raising a large sum of money was passed, there would, in fact, be issued stock for the purpose of raising the money.

"I cannot possibly answer that question to-day," replied the Chancellor.

Bill to be Pressed

Feb. 12.

The Bill seeking authorization for the Treasury to raise the capital, or to use the realized Budget surplus, for defence expenditure up to a sum not exceeding £400,000,0000 spread over a period not exceeding five years, which was announced in the House of Commons last night, will be presented to Parliament without delay.

The necessary money resolution will come before the House of Commons on Thursday, when there will be a full opportunity for a debate, after the members have had the opportunity to study the White Paper which the Government will issue on February 16.

The White Paper will show the progress of the defence programme in all departments and is also likely to contain plans for the coming year and to stress the need for the powers sought to raise the sum of £400,000,000.

The terms of the resolution which were published last night show that until expiration of the five-year period, interest at the rate of three per cent. on the loans advanced to the defence services will be chargeable to defence votes.

After that time the sum so issued must be repaid together with interest by means of thirty equal annual instalments of the principal and interest combined.

The amount of £400,000,000 is not the total of the new loans to be raised but the upper limit, which cannot be exceeded without fresh legislation.—Reuter.

DAY OF DEFEATISM OVER

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 12.

"Wisely administered, the new defence loan will not endanger British credit or the supply of cheap money so essential to industry," affirmed Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech at Birmingham.

He recalled that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, had already effected with unequalled success several great financial transactions.

"The old days of defeatism are over," he added." We are determined to put our defences in order, and though we may be slow in starting we have a remarkable way of eventually finding ourselves at the winning post."

The Government's defence loan proposals have received a mixed reception in the London newspapers.—Reuter.

Quite Fair, Says Berlin

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Berlin, Feb. 12.

Official circles in Berlin, commenting on the proposed British defence loan, take the view that Great Britain is perfectly entitled to adopt the measures she thinks fit to strengthen her armaments. A Government spokesman declared that, just as Britain must arm for all eventualities, so must Germany.—Reuter.

France Welcomes Scheme

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Paris, Feb. 12.

The announcement of the British defence loan is welcomed in France, where the opinion is generally expressed that it is an excellent thing that Britain is now looking to her own defences in order to be in a position to enforce peace. It is, however, regarded as disappointing that such expenditure should be necessitated by the unsatisfactory internal outlook.—Reuter.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT DESIGN PROVED

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 11.

"We have nothing to complain of in aircraft design," declared Lord Swinton, Secretary of State for Air, in a speech at a London luncheon.

"Foreign air ministers and their chiefs of staff come here to buy our products because they say 'we want the best'."

He could have wasted tens of millions of public money by ordering quantities of machines which anybody could produce, Lord Swinton added, but "we would have broken the confidence of our pilots who would have said that we were giving them second-rate machines."

"After all it makes a tremendous difference to the morale of the man in the machine if he knows that he is in the best machine in the world."

The response in man power in connection with air expansion, he added, had been ahead of even their most advanced programme.—Reuter.

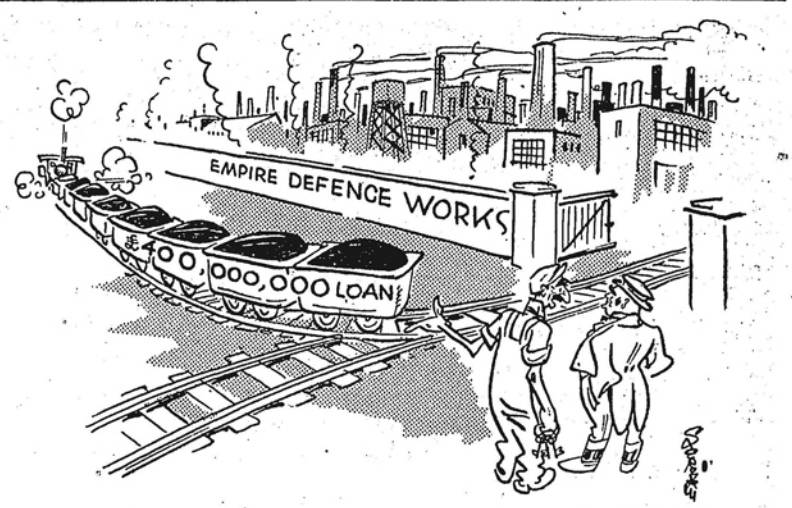
New Aircraft Factory

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Speke, Liverpool, Feb. 12.

The construction of a new aircraft factory will commence here on Monday.

At Evanton, Rosshire, a new Royal Air Force base, costing £70,000 is being started immediately. After its completion in six months' time it will be the most northerly station in Great Britain.—Reuter.



JUST BACKING IN SUPPLIES, SIR!

By SAPAJOU

KING DECIDES NOT TO GO TO INDIA

London, Feb. 9.

The King-Emperor, it is announced to-day, has reluctantly come to the conclusion that he will not be able to hold a Coronation durbar in India next winter.

His Majesty has informed the Marquess of Zetland, Secretary of State for India, that he finds that the duties and responsibilities which he has undertaken on acceding to the Throne in unexpected circumstances unfortunately make it impossible for him to contemplate a prolonged absence from Great Britain during the first year of his reign.

His Majesty, the announcement adds, looks forward to visiting India for the purpose of holding a durbar at a later date.—Reuter.

London, Feb. 13.

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that, in view of their close association with the Royal Navy in Imperial defence, the King has granted permission to the Admiralty to invite the merchant navy and fishing fleets to send representative ships to the Coronation Naval Review at Spithead on May 20.—Wireless though Reuter.

Coronation Broadcast

London, Feb. 10.

Arrangements are being made by the British Broadcasting Corporation for special programmes during the whole of the coronation week.

On coronation day, May 12, all stations will relay the service from Westminster Abbey and descriptions of the outdoor scenes along the procession route.

In the evening the King will broadcast a message to the Empire at the conclusion of the programme entitled "The Empire's Homage," which will be on the lines of the Christmas relays from different parts of the Empire.

It is hoped that, by means of a special equipment, certain parts of the procession will be televized.—Wireless through Reuter.

KING AND QUEEN GREETED

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 13.

The King and Queen made their first public appearance together to-day since their accession, when they visited the newly built People's Palace, a social and recreational centre in the East End, where remarkable scenes of loyalty and enthusiasm were witnessed.

Despite threatening weather, dense crowds lined the decorated streets, and Their Majesties were warmly cheered at every point.

Scores of people broke the police cordon at one point, holding up the progress of the Royal car.

The King and Queen were greeted by the Mayors of Stepney, Poplar, Bethnal Green, Shoreditch and Hackney.

The Queen stood on the pavement while the King inspected a Guard of Honour. Their Majesties visited every section of the new £140,000 building and also heard a concert by the People's Palace choral and orchestral society.

Five hundred children, representing various youth organizations, gave Their Majesties a great welcome.

The original People's Palace, which was formally opened by Queen Victoria, was burnt down in 1931. It has now been re-built on an enlarged scale.

Queen Mary paid an informal visit to the new building last November.—Reuter.

GRANT TO FORMER KING EDWARD OPPOSED

London, Feb. 11.

The Parliamentary Labour Party to-day decided to oppose any separate grant to the ex-king when the Civil List comes up for consideration in the House of Commons.

Ordinarily, this decision would present no great difficulty as the King, who controls the revenues of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster, could himself transfer part of the revenues to the Duke.

The Labour Party, however, has taken up the line that such revenues should no longer be at the King's disposal but be transferred to the Treasury in return for a fixed grant. Thus, if the King wished to make a personal grant to the Duke, he would have to take it from such lump sum as Parliament allowed him.—Reuter.

London, Feb. 13.

In the course of conversations with the Princess Royal, who was visiting him at Vienna, the Duke of Windsor said that he was most determined to marry Mrs. Ernest Simpson, and that he does not intend to return to England for several years, the United Press learned to-day.—United Press.

CHRISTENING OF DUKE OF KENT'S DAUGHTER

London, Dec. 9.

The infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, who was christened in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace to-day by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Cosmo Lang, has eight god-parents—the King and Queen, Queen Maud of Norway, Princess Nicholas of Greece, Princess Olga, Princess Beatrice, the Earl of Athlone and Count Toerring.

The gold font made for King Edward VII's christening was used, and water from the Jordan was sprinkled on the baby who wore Queen Victoria's christening robes of white silk and Brussels lace.

The princess was named Alexandra Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel—Christabel to mark her birth on Christmas Day.

The King and Queen, the Queen-Mother, the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone were among those present at the ceremony.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was assisted by Prebendary Launcelot Percival, Precentor of His Majesty's Chapels Royal.—Reuter.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR BRITAIN

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 9.

Lord Aberdare, a member of the Executive of the International Olympic Committee, has been appointed chairman of the National Advisory Council which is being created in connection with the Government's scheme for improving the physical condition of the nation.

The duties of the Council, which will consist of thirty members, will be partly scientific, and there are to be local committees.

The scheme will provide voluntary physical training for all and is expected to cost £2,000,000 over a period of three years.

Gymnasia, playing fields, swimming baths and camps are to be provided, and the Government will establish a national college for training teachers.—Reuter.

HYDERABAD RULER'S SILVER JUBILEE

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Hyderabad, Feb. 13.

Enthusiatic scenes were witnessed to-day on the occasion of the celebration of the jubilee of the Nizam of Hyderabad, reputed to be the richest man in the world, who succeeded to the "Masuad" (throne) on the death of his father in 1911. The festivities, which began to-day, will not conclude until February 26.

The city to-night danced to soft music in a fairyland of shimmering electric lights.

Thousands of people from all parts of the state have arrived in the capital for the celebrations, which will be simpler than usual owing to the wish of the Nizam, who is a man of simple and unostentatious tastes, to avoid an extravagant display.

Among the distinguished visitors are Prince Aly Khan, Heir-Apparent of the Aga Khan, and his wife.

The celebrations, which will include prayers, a march-past of British and Indian troops, garden parties and a state ball, were to have been held early last year and were postponed three times.

Messages of congratulation have been received from the King-Emperor and the Secretary of State for India, the Marquess of Zetland.

The Nizam's riches have never been disclosed, but he is stated to possess £100,000,000 worth of gold and more diamonds than anyone in the world, in addition to an annual income of over £1,250,000 from Crown lands.—Reuter.

HEIR BORN TO ITALIAN CROWN

Rome, Feb. 12.

The infant heir to the Italian throne who was born at Naples at noon to-day to the Crown Prince and Princess of Piedmont, will bear the name Vittorio Emanuele, according to a semi-official court announcement. The title "Prince of Naples" has been conferred on the new-born Prince.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

OXFORD APPEALS FOR MORE FUNDS

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Oxford, Feb. 9.

Oxford University to-day issued a public appeal to friends of Oxford in Britain, the Dominions and the United States, to subscribe a "very large sum of money" for its most pressing needs.

The appeal, which is signed by the Chancellor, Viscount Halifax, and the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. A. D. Lindsay, shows that £500,000 is required for two main purposes alone—the Bodleian Library and for immediate expenditure on other buildings. Money is also required for extension of the Ashmolbean Museum, for research work and for additional laboratories.

Lord Nuffield has given £100,000 to start the fund.

The appeal shows that the University's net revenue from its own capital assets is only £19,000 per annum.

Feb. 10.

Oxford University has already received over £250,000, including £100,000 from Lord Nuffield, towards its appeal to friends in Britain, the Dominions and the United States for £1,000,000 to meet its most pressing needs.

The trustees of the Rhodes Trust have promised £100,000 to increase the facilities for research at Oxford available for Rhodes scholars.—Reuter.

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REBELS READY FOR DRIVE VALENCIA

Almeria is Next Point in March East: Madrid Cut Off: Malaga Assault Directed from Reich Warship

London, Feb. 9.

Malaga's fall marks the successful beginning of a campaign to capture Valencia, the new capital of Spain, into which the insurgents are throwing every ounce of energy. Reuter's correspondent at Gibraltar learns that the rebels intend to advance next week on Almeria, a Mediterranean port 104 miles east of Malaga. The rebels claim that they have already partly blocked the road between Madrid and Valencia, isolating the capital.

Inhabitants of the coastal region between Malaga and Almeria are reported to be fleeing into the interior following heavy bombardment by the rebels from the air and sea. Insurgent warships which covered the attack on Malaga later bombarded the aerodrome at Motril, an ancient town in Granada, a mile from the Mediterranean, while rebel bombing machines raided Adra, further to the east. The main street of Adra is reported to have been wrecked, twenty persons to have been killed and thirty others seriously injured.—Reuter.

Italian Assistance

Gibraltar, Feb. 9.

Twenty thousand Italian troops, several thousand Germans and thousands of Moorish soldiers were used by the insurgent command in the drive on Malaga, says a special correspondent of the Spanish Press Agency. Over a hundred Italian tanks, he declares, were used in the final phase of the attack and the assault, he alleges, was under the direction of German naval staff officers on board the German battleship Admiral Graf von Spee.

During the last few days, the correspondent continues, the Government forces fought with great heroism against great odds both as regards numbers and equipment.

Malaga, now in full possession of insurgent troops, was evacuated by order of the Spanish Government's high command. The defenders, it is stated, retired in good order to new positions, taking quantities of war materials with them.

The Government forces, it is added, have already been reinforced and re-equipped with a view to meeting any further advance by the insurgents.

Spanish Government military circles expressed the opinion that Malaga was not a serious strategic loss as far as the general military situation was concerned. For some months past, they asserted, the Government had not used the port as a naval base.

When the attackers opened fire on the gates of the town, the militiamen defending the city retreated fighting desperately, while women carrying children in their arms dashed to greet the victorious troops. They had had no food for several days, they told the conquerors.

The insurgents declare that the whole of the Malaga force was completely demoralized, many of the defenders shooting themselves as they retreated.—Reuter.

Church Buildings Ruined

Algeciras, Feb. 10.

The situation in war-scarred Malaga after the intensive bombardment to which it was subjected by the insurgents is described by the first Englishman to enter the city after its capture.

The whole interior of the cathedral—an historic edifice with a spire 280 ft. high, which has always been considered one of the most important buildings in the city—has, he says, been destroyed, and the same fate has befallen all churches and chapels, as well as villas belonging to Nationalists.

The Government forces, Reuter learns from reliable sources, sustained over 5,000 casualties in the fighting preceding the capture of Malaga. An eye-witness states that he counted over 100 dead on the pavement of one street. The insurgent casualties are reported to have been about 350.

The Duke of Seville has been temporarily appointed military governor of Malaga.

No confirmation of the reports of massacres by either side has yet been obtained.

The Communist leaders in Malaga managed to escape before the occupation of the city by the insurgents. They sailed in the direction of Valencia, taking with them over 52,000,000 pesetas.—Reuter.

£20,000,000 Damage

Gibraltar, Feb. 14.

The damage in Malaga is estimated at over £20,000,000. Over one-tenth part of the city is completely destroyed, says Reuters special correspondent to-day.

There are dozens of cases of smallpox and it is reported that deaths are occurring daily from the dread disease.

The British, American and German consulates have been badly hit by bombardments from the sea and from the air.—Reuter.

Almeria, Feb. 9.

Fires to-day broke out everywhere in Malaga as the insurgents entered and took possession, particularly in Larion Street in the middle of the city. The Cathedral suffered great damage.—Reuter.

Struggle for Madrid

Avila, Feb. 12.

The insurgents' new thrust towards Madrid has brought about one of the deadliest battles of the civil war.

Observers estimate the killed between San Martin and Melavega and at the confluence of the Manzanares and Jarama rivers at 1,300.

Government troops made desperate efforts to repulse the insurgents, whose immediate objective was to cut Madrid's life-line, the highway to Valencia.

Headquarters of Gen. Francisco Franco, the insurgent commander-in-chief, claims that two Government battalions were completely wiped out.

When the insurgent storming troops reached the banks of the Jarama Government loudspeakers were heard proclaiming "They shall not pass." The insurgents smashed the loudspeakers with the butts of their rifles.

Nationalists on the Malaga front have occupied Pantanillas and Cartama. At Villa Malaga and Torre del Mar, sixteen miles east of Malaga, large quantities of arms and munitions were found abandoned by the defenders of Malaga in their retreat to Almeria.—Reuter.

ITALY FORMALLY ACCUSED OF INTERVENTION

Valencia, Feb. 10.

Formal charges against Italy, which is accused of direct intervention in the Spanish civil war, are contained in a resolution unanimously adopted by the Spanish Government. The resolution states that one of the main causes of the fall of Malaga was the co-operation of Italian warships with the insurgent fleet.

On the eve of the battle for the seaport, the resolution asserts, two Italian battleships appeared off the coast and manœuvred so as to prevent Spanish Government warships reaching Malaga from Cartagena. The allegations made by the Spanish Government follow reports that 16,000 troops, sent for service with the rebels, were landed in Cadiz last week.—Reuter.

Commons Questions

London, Feb. 9.

The problem of alleged fresh arrivals of Italian troops to Spain was raised yesterday before the House of Commons by the Labour Opposition leader, Mr. Clement R. Attlee, who asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Cranborne, whether the latter could furnish any information on the subject.

"Reports have been received indicating that a considerable number of Italians recently arrived in Spain," Lord Cranborne replied. "It is impossible to give any accurate estimate of volunteers or military personnel reaching either party in Spain."

Mr. Attlee: "Is it not clear that we have a one-sided intervention at present and that long delay in coming to a decision is creating the same position as arose in August last year?"

Lord Cranborne: "No. All who went to Spain, I understand, rank as volunteers. All the same it is quite obvious that it is desirable to stop this practice and that is the object of His Majesty's Government in the Non-Intervention Committee.—Havas

NO BRITISH RECOGNITION OF INSURGENTS

London, Feb. 8.

A question was asked in the House of Commons to-day whether the government was prepared to reconsider the recognition of the "present regime of the left in Spain" since the latest information went to prove it represented not only a minority in that country but a minority "financed and directed by Moscow for many years."

Lord Cranborne, replying in the absence of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, said that the British Government was not prepared to reconsider recognition. — Wireless through Reuter.

A new antarctic land, consisting of a chain of mountains of which the highest peak reaches the altitude of about 5,000 ft. has been discovered and claimed for Norway by M. Winggo Wideroe, the noted Norwegian flier, in the course of a series of exploration flights made by him in co-operation with the ss. Thorshavn, a Norwegian whaler now cruising in antarctic waters and which sent news of the discovery by wireless. A Norwegian flag was dropped by M. Wideroe from the plane while flying over the land.

SOVIET DIFFERENCES UNFOUNDED

M. Stalin and Red Army Chief Appear Together

Moscow, Feb. 11.

M. Joseph Stalin, Secretary-General of the Communist Party and ruler of Soviet Russia, appeared at the Pushkin celebrations in the Bolshoi Theatre side by side with Marshal Keement Voroshiloff, People's Commissar for War.

This is regarded as evidence dispelling reports of disunity between, M. Stalin and the Red Army, which have been freely circulating abroad during the past few days. One of these reports alleged that Marshal Voroshiloff had "disappeared" and had probably been arrested.

Marshals Yegoroff and Budenny were also present at the celebrations.—Reuter.

Young Communists Purged

Moscow, Feb. 11.

The Ogpu has now turned its attention to the "Young Communist Organization" according to the "Komsomolskaja Pravda," the official organ of that body.

The paper reports from a number of district that "Trotzkyist monsters" had succeeded in obtaining leading positions in the Young Communist organizations, especially in the Black Sea districts, the Ukraine, Samara and West Siberia. Numerous arrests have now been made, including some of the highest functionaries.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Tukhachevsky's Arrest Confirmed

Paris, Feb. 11.

Confirming previous rumours, "Le Matin" yesterday published a despatch from its Moscow correspondent, announcing that the Soviet Assistant Commissar of War, Marshal Tukhachevsky, was arrested by the Ogpu because of his opposition to M. Stalin. The message adds that the Marshal has been absent from all official ceremonies for more than a week.—Havas.

Trotsky Broadcast Interrupted

New York, Feb. 9.

M. Leon Trotsky to-day offered to be executed by the U.S.S.R. if found guilty of alleged crimes by an impartial court, but the words in which he voiced the proposition were stifled as the result of a mysterious severing of a telephone line between here and Mexico City.

In his address the veteran revolutionary said he would place himself in the hands of the G.P.U. executioners of the Soviet Union if an impartial commission found him guilty of the crimes attributed to him in successive trials of alleged counter-revolutionists at Moscow.

The exiled Bolshevik termed the Moscow conspiracy trials "conscious, premeditated frame-ups" and challenged "the accusers of the Kremlin" to accept his proposition of trial by an impartial tribunal.

M. Trotsky said he would not ask them to face death if he is cleared of the charges, although volunteering to die if he is found guilty. "The eternal disgrace of the memory of human generations will be sufficient for them," he said.—United Press.

Former Ogpu Chief Arrested

London, Feb. 13.

The former chief of the Ogpu and one of M. Stalin's most dreaded agents, Comrade Jagoda, has been arrested according to the "Daily Telegraph." Jagoda is at present Commissary for Posts and Telegraphs, having been recently demoted from more important posts.

The "Daily Telegraph" asserts that M. Jagoda is now accused of having supported the opposition by utilizing his position to circulate reports of alleged peasant revolts and demonstrations in an attempt to discredit the government.

During the past four years M. Jagoda was twice removed from the post of chief of the Ogpu but on each occasion he was restored to power to quell the protest demonstrations and disorders which broke out in the ranks of the organization.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

SINO-ITALIAN FILM AGREEMENT

Rome, Feb. 11.

Italy and China have agreed to prohibit the display in either country of films offensive to the other. This agreement is believed to be the sequel to the recent exhibition in Shanghai of a Soviet film dealing with the Italo-Abyssinian war, which was withdrawn after a brief showing on a protest from the Italian authorities.

It is understood here that, as a result of the agreement, the exhibition of a number of Russian films in China will be prevented on the ground that they are offensive to Fascism.—Reuter.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN S. CALIFORNIA

Dysentery Breaks Out in Relief Workers' Camp: Film Actors Drown: Quake Menaces Dykes

Los Angeles, Feb. 7.

Serious floods, which followed a fall of torrential rain and the melting of snow in the hills, submerged parts of southern California to-day.

Three members of a Hollywood film company were drowned.

The company, which inculded the screen star, Judith Allen, was working on location when it was marooned by the floods. All were eventually rescued except the three who lost their lives.

Hundreds of other persons, in danger of their lives, were forced to abandon their homes which they left in boats manned by rescuers.—Reuter.

Dysentery at Memphis

New York, Feb. 8.

The slow fall of the Mississippi River at Cairo, Illinois only three inches in 60 hours is worrying engineers, especially in view of forecasts of further heavy rain and a rise of sixteen inches in the level of the river at St. Louis.

Women and children are still being kept away from Cairo, which they evacuated recently, and the Red Cross has ordered Coast Guard boats to be ready to evacuate all men in the city at a moment's notice.

The efforts of 120,000 workers have so far kept the Mississippi within its banks but the crest of the flood has not yet been reached at Memphis, Tennessee, which has been visited by unexpected misery in an epidemic of dysentery which broke out in the camp of flood relief workers there.

Altogether 415 persons are now known to be dead in the Mid-West flood area.

The Red Cross is caring for 170,000 families, and has raised $16,755,000 from the public for flood relief.—United Press.

Memphis, Cairo Out of Danger

Washington, Feb. 9.

After days of anxious waiting, citizens of Memphis, Tennessee, breathed a sigh of relief when the flood crest of the Mississippi river flowed harmlessly past during the night.

All danger is also over at Cairo, Illinois, where the river is falling rapidly.

Army engineers are now confident that the Mississippi will retain its flood waters all the way to the sea.—Reuter.

Quake Menaces Dykes

Tiptonville, Feb. 8.

A sharp earthquake to-day rattled windows here but apparently inflicted no damage to this flood-stricken area.

Army engineers, however, were despatched to check Reel Foot Lake levee, between Hickman, Ky., and Tiptonville, to determine if the quake had damaged the barrier against the flood waters.—United Press.

MID-WESTERN DROUGHT PLAN

Washington, Feb. 12.

Development of an economic programme to protect the Middle West against droughts was urged by President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress to-day. The programme, he said, should be accompanied by a long-range rehabilitation programme in ten states constituting the drought area.

The President advanced a formula for the operation of a Great Plains Drought Committee, proposing the establishment of a middle western Federal agency to foster rehabilitation efforts, the resettlement of refugees in other parts of the country, and a ten-year survey to determine the best use of the land, comprising a study of climate and soil erosion.

In addition, the President proposed that the Government purchase lands, possibly 24,000,000 acres within the drought territory, distributing range rights with a view to rehabilitation. Further provisions of the plan include:—

Expansion of under-sized farms through easing of credit or the lease or sale of Federal land.

Conservation of rain-fall through grasses and suitable crops.

Compensation to local sub-divisions for loss of taxes through Federal purchases of land.

Destruction of crickets and grasshoppers.

Development of the area's other resources, such as lignite coal.

"A new economy must be developed for the area," the President declared in his message, "based on conservation and effective utilization of all water available, especially rain and snow....the problem is one that can be solved, but the solution will take time.—United Press.

LONDON NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY DINNER

London, Feb. 9.

The Duke of Gloucester, who was the chief guest at the New Zealand Society dinner last night, recalled memories of his visit to that Dominion and referred to the advances which had taken place in her status in recent years.

This summer, he added, here delegates would meet, as they had met in the past, in conference with sister Dominions to deliberate on affairs in the British Empire.

"These are fateful days for the world," he said, "New political theories are growing up, and the old ideas of the Democratic government are being challenged. For members of the British Empire, however, Democracy is no outworn creed, but represents the very lifeblood of the people.

"It is at such times that New Zealand and other members of the Empire can make their greatest contribution to the welfare of the world by showing the value of peaceful co-operation and by keeping alive the torch of liberty and progress."

The Dominions Secretary, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, referring to the status of the sovereign nations to which the Dominions had attained, said they must, however, remember that nationalism was not the last word in political wisdom. The nations must learn to co-operate to accommodate themselves to each other, and the British Commonwealth was an experiment of vital importance in co-operation between free and equal nations. The supreme responsibility which rested upon the British Commonwealth to-day was to show that such co-operation could work.—Wireless through Reuter.

FLOOD BILL SIGNED

Washington, Feb. 10.

Mr. John Bankhead, Representative from Alabama, who is Speaker of the House, signed an important government bill to-day in a theatre.

The measure was the $950,000,000 relief and deficiency bill passed by Congress to provide funds for flood relief.

Mr. Bankhead was in the National Theatre watching his famous daughter, Tallulah, act, when he was approached by the Clerk of House who had followed him there to avoid any delay in the enactment of the measure.

The bill was subsequently signed by President Roosevelt.

Feb. 12.

President Roosevelt has signed a bill creating a $20,000,000 Government corporation for making loans to flood victims.—Reuter.

AMERICA AGAIN VISITED BY DUST STORMS

Oklahoma City, Feb. 7.

A 40-mile southwesterly wind today swept the season's first dust storm over wide sections of Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma. Visibility at Boise City, Kansas, was reduced to only a few feet, while Garden City, Kansas, and Amarillo, Texas, reported visibility of 100 yards and one-half mile respectively.—United Press.

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JEW GIVES PICTURE OF "HELL"

Palestine Commission Sits in London

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 11.

The committee room of the House of Lords was packed, mostly with Jews, and hundreds of people were unable to gain admission, when the Palestine Commission held its first sitting in London to-day.

The Commission took evidence from Mr. Jabotinsky, representing the New Zionist Organization.

"We are facing a social earthquake," he declared.

Beginning with a description of the conditions under which Jews found themselves, Mr. Jabotinsky declared: "I want to show you a picture of what hell looks like."—Reuter.

"Christ and Mahomet"

Jerusalem, Feb. 10.

Anti-Jewish agitation has broken out afresh in Palestine causing the authorities to fear resumption of terrorist activities.

An Association has been formed by a group of Muslims and Christians for the purpose of struggling against expansion of Judaism and Zionist policies. "Christ and Mahomet" is the new association's slogan.

Arab lawyers are preparing a joint petition to the Governor of Haifa, demanding that all political prisoners be set free by the authorities.

Orders have been issued suspending the publication of "Adifa," an Arab paper which recently published a series of inflammatory articles.

The authorities have also arrested twelve Jews who illegally crossed the Palestinian frontier from Lebanon.—Havas.

CATHOLIC MOBS FORCE CHURCHES OPEN

Mexico City, Feb. 10.

Catholic circles in Mexico see a possibility that President Cardenas will reconsider the "Church versus State" crisis which has left the country practically without any administration of the Catholic religion for the past seven years.

Hope springs from the President's action in sending two agents of the Ministry of the Interior to Orizaba in the State of Vera Cruz, to investigate the death of two women killed by a policeman on Monday as they were escaping from a house where mass was being held secretly.

President Cardenas has received many protests from Catholics against the shooting of the two women, who were among the seventy or so who took part in the mass.—Reuter.

Mexico City, Feb. 12.

Continued disorders, with movements of troops, were reported from Orizaba to-day as thousands of Roman Catholics massed in the town, demanding the re-opening of the churches.

Several were hurt when the pillar of a parochial church fell as Catholics forced their way into the building after a representative of the Ministry of Finance had refused to release the keys.

Afterward a group entered the Lourdes Church, which had been converted into a fire department, and sabotaged the fire-engine. Troops then ousted the Catholics from the building.

Reports from Vera Cruz said that Catholics in neighbouring towns and villages were joining the Orizaba demonstration, bearing banners inscribed, "We die but God never dies." It was understood that 20,000 persons staged a demonstration at the Municipal Palace of Orizaba, demanding that the youthful governor, Signor Miguel Aleman, re-open the churches in spite of the restrictive laws.

Leading Catholics were said to have telephoned the authorities in Mexico City urging that the demands be granted and calling attention to the difficulty of restraining the embittered populace.—United Press.

U.S. NAVY BUILDING BLOCKED

Washington, Feb. 13.

The Government may be forced to transfer some shipbuilding contracts from the Federal Navy yards to private shipbuilders because of the refusal of steel companies to bid on steel requirements of the Navy Depart. Because of the labour provisions of the Walsh-Healy bill, steel companies have refused to bid on Government contracts, resulting in a delay in the construction of six destroyers and three submarines.

The ships and shipyards affected include the submarines Scuplin and Squalus at Portsmouth, N. H. and the Swordfish at Mare Island, Calif.; and the destroyers O'Brien and Walke at Boston, Mass., Wainwright and Morris at Norfolk, Va., the Roe at Charleston, S.C., and the Buck at Philadelphia.—United Press.

By SAPAJOU

SOME HISTORICAL PRECEDENTS

JAPANESE ARMY BOOKLET BRINGS QUESTION

London, Feb. 8.

The pamphlet issued by the Japanese Army on January 20, in which Britain was accused of interfering with Japan's continental policy and of showing a marked tendency to impair the establishment of peace in East Asia and the realization of a rapprochement between China and Japan, was discussed in the House of Commons to-day.

The subject was raised by Capt. Alan C. Graham, Conservative member for the Wirral Division of Cheshire, who asked whether the Foreign Secretary would instruct the British Ambassador at Tokyo, Sir Robert Clive, to represent to the Japanese Government that, in order to maintain friendship between Japan and Great Britain, the Japanese Government should dissociate itself from the sentiments expressed in the pamphlet.

Replying in the absence of Mr. Anthony Eden, who is on the Continent, Viscount Cranborne, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said he would call for a report and would bear in mind the suggestion advanced by Mr. Graham.

The pamphlet referred to by Captain Graham asserted that certain foreign Powers were taking "unscrupulous advantage of the anti-Japanism of the Chinese Government, thereby endangering peace in the Far East and precipitating a crisis."—Reuter.

£210,000 CONTRACT FOR BRITAIN

London, Feb. 12.

The British engineering firm of Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier of Ipswich has secured from the Egyptian Government, a £210,000 contract for the construction of sluice gates on the new Mohammad Aly Barrage which is being built, at a cost of £2,250,000 at the junction of the Nile north of Cairo.

Ninety-four pairs of sluice gates and six power operated machines of special design for use with the gates are to be built. The work will extend over three years and will begin within the next few months.—Wireless through Reuter.

NANKING'S INSURANCE LAW EXPLAINED

London, Feb. 8.

Mr. A. Moreing, Conservative member for Preston, drew attention of Parliament to-day to a report that the Chinese Government intended to compel all insurance policies to be in the Chinese language.

He requested that the British Ambassador to China, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, be instructed to call the attention of the Chinese Government to the hindrance to business such a step would cause.

Viscount Cranborne said he had no information on the subject but was requesting the British Ambassador for a report.

Viscount Cranborne informed another questioner, Capt. Peter Macdonald, Conservative member for the Isle of Wight, that he was unaware of any recent developments regarding revision of the Chinese Insurance Law, but he was asking the British Ambassador for a report.—Reuter.

Nanking, Feb. 9.

In regard to the question raised in the House of Commons concerning the underwriting of insurance policies in China, it is explained to-day that the bye-laws in question do not stipulate that all insurance policies must be written in the Chinese language only. According to article 14 of these laws, while all insurance policies should be made out in Chinese, other languages may also be used side by side with the Chinese but the latter alone shall be deemed authentic and valid.—Central News.

BRITISH PACIFISTS MAKE REQUESTS

London, Feb. 13.

A petition, signed by 200 professors and teachers, and advocating disarmament, was presented yesterday to the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin.

The petition urged that the British government should totally abolish militarization of the country and propose to all nations a plan aiming at the suppression of air warfare.

The hope is also expressed that the British Government will open a debate to bring about air disarmament at the forthcoming session of the Disarmament Conference.—Havas.

DR. K. VON SCHUSCHNIGG ISSUES WARNING

Vienna, Feb. 14.

Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria, warned monarchists against premature action and banned pro-German activies created by "pronounced nationalists" and disguised as cultural associations in his eagerly-awaited speech before 1,500 regional chiefs of the Patriotic Front this afternoon in the former Reichsrat.

The Chancellor defined the position of the Patriotic Front in regard to the monarchist problem as, "first, respect for Austrian historical tradition; second, a decision on the problem must come from the Austrian people, who alone are to decide the form of government, they wish based on the constitution; and third, no experiments.

"Monarchist propaganda must be consonant with the home and foreign policies of the new Austria. The Austrian rulers alone are entitled to take the decision through eventual consultation with the people. Such a policy will serve the people, the country, and the Hapsburgs themselves."

Dealing with pro-German activities in Austria, the Chancellor banned the newly-created cultural associations. "Recently," he said, "curious circles mainly intellectuals, have suggested the creation of a German Social Popular League, the 'Deutschsozialbund.' I do not believe that this suggestion is directed against the Patriotic Front, but a misunderstanding remains possible. I consider the creation of this association and other similar ones as inopportune."

The audience loudly cheered the Chancellor's ban on pro-German organizations. On the other hand, Dr. Schuschnigg appealed to the working classes, declaring "I have unlimited confidence in the Austrian workers."—Havas.

After ramming a giant whale in Antarctic waters, the Norwegian whaler, Kos Nine, was lost, according to a despatch received by the owners. The ship was severely damaged by the crash and lost her screw. She drifted about helplessly until the crew was finally rescued by another whaler.

S. AFRICA PREPARES FOR WAR

I.C.I. Will Make Munitions at Pretoria

Capetown, Feb. 12.

The Government of the Union of South Africa is taking stock of the nation's available war strength and adopting measures to increase it.

Among the more important of these measures is an agreement already signed with Imperial Chemical Industries for the erection of a munitions factory at Pretoria capable of producing 10,000,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition annually for the use of the whole of British South Africa.

A War Supplies Board has also been formed to discover what war materials can be manufactured within the Union in times of war and peace, and also to plan, in consultation with the general staff, how mobilization should be conducted in the event of war to avoid paralysing the civil population.

The British Government has undertaken to supply the Union with 100 modern Hawker "Hartbeeste" fighting aeroplanes at £200 each, which is less than one-twentieth of their value, for delivery before April, 1938. The South African Air Force is building another 100 of these machines under licence.—Reuter.

U.S. NAVY CONSTRUCTION HELD UP

Washington, Feb. 12.

The construction of six new destroyers and three submarines, embracing half of the United States Navy's current warship building programme, as revealed by official figures, is at a standstill owing to the critical shortage of steel, it was learned to-day.

The shortage is due to a dispute between the United States Government and industrialists. Manufacturers of steel and copper, it is alleged, are withholding necessary supplies from the Navy as a protest against the Walsh-Healey Law which lays down a forty-hour working week and certain other labour requirements for all firms tendering for Government requirements.

With steel manufacture booming at a forty-eight-hour-week, working corporations have declined to cut their hours to forty hours merely to fill Government orders, which are relatively small compared with private orders.

The Navy, it is understood, needs at least 25,000,000 lb. of steel, but hitherto there have been no signs that producers intend to solicit for orders. A much greater supply of steel, it is revealed, will be needed if the Navy yard gets the contract for one of the two proposed new 35,000-ton battleships.—Reuter.

MANY RECRUITS JOIN BRITISH ARMY

London, Feb. 10.

Recruitment for the Territorial Army increased by 150 per cent. in January compared with the corresponding period last year. This was the largest increase in a long time.

Recruitment for the Regular Army increased by thirteen per cent. in January compared with the same month in 1936.

These figures were disclosed by Sir Victor Warrender, Financial Secretary to the War Office, in the course of a debate in the House of Commons to-day on the Reserve Forces Bill, which passed its second reading.

Moving the second reading, Mr. A. Duff-Cooper, Secretary of State for War, said the purpose of the bill was to increase the service liability period of "A" Class reservists from two to five years after reservists left the colours. These reservists would be liable to be called up for minor emergencies outside the country.—Reuter.

MORE GUARDS FOR DIONNE QUINTUPLETS

Toronto, Feb. 12.

The police guard round the Dafoe Hospital at Callander was strengthened to-day following reports of a plot to kidnap the famous Dionne quintuplets.

Mrs. Charlotte Suggett, wife of a former chief of police of Etobicoe township, received a mysterious telephone call to-day from an unidentified man who said he had overheard two men on board a bus plotting to kidnap the quintuplets.

Although police were sceptical, precautions were being taken to safeguard the quintuplets. Police headquarters here notified provincial police at North Bay, from where a number of troopers were despatched to augment the regular guard of two policemen at the Dafoe Hospital.—United Press.

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G.M.C. WALK-OUT ENDS IN COMPROMISES

Strike Leader Signs Pact in Sick-Bed: Plants in Flint Evacuated: Martial Law in Indiana

Detroit, Feb. 11.

The 44-day strike in the plants of the General Motors Corporation came to a formal end to-day as representatives of the company and the United Automobile Workers signed an agreement which had been reached verbally yesterday, and "sit-down" strikers evacuated the plants of the corporation at Flint.

The basic agreement was contained in a letter addressed by the company to the Governor of Michigan, Mr. Frank Murphy, which binds the corporation to recognize the U.A.W. as the sole bargaining agent for its own members and which additionally promises that for a period of six months the G.M.C. will not bargain with any other representatives in the twenty plants closed by the strike without the approval of Mr. Murphy.

Furthermore, the union will be entitled to speak for its own members in the other 49 plants of the company, which was a compromise of the original union demand for exclusive bargaining rights in all plants of the corporation.

Both the company and the union agree to commence collective bargaining on Wednesday on wages, hours and other issues.

The union agrees to evacuate all plants of the company while the G.M.C. binds itself not to discriminate against strikers in employment, but the union agrees not to coerce non-members to join its ranks. In addition, the U.A.W. will not call any strikes pending the completion of bargaining. The corporation in return consents to drop its prosecution of the "sit-down" strikers at Flint and Cleveland.

Mr. W. S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of G.M.C., in a statement issued to-day emphasized that the settlement did not compromise the position of non-union employees. He announced that he expected the company to resume operations in all plants within twelve days, returning 100,000 workers to their jobs. The company plants, he estimated, will return to a capacity of 225,000 cars in March.

Mr. John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization which directed the strike, signed the agreement in bed. He is ill with influenza. He hailed the agreement as "another milestone in Labour's march."—United Press.

G.M.C. Increase Wages

New York, Feb. 11.

General Motors Corporation to-day announced an increase of five cents an hour in the wages of all workers in all plants now in operation, to take effect Feb. 15. The same increase will be effective in other plants on the resumption of operations.

It was estimated that the increase represents an addition of $25,000,000 per year to the G.M.C. payroll.—United Press.

Packard Increase Wages

Detroit, Feb. 12.

Packard Motor Co. to-day announced a wage increase of five cents an hour to-day, affecting approximately 13,000 employees paid on an hourly basis. The increase will be effective on Monday at midnight. It was estimated that this will increase the Packard payroll $2,000,000 per year.

One hundred pickets at the plant of the Kelvinator Corporation here to-day repulsed seventeen policemen who attempted to break the picket line round the factory.—United Press.

Firestone Raises Wages

Akron, Feb. 12.

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. to-day raised the wages of 10,000 employees from five to eight cents per hour, effective on Monday. At the same time the company announced a minimum wage for men of 75 cents per hour and for women of 65 cents. Goodyear, Goodrich and General Tire Co., immediately announced similar increases, affecting a total of 35,000 workers.—United Press.

Flint, Feb. 11.

In accordance with the peace agreement the "sit-down" strikers in G.M.C. plants to-day completed their evacuation.—United Press.

Strike Cost $84,000,000

New York, Feb. 12.

Amid general rejoicing, some automobile workers in Flint, Michigan, are to-day returning to work with the settlement of the strike of operatives of the General Motors Corporation, although the majority will not resume until Monday or Tuesday.

The city is returning to normal, and National Guardsmen are being demobilized.

Workers generally regard the settlement as a victory, with the result that several hundred new members have joined the United Automobile Workers' Union.

According to the Secretary of Labour, Miss Frances Perkins, the strike cost both sides about $2,000,000 a day, making a total loss of $84,000,000 for the entire period of idleness.—Reuter.

Martial Law in Indiana

Anderson, Indiana, Feb 13.

National Guard troops enforced martial law here and at Alexandria to-day, cancelling all public meetings and closing liquor stores and pool halls as they sought to prevent the recurrence or continuation of outbreaks in the new industrial battle here.

One thousand National Guardsmen patrolled the streets and barricaded the fourteen highways leading into the city. A seventy-car caravan reported to be carrying 144 men and women from Flint, Michigan, were turned back by 200 state troopers at a highway near Alexandria, Ind., frustrating efforts of union workers from the Michigan city to invade Anderson. The caravan was forced to return to Flint under an escort of state motor-cycle police.

Nine persons, it was understood, were wounded and eleven others arrested during an early skirmish to-day. Violence broke out here when Union members attempted to organize labour in two local subsidiary plants of the General Motors Corporation.—United Press.

Abolition of Licensed Houses Favoured

Bandoeng, Java, Feb. 13.

A resolution in favour of the ultimate abolition of licensed houses was passed to-day by the League of Nations Conference on Traffic in Women and Children, which is in session here.

Other recommendations adopted include the creation of a bureau in the Far East for the collection and exchange of information, and the establishment of contact with the Chinese Government and nations with concessions in China for the exchange of information.

The conference also urged legislation for better control of ships and provision for co-operation between shipping companies and port authorities.—Reuter.

ANTI-EASTER CAMPAIGN IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Moscow, Feb. 9.

A large scale anti-Easter campaign will begin on March 1 by order of the central council of the Godless organization. Anti-religious parades will be arranged during Holy Week with Communist children organizations taking part. Easter procession on Easter night are forbidden everywhere except in special instances in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

TWO ANTI-BRITISH MALTA OFFICIALS DISMISSED

London, Feb. 11.

The sensational dismissal of two officials in Malta, on the allegation of conduct prejudicial to British interests, is revealed in an announcement by the Colonial Office.

They are Professor Carlo Mallia, Professor of Commercial Law in the University of Malta, and Mr. Vincent Bonello, Curator of the Arts Section and Works of Art in the Fine & Arts Museum in Valetta.

They have been informed that the King has no further use for their services because, in the opinion of the Governor, they had acted prejudicially to British interests in Malta and in a manner improper in an officer of the civil service. It is understood that there will be no public enquiry.

The dismissal of the officials has caused no surprise in Malta. Mr. Bonello was noted for his connection with an Italian propagandist organization which was suppressed in the island a year ago.—Reuter.

RED ARMY BETTER THAN ALLIANCE

Moscow, Feb. 13.

A very martial note was sounded by Marshal Blucher, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Far Eastern Army, in an address to a gathering of young Communists at Habarovsk on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the battle of Wolotchaovsk.

Marshal Blucher declared that the Red Army was a better guarantee than any alliance whatsoever and that the work of strengthening the national defences in the Far East was not yet completed. The Far East could be compared to a group of armed camps and it was impossible to see how its problems would be given a peaceful solution.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

FLYING-BOATS PROVE THEIR VALUE

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 11.

The use of flying-boats on Empire air routes was the subject of questions in the House of Commons to-day.

Asked whether experience with Empire flying-boats confirmed the practicability and advisability of their extensive use on Imperial air routes, Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary for Air, said that the performances of Empire flying-boats had exceeded expectations, and nothing had occurred suggesting an alteration in the policy of using those boats on Imperial routes.—Reuter.

Passenger Plane Crashes in San Francisco

San Francisco, Feb. 9.

A Douglas air-liner bearing eight passengers and three crew members from Los Angeles crashed in San Francisco Bay to-night, officials of the United Airlines announced here. First efforts of aerial searching parties and seamen to find the wrecked plane proved futile.—United Press.

Operative for 15 Years

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Melbourne, Feb. 9.

Details of the new Empire air mail agreement between the United Kingdom and Australia, announced to-day, show that it is operative for a period of fifteen years with the right of revision.

The Commonwealth is to retain the present surcharge of 5d. per ½oz.

Australia consents to the use of the Empire flying-boats between Singapore and Sydney, but this consent may be withdrawn if the arrangement proves unsatisfactory.

If the difficulties prove insuperable, Britain will accept the principle of Australian control over the Singapore section. Meanwhile there will be no reduction on the Orient Line mail subsidy. The Commonwealth will contribute a maximum of £30,000 for the maintenance of the new route which will be opened on January 1, 1938.

Australia's mail payments range between a minimum of £30,000 and a maximum of £50,000. The subsidy will be between £40,000 and £50,000.—Reuter.

Colombo to Join Service

Colombo, Feb. 11.

The State Council to-day decided to take part in the new Empire air mail service.

A link will be effected by an extension of the Karachi-Madras "feeder" service to Colombo, giving access to the main England-Australia route. The Karachi-Colombo extension will be operated by the Indian firm of Tata, which has already run the Karachi-Madras service.—Reuter.

Castor's Remarkable Flight

London, Feb. 10.

The Imperial Airways flying-boat Castor, which left Southampton on Monday morning to inaugurate a new England-Empire all-air service, has made a remarkable flight to Alexandria, arriving 24 hours earlier than expected.

The Castor left Southampton at 7.27 a.m. on Monday and reached Alexandria at 7.50 p.m. on Tuesday, covering the 1,800 miles from Marseilles, its first stop, at an average speed of 165 miles an hour.

The departure of the Castor marked the opening of a regular bi-weekly service. At present the flying-boats engaged in the service will go only as far as Alexandria, where passengers for the south will tranship to land machines for Capetown, and those for the east will proceed by land aeroplanes bound for India and Australia.

During the current year, a new organization will gradually be built up until the flying-boats go right through to their overseas Empire termini.

The boats have a top speed of just under 200 m.p.h. and carry 24 passengers. When the service is in full operation the England-Sydney journey will take just over a week, and India will be reached in little over three days. When the whole scheme is fully developed, it is intended that letters to any Empire destination along the route will be carried for 3½d. per half ounce.—Reuter.

NETHERLAND'S NATIONAL COLOURS

The Hague, Feb. 9.

According to a Government announcement in the Upper Chamber to-day red, white and blue will be Holland's only legally recognized national colours. Hitherto orange, the colour of the reigning House of Orange-Nassau, has been customarily flown on festive occasions.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

FORMER N.R.A. HITS "OLD DEAL"

Supreme Court Stultified Progressive Reforms: No Compromise: Mr. Cummings' Defence

New York, Feb. 7.

Gen. Hugh Johnson, former National Recovery Administrator, declared in a radio broadcast to-night that opponents of President Roosevelt's proposal to revise the Federal judiciary were engaged in "anguished beatings of the Old Deal tom-toms." He characterized the opponents as "the gentlemen who did not desire to see Roosevelt elected, did not want him to do what he promised and now, regardless of the President's overwhelming majority in the election, would like to see him halted from keeping that promise."

As likely additions to the Supreme Court, if the presidential programme is enacted and present justices do not resign, the General suggested Mr. Homer S. Cummings, the Attorney-General; Mr. Frank Murphy, Governor of Michigan; Mr. John Dickinson, Assistant Attorney-General; Mr. James M. Landis, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission; Mr. Lloyd Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School and former chairman of the National Labour Relations Board; Mr. John Winant, former Governor of Wisconsin; Mr. Robert Jackson, assistant Attorney-General; Mr. Adolph Berle, former Roosevelt "brain trust" member and City Chamberlain of New York; Mr. Paul V. McNutt, former Governor of Indiana; Mr. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York, and Mr. Samuel Rosenman, Justice of the New York State Supreme Court.

Gen. Johnson pointed out that the Supreme Court has "taken a stand that the commerce of labour contracts is beyond Federal control" thereby not permitting Federal intervention in strikes. He answered the suggestion of the former President, Mr. Herbert Hoover, that the Roosevelt programme contemplates a change in the Constitution, by declaring, "The Supreme Court has decreed this stultification. Why then change the Constitution? Why not change the Supreme Court?"—United Press.

No Compromise

Washington, Feb. 11.

President Roosevelt will not accept a compromise on his programme for reform of the Federal judiciary, sources close to the Administration said to-day.

At the same time, Mr. Hatton W. Sumners, chairman of the House of Representatives judiciary committee, whose measure for voluntary retirement of Supreme Court justices was passed by the House yesterday, cancelled a meeting of his committee to-day, with the cryptic comment "The visibility is not very good." The remark was interpreted as a desire for clarification of the White House attitude on the matter of judiciary reform and emphasized the general confusion prevailing as to the President's exact views.

The cancellation delays further consideration of the programme until next Tuesday unless a special meeting of the committee is called.

The House passed the Sumners Bill after a fiery debate, the votings being 315 in favour to 75. Immediately after passing the measure the House suddenly adjourned without considering a second proposal by the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Hatton W. Sumners of Texas, that the Government intervene in the lower courts when constitutionality of a Federal statute is involved. Mr. Sumners announced that the White House had intervened directly to halt the introduction of the latter bill.—United Press.

Publishers to Lead Fight

Miami, Fla., Feb. 11.

Mr. Frank E. Gannett, prominent American newspaper publisher, announced here to-day that he was assuming the leadership in a nation-wide fight to mobilize "all classes" in protest against the Administration's proposed judiciary reorganization.—United Press.

Attorney-General's Defence

Washington, Feb. 14.

Elements opposed to President Roosevelt have revived the technique adopted in the recent presidential campaign in an effort to defeat the President's campaign for reform of the judiciary, the Attorney-General, Mr. Homer S. Cummings, declared in a radio broadcast to-night.

Mr. Roosevelt, he asserted, "is now the storm centre of a virulent attack. We are being solemnly assured that the courts would be mere appendages to the executive office. Tragedies of despotism, we are assured, await only the adoption of the President's recommendations....What is the real objection—those who wish to preserve the *status quo* want to retain the Supreme Court justices who may be relied upon to veto progressive measures."

The Attorney-General said that opponents of the programme were unable to call the proposed measure unconstitutional and were therefore calling it immoral.

"If it produces a wholesome result in a perfectly legal manner it can scarcely be immoral," he replied. Regarding charges that the President seeks to "pack" the Supreme Court. Mr. Cummings said that every appointment is open to the same accusation. He pointed out that the Senate must confirm all appointees in any event.

"Let us be done with irresponsible talk of dictatorships....If we are successfully to defend our institutions, we must make them work," he urged.

Demands for an amendment of the programme, he continued, would merely bring about the tragedy of delay. The Attorney-General reiterated the points which President Roosevelt emphasized in his message to Congress regarding the programme, and also quoted present and former members of the Supreme Court who have said that "the Constitution is the channel through which the life of our people flows, directing, guiding and facilitating, but at no point attempting to halt."—United Press.

BELGIAN CHAMBER FIGHT

Brussels, Feb. 10.

M. Joseph Merlot, Belgian Minister of Public Works and M. Max, Mayor of Brussels, were injured yesterday in the course of a scuffle which broke out in the Belgian Chamber between Rexist and Socialist deputies, following a heated discussion on the trip recently made to Spain by M. Camille Huysmans, Speaker of the Chamber and prominent Socialist leader.

The fighting occurred during the afternoon sitting of the House, when M. Huysmans read a letter he received from M. Pierre Daye, a Rexist deputy, requesting the Speaker to give explanations regarding his voyage to Spain. The letter blamed M. Huysmans for having stated his disapproval of Belgium's non-intervention policy in a statement issued during his visit in Madrid.

Addressing himself to the Rexist deputy, M. Huysmans said that according to the Chamber's regulations the Speaker was not compelled to furnish explanations regarding his activities outside the House.

Socialist deputies shouted their approval of the Speaker's declaration, while Rexists protested loudly. In the ensuing turmoil, Rexist deputies, supported by Flemish Nationalists, rushed at the Socialists and a moment later a whole section of the House became the scene of a fierce battle, the rightists and leftists striking viciously at each other.

The free-for-all was stopped by ushers who forced all deputies to evacuate the Chamber.—Havas.

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BEDFORD TESTED FOR NIGHT "RAID"

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 12.

Great Britain's elaborate scheme of air raid precautions was put to the test during the night when Bedford, a strategic town with important industries, was "raided" for two hours by giant Royal Air Force bombers.

The main purpose of the test, according to an announcement by the Home Office, was to establish the minimum amount of light that would be required in war conditions to enable essential traffic to proceed safely.

Another aim was to observe whether restricted lighting was readily visible from the air. Electricians, police, firemen all co-operated.

Street lights were replaced with coloured low-powered lamps and vehicles were used to test the adequacy of the lighting.

An important discovery made during the air-raid test was that aircraft flying 2,000 feet could not as a rule, see streets illuminated by dim blue lights which, however, gave sufficient light to enable the traffic to move safely.

The same effect was obtained where blue discs covered emergency traffic such as fire-engines, ambulances and police cars.

It was found that in the shopping streets, however, the windows reflected the outline of the blue-lighted streets.

The Home Office is following up the investigations for general application. —Reuter.

Whitehall Building

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 12.

The Government, it is understood, has decided to proceed with the building of its new offices at Whitehall despite earlier reports that the construction would be postponed.

Defence authorities at first made strong representations against the building because they maintained that the structure, 128 ft. high and 50 ft. long, faced with white stone and adjoining the Thames, would be a too conspicuous target in the heart of the administrative centre in the event of an air attack.

It is reported to-day, however, that plans have been modified to protect the building against anything except a direct hit.

The question of a balloon barrage for the air defence of London was raised in the House of Commons to-day by Sir Hugh Seely, Liberal member for the Berwick-on-Tweed division of Northumberland, who asked whether the Air Ministry intended to adopt the Ariel type of balloon used by the French Government.

Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary for Air, replied that the Government was going forward with its barrage scheme as quickly as possible.

Satisfactory deliveries of balloons were being made. The Government had not ordered Ariel balloons, the Air Staff considering the type ordered the most suitable.

Sir Hugh Seely, interposing, declared that Aerial ballons could rise to a height of 35,000 ft. whereas the Government's type could only rise 8,000 ft.

Sir Philip Sassoon replied that it depended on the height one wanted to go, but refused to indicate what height the barrage would be placed. —Reuter.

CAPITULATIONS IN EGYPT

London, Feb. 9.

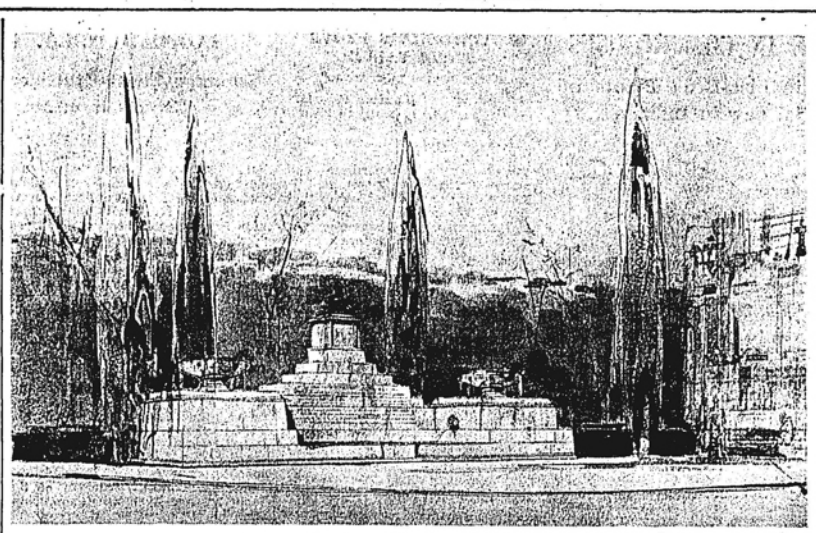
An explanation of the position of the British Government in relation to the negotiations for the abolition of the regime of capitulations in Egypt was given to-day by Viscount Cranborne, in reply to a question in the House of Commons.

He stated that during the last few weeks, His Majesty's Ambassador in Cairo, Sir Miles Lampson, had acquainted the Egyptian Government with detailed views of His Majesty's Government regarding the matters dealt with in Article XIII of the recent Treaty and the manner in which effect should be given to the Article, and they had established the existence of a large measure of the agreement between the views of the two Governments.

Regarding the proposals despatched by the Egyptian Government to the capitulatory Powers, in anticipation of a conference at Montreaux on April 12, he pointed out that they would naturally deal with aspects of the matter which the Egyptian Government considered most important from the Egyptian point of view.

He added:

"His Majesty's Government hope the Powers will receive the proposals most sympathetically, but think it necessary to make clear that there are other points which will have to be settled at Montreaux which are not referred to in the Egyptian Note, and that a certain number of points which are dealt with in the Note in general terms will have eventually to take the form of detailed and precise provisions in a future convention. —Wireless through Reuter.



KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL AT WINDSOR

The design by Sir Edward Lutyens for the central feature of the memorial to King George V which will be unveiled at Windsor by King George VI on St. George's Day. It is a stone cenotaph of simple dignity, surmounted by carved representations of the royal emblems resting upon a cushion. There are also two raised fountains. The site is in the shadow of the famous castle and was given by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

MOSCOW BLAMED FOR WAR SCARE

Berlin, Feb. 13.

By a decree of the War Ministry, the Class of 1917 was called to appear before the Board of Review during the coming summer. In East Prussia, which is under a special regime, the class of 1912 was also called but that class will dispense with labour service and will begin military service starting on October 1.

That Germany no longer faced any war danger after she had rearmed herself, was declared yesterday by Dr. Paul Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, in the course of a long political speech delivered in the Deutschlandhalle here before a gathering of 20,000 Nazis.

"There will be no war" the Reich's Chief Propagandist affirmed. "I may tell you frankly to-day that our rearmament had involved a serious risk.

"Our adversaries claimed that Frenchmen would re-occupy Rhineland if we came to power. I dare say that in the meantime Frenchmen lost the desire to re-enter the Ruhr.

"After we concluded our rearmament we tore up the Treaty of Versailles and threw it into the face of our adversaries.

"The Fuehrer has stretched out his hand to the people of France. We have no territorial claims toward France."

Attack on Vatican

After giving an outline of Germany's relations with Japan and the Balkan states, Dr. Goebbels strongly attacked the Holy See.

"As far as I am aware," he said, "the Red Government of Valencia and Barcelona is accredited to the Vatican but not the National Spanish Government of Gen. Francisco Franco. This gives one food for thought. On whose side are Christian churches in the struggle against Bolshevism?"

As regards the situation in Spain, he said Germany was strongly determined to prevent Bolshevism from using western Europe and Spain "as a spring-board for its aims."

In conclusion the speaker denied that Germany had sent troops to Spanish Morocco. "The report came from Moscow and was spread by the Paris press. This caused us to launch a counter-attack," he said, alluding to the German press reports on the alleged creation of a Communist republic in southern France. "Germany" he added, "will be able to prevent Moscow from throwing Europe into a state of chaos. This I can formally proclaim."—Havas.

UNIONISTS WIN IN PUNJAB

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Bombay, Feb. 15.

The latest results of the provincial elections show that the Unionist, or pro-Constitution, Party has secured an absolute majority in the Legislative Assembly in the Punjab, winning 88 of the 175 seats.

The Congress Party is ahead in the United Provinces. Although hitherto only 164 of the 228 results are known, its candidates have already won 89 seats.

Polling for the Legislative Assembly in Bombay started to-day.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Dr. Luigi Bonanni

Rome, Feb. 13.

Dr. Luigi Bonanni, Italian Councillor of State, died here to-day.—United Press.

Mrs. Kathleen White

Kobe, Feb. 10.

Mrs. Kathleen White, the wife of the British Consul at Osaka, died here to-day.—United Press.

Ali Akbar Dawar

Teheran, Feb. 11.

The death is announced here of Ali Akbar Dawar, Finance Minister of Iran, who passed away yesterday morning after a heart attack.—Havas.

Mr. Henry Gittins

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 13.

The death has occurred, at the age of 78, of Mr. Henry Gittins, C.B.E., formerly adviser and chief engineer of the Siamese State Railways.—Reuter.

Lord Lurgan

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 10.

The death occurred to-day on the eve of this 79th birthday, of Lord Lurgan, sportsman and owner of luxury hotels throughout the world. The owner of about 15,300 acres of land, Lord Lurgan had been chairman of the Carlton and Ritz Hotels since 1928.—Reuter.

Mr. Samuel Shipman

New York, Feb. 10.

The death has occurred of Mr. Samuel Shipman, the well-known dramatist whose many plays include the "Woman in Room 13," "Friendly Enemies" and "Trapped."

Born in New York, Mr. Shipman, who completed his education at Columbia University, lived most of his life here. He was unmarried.—Reuter.

Sir Reginald Craddock

London, Feb. 10.

A by-election will be necessitated by the death, at the age of 72, of the Conservative Member of Parliament, one of the two representatives of the Combined English Universities, Sir Reginald Craddock, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Burma from 1917 to 1922 and served on the Joint Select Committee in Indian constitutional reforms.

He and Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Independent M.P., were both returned unopposed at the General Election.—Wireless through Reuter.

The Rev. P. S. Waddy

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 9.

The death has occurred of the Rev. Percival Stacy Waddy, Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel since 1925.

The Rev. Waddy, Hon. Canon of Peterborough Cathedral since 1931, was born in Australia in 1875. He was taken to hospital during the week-end on his return from Accra, suffering from an obscure form of malaria. It was only recently that he completed another of his many Empire tours.

Educated at the King's School, Parramatta, and Balliol College, Oxford, the deceased was the author of many publications, including "The Great Mogul," "Calvary and the Holy Sepulchre, "Via Dolorosa" and the "Drama of the Eucharist."—Reuter.

REICH RAILWAYS MADE STATE PROPERTY

Berlin, Feb. 12.

A new law has been published by which the German Railways cease to be a shareholders company and again become the property of the Reich including rolling stock and landed property. The Minister of Communications assumes the duties of director-general, while the duties of the former managing board are assumed by the State Secretary and other Ministerial officials. The Reich has acquired all the Railway Companies' ordinary shares and Railway officials become officials of the State.—Reuter.

TYNESIDE TO BUILD LARGE MOTORSHIP

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Feb. 11.

An order for the largest passenger liner to be built on the Tyneside since the Mauretania was placed to-day with Messrs. Shaw, Hunter, Wigham and Richardson for the New Zealand mail service operated by Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Albion Company.

The liner will be a motor-vessel of 26,500 tons, and will carry between 500 and 600 cabin class passengers.

It is intended to inaugurate a new passenger traffic route to New Zealand via Capetown, Durban and the main Australian ports.—Reuter.

U.S. HARBOUR DEFENCES AT SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Feb. 12.

Condemnation proceedings will commence soon to enable the Army to acquire 800 acres near Fort Barry, north of the Golden Gate, and construct a harbour defence station, it was revealed to-day. The plans for the station, it was reported, include buildings, defence guns, and a railroad.—United Press.

REICH STAYS WITH THE B.I.S.

Basle, Feb. 8.

Despite strong rumours to the contrary, Germany is not withdrawing from the Bank for International Settlements.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank and German Minister of Economic Affairs, and other German members, according to an official communique to-day, are remaining on the board of the Bank.

It is believed, however, that Germany's relations with the Bank will henceforth be governed by Herr Hitler's declaration that Germany will assume full sovereignty over the Reichsbank.

This is understood to have been made clear by Dr. Schacht at a three-hour meeting of the governors of the bank yesterday.

Germany, he is reported to have said, would continue to collaborate with the Bank only on the basis of the Reichsführer's declaration and on a footing of complete equality with other states.

This collaboration involves the attendance of Dr. Schacht, but as President of the Reichsbank only, not as Reich Minister of Economic Affairs.—Reuter.

Foreign News in Brief

Earl Howe aged 53, was married at Johannesburg on February 9 to Miss Jack, a 23-year-old student.

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The Union Castle line has placed orders for two 15,000-ton liners at a cost of £1,000,000 each.

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A resolution, reaffirming adherence to its object of the establishment of a workers' republic, was unanimously adopted by the Irish Labour Party.

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The King, accompanied by the Queen, will open the new headquarters of the London Fire Brigade on July 21.

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The Philippines Commonwealth is listed as a separate nation in the 1937 edition of the "Political Handbook of the World.

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The historic pancake contest at Westminster School, which takes place annually on Shrove Tuesday, was won by N. Jawdat, son of a former Iraq Minister to London.

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The King George V National Memorial Fund now amounts to £533,000, apart from several gifts of land valued altogether at over £100,000.

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The entire crew of five was killed when a military transport aeroplane collided in a snowstorm with a high tension cable and fell in flames in the busy Muellerstrasse in the northern suburbs of Berlin, on February 11.

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The Bella Houston Park at Ibrox, Glasgow, has been closed and will not be re-opened until May, 1938, when it will be the scene of the greatest Empire exhibition Scotland has ever promoted. The outlay is estimated at £10,000,000.

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Mr. J. A. Lyons, the Prime Minister, informed a deputation of manufacturers that Australia would seek a revision of the Ottawa pacts early in 1938. He added that some alterations were inevitable in the light of experience.

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The South Dakota legislature has refused to ratify the child labour amendment to the Constitution. The day before the New Mexico ratification had brought the number of ratifying states to 27. Thirty-six are required.

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The President of Mexico, Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, has granted an amnesty to all soldiers and civilians in Mexico charged with rebellion, sedition or mutiny. "Mexico is now enjoying an era of organic peace," the President declared.

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Income tax is to be introduced in Kenya, and the necessary legislation for this step is now being considered, declared the Colonial Secretary, Mr. William Ormsby-Gore, in a written answer to a question in the House of Commons.

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The recent decree banishing from the ranks of Opposition parties all Diet deputies unable to attend sessions because of imprisonment has given Danzig Nazis the majority of two thirds required on the Diet for the modification of the Free City's Constitution.

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The Privy Council has granted the claim of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to demolish the Evans All Hallows church, built by Sir Christopher Wren, and to sell the site. Opposition had been offered by the City Corporation, learned societies and parishioners.

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Mr. Justice Crossman granted an injunction in the Chancery division on Feb. 12 to the Dent Company against a United States concern which claims that its watches are made by the "makers of Big Ben." The predecessors of the Dent Company made Westminster's Big Ben.

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Quadruplets have been born in the Rumanian village of Patalagele. The mother is a peasant woman named Smaranda Soare and both she and all four babies are reported doing well. The best medical attention and grants of money have been forthcoming from the State and from the local authorities.

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The Swedish sailor, Jansson, and the Danish sailor, Fribert, who eighteen months ago were sentenced to five years penal servitude each because they attempted to smuggle Communistic propaganda pamphlets into Germany, have been granted a pardon by Chancellor Hitler and will be released on February 26 when they will have served fifteen months of their sentence.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

To Resist Imperial Exploitation of India and Her People: Opposed to Participation at Coronation

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Bombay, Jan. 7.

In view of the fact that by the time this letter reaches Shanghai the Provincial Election will have begun, and perhaps some of the results will be known, it may be interesting to have the text of several of the 21 Resolutions passed by the Indian National Congress at Faizpur. There were difficulties in organizing a large political gathering in a small village—which Faizpur is—but on the whole the experience seems to have encouraged the Congress people to hold their next annual session in another village, this time in Gujerat. The object of holding sessions in rural areas is, of course, to bring out the Congress Party's desire to keep in close touch with the masses. The Resolutions which are detailed below have not given anyone sleepless nights, for they are recognized as being in the main political gestures, and, in particular, the Resolution dealing with the war danger is described by one Indian language paper as "the language of lunacy." However, here are the Resolutions for what they are worth:—

The War Danger

The Congress has drawn repeated attention in the past to the danger of Imperialist war and has declared that India can be no party to it. Since the last Session of the Congress, the crisis has deepened and Fascist aggression has increased, the Fascist Powers forming alliances and grouping themselves together for war with the intention of dominating Europe and the world and crushing political and social freedom. The Congress is fully conscious of the necessity of facing this world menace in co-operation with the progressive nations and peoples of the world, and specially with those peoples who are dominated over and exploited by Imperialism and Fascism.

In the event of such a world war taking place there is grave danger of Indian man-power and resources being utilised for the purposes of British Imperialism, and it is therefore necessary for the Congress to warn the country again against this and prepare it to resist such exploitation of India and her people. No credits must be voted for such a war and voluntary subscriptions and war loans must not be supported and all other war preparations resisted.

This Congress reiterates its entire rejection of the Government of India Act of 1935 and the constitution that has been imposed on India against the declared will of the people of the country. In the opinion of the Congress any co-operation with this constitution is a betrayal of India's struggle for freedom and a strengthening of the hold of British Imperialism and a further exploitation of the Indian masses who have already been reduced to direct poverty under Imperialist domination.

The Congress therefore repeats its resolve not to submit to this constitution or to cooperate with it, but to combat it, both inside and outside the Legislatures, so as to end it. The Congress does not and will not recognize the right of any external Power or authority to dictate the political and economic structure of India and every such attempt will be met by organized uncompromising opposition of the Indian people.

The Congress endorses the Election Manifesto of the All India Congress Committee and calls upon all candidates, standing on its behalf, to carry on their election campaign strictly on its basis and, after election, to conduct their work in the Legislatures in accordance with it. Congress members of the Legislature should take the earliest opportunity to put forward in the new Assemblies the demand for a Constituent Assembly, elected by adult suffrage, and this demand should be supported by a mass agitation outside to enforce the right to the Indian people to self-determination.

The question of acceptance or non-acceptance of office by Congress members elected to the Legislatures under the new constitution will be decided by the All India Congress Committee as soon after the Provincial Assembly elections as is practicable. Immediately after the elections the various Provincial Congress Committees will take steps to consult their district and other local Committees and send their own recommendations on this subject, so that the All India Congress Committee may be assisted in deciding this issue by the opinion of the mass of Congressmen and the country.

The Congress is convinced that the final resolution of the agrarian problem involves the removal of British Imperialistic exploitation and a radical change in the antiquated and repressive land tenure and revenue systems. It feels, however, that the deepening crisis has made the burden on the peasantry an intolerable one and immediate relief is urgently called for.

Pending the framing of an All India agrarian programme, therefore, the following steps are necessary:

1. Rent and revenue should be readjusted having regard to present conditions and there should be substantial reduction in both; 2. Uneconomic holdings should be exempted from rent or land tax; 3. Agricultural incomes should be assessed to income-tax like all other incomes on a progressive scale subject to exemption of a prescribed minimum; 4. The canal and other irrigation rates should be substantially lowered; 5. All feudal dues and levies and forced labour should be abolished, and demands other than rent should be made illegal; 6. Fixity of tenure with heritable rights along with the right to build houses and plant trees should be provided for all tenants; 7. An effort should be made to introduce co-operative farming; 8. The crushing burden of rural debt should be removed. Special tribunals should be appointed to inquire into this and all debts which are unconscionable, or beyond the capacity of peasants to pay, should be liquidated. Meanwhile a moratorium should be declared and steps should be taken to provide cheap credit facilities; 9. Arrears of rent of previous years should generally be wiped out; 10. Common pasture lands should be provided, and the rights of the people in tanks, wells, ponds, forests and the like recognized, and no encroachment on these rights should be permitted; 11. Arrears of rents should be recoverable in the same manner as civil debts and not by ejectment; 12. There should be statutory provision for securing a living wage and suitable working conditions for agricultural labourers; 13. Peasant unions should be recognized.

Appeal to Voters

The Congress invites the attention of the nation to the general elections that will take place soon in all the provinces and in which over 1,000 Congress candidates have been put up to uphold the Congress principles and programme in accordance with the policy laid down in the election manifesto. In this contest the Congress has to face the opposition of reactionary and Imperialistic forces and groups entrenched in places of power and possessed of vast material resources.

The Congress appeals to the millions of voters, men and women, to vote for the candidates standing in its name and for the independence of India, and trusts that they will stand for this great cause in the elections and in the greater struggle to follow.

The Congress, pledged as it is to the independence of India and the elimination of all Imperialist control and exploitation of the Indian people, has for many years consistently followed a policy of not participating in any function or activity which is meant to, or which tends to, strengthen the hold of British Imperialism or adds to its prestige. This policy must be adhered to by all Congressmen.

In particular the Congress wishes to declare that Congressmen cannot participate in any way in any celebration or functions that might be held in India in connection with the new King's Coronation and trusts that the nation will abstain from participation in all such functions. The Congress, however, desires to make it clear that this is in no way intended to express any ill-will or discourtesy to the King's person.

In order to demonstrate effectively the will of the Indian people to resist the imposition of the unwanted constitution and as an earnest of their determination to launch a powerful mass movement for its destruction the Congress issues a call for a nation-wide *hartal* or general strike on April 1, the day on which the new constitution is to be inaugurated.

The following are the main points raised in five further resolutions.

Spain.—In this resolution sympathy was expressed with the Valencia Government in the Spanish civil war and the Congress was said to have "followed with the deepest anxiety the struggle going on between the people of Spain and a military group aided by foreign mercenary troops and Fascist Powers."

Frontier Policy.—In this resolution it was stated that "in the opinion of the Congress the policy pursued by the Government of India on the North-West frontier has been a total failure" and that "the charge laid against the frontier Pathan tribes as being untamed, fierce, truculent and aggressive is without foundation."

Detenus.—In this resolution the Congress recorded "its emphatic condemnation of the inhuman policy of the British Government in India in keeping thousands of Indians in detention without trial", and declared that "this policy has been resorted to with the object of paralyzing the national movement of freedom."

Bengal Nagpur Railway Strike.—In this resolution the Congress expressed sympathy with the strikers in the present dispute on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, and congratulated them "on their solidarity and the brave stand they have made."

Suppression of Civil Liberties.—In this resolution, it was declared that the Congress again drew attention to and condemned "the suppression of civil liberties in India, which continues intensively and prevents normal public life."

LONDON DISCUSSES CHILD WELFARE

Interesting Address by Dr. Mary G. Blacklock

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Jan. 2.

Child welfare in many lands was discussed yesterday afternoon at a drawing-room meeting at 14 North Street, Westminster, the home of Mrs. de Bunsen, who takes a keen interest in child and maternity welfare overseas. The chief speaker, Dr. Mary G. Blacklock (whose husband is a doctor at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, for for some years Government Medical Officer in Sierra Leone, and who has recently returned from a Colonial tour embracing China, Hongkong, Malaya, Burma, India, Ceylon and Palestine.

Dr. Drummond Shiels, at one time Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Colonial Office, presided. Dr. Blacklock, he said, was a member of the Advisory Medical Committee in the Colonial Office which took an interest in the problems of child welfare in the colonies, and helped to advise the Secretary of State on the subject.

Dr. Blacklock said in the countries she had visited the majority of people were living in rural areas. The welfare of the child was linked up with that of the mother, since the nursing period was much longer than in western countries, and a first essential was to safeguard the health of the mother. Causes of ill-health amongst the native children were infection, lack of sanitation, poverty, ignorance, and harmful social environment and conditions. Diseases were also caused by climatic conditions, insects and parasites. There was no branch of medicine which had made such advance in recent times as tropical medicine, in which Great Britain had a foremost place. The Rockefeller Foundation Medical College in Peiping was a valuable training school for students, nurses, etc, and had a very interesting teaching of preventive methods by which students acquired, in a practical manner, a knowledge of the subject.

Dr. Blacklock spoke of the difficulty of getting native women and children to come to hospitals and welfare centres, largely from fear of unknown conditions, and sometimes from lack of transport. A friendly atmosphere must be engendered. Uniformed attendants at the door frightened the women; the appointment of some well-known women of the district as "receptionists" at hospitals would reassure them. Over the door of one hospital in Hongkong, said Dr. Blacklock, was written: "This hospital is intended for the relief of the suffering of the poor, and not for the glorification of the medical profession." This statement was received with applause by her audience.

Motherly Sister Tutors Wanted

She told a story of a Western-trained Chinese doctor who went back to practise in his village, and tried to inculcate punctuality into his patients, who had no knowledge of "time" as westerners knew it. A man bitten by a mad dog ran to his surgery, and was welcomed with the remark, "Don't you know that my hours are from nine to twelve "Yes, I knew it," was the reply, "but the dog didn't."

"Nice motherly sister tutors" were wanted in the training centres for nurses. In China, Dr. James Yen was making the education of the older women part of his rural reconstruction scheme, instead of concentrating on child education. European women sent out for welfare work must have had training at some domestic science college. Guidance for living should be given to the rural areas rather than a literary education. Social science and anthropology must also be studied. In East China, attention was being paid to the possibility of the rural co-operative societies giving education to adult women, and such a scheme was very popular among the villagers. In provided a means of getting voluntary workers. Speaking of poverty and nutritional diseases, Dr. Blacklock said, when lying at anchor off Shanghai, she had seen a woman and two little boys in a sampan collecting refuse and garbage from the ships with a long pole. "Germs causing disease had been discovered,' said Dr. Blacklock, "and it was time the germs of poverty were discovered."

On the subject of birth control, Dr. Blacklock said much disease was caused by over-population. If better food conditions could not be arrived at, there must be some way of lessening the population. In China, babies were put outside to die, or be eaten by dogs, and there were many large orphanages for unwanted children.

AMERICA SENSES THREE THREATS

Year's Prospects Marred by Inflationary Boom, Labour Unrest and European War

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Washington, Jan. 2.

The new year has begun in America to the sound of self-congratulatory speeches. Depression fears are over, business is booming again, shops are full, streets are crowded with new motor cars and theatres and cabarets are turning away guests, while sun-blessed Florida and snow-decked Maine have never seen so many tourists. The politicians are welcoming another new era of prosperity.

But the brightness of the skies is marred by three ominous clouds. Three threats spoil the complete serenity of the outlook; the threat of a runaway inflationary boom, the threat of widespread labour unrest and the threat of European war.

In a sense it is a sure sign that prosperity has returned when people once more can talk about the dangers of a boom. There is no more reference to "priming the pump"; the cartoonists are picturing the pump primed and flowing and finally blown sky-high by the force of the waters; the economists are asking whether the United States is not already embarked on a course which will lead to all the excesses (and the ultimate misery) of the years before 1929.

U.S. Producer-Minded

The American public is apt to conclude that rising prices means greater well-being. The farmer, whose wheat has risen from 50 cents to $1.50 a bushel dreams of $2.50 wheat. The small investor, whose steel shares, say, have risen to about $77, thinks of 1929 when the same shares were above $300. To look at the matter from a different angle the American public is producer-minded rather than consumer-minded. It prefers high tariffs to low because it thinks in terms of protecting industries rather than buying cheaply. It prefers more dollar bills, more treasury counters, in its pockets to being able to exchange the counters for more goods.

The rise in prices which has taken place since the low point of the depression has been considerable, but it constitutes a wholesome rebound from an artificial low point. If during the next year prices rise as fast as they have in the past then the rise will cease to be wholesome. In October 1933, President Roosevelt declared that prices were too low, and that it was definitely part of his policy to raise prices, "if we cannot do this one way we will do it another; but do it we will." Now the rise has taken place and though the President has not spoken the words his attitude is no longer, "do it we will" but "stop it we must."

Output Still Under Average

At the present moment the price level is a little below the so-called "normal." Taking into account the increase in population an economist has stated that industrial output was still less than the average rate for any pre-depression year since 1924. The present price level of most goods and of most securities is justified by business conditions. But there is first of all the popular feeling that another startling rise would be just as desirable as the rise from depression lows which makes many people including members of the administration feel nervous. And secondly there are present certain economic factors right at the beginning of a prosperity period which usually have not appeared till its end.

One of the causes of the last depression was that the public could get hold of too much credit for stock speculation. An increased demand for stocks sent the prices up and encouraged the creation of new industries and the building of new factories although there was no real economic justification. There is no similar expansion of credit to-day, but there is an expansion of credit from a different source, the Federal Government. As long as heavy government borrowings continue then there is an artificial factor in the recovery movement. And the chief difference between a dangerous boom and healthy prosperity is that in the one case the foundations of expansion are artificial and inevitably non-permanent while in the other they are natural and continuous.

The second threat is labour unrest. The Roosevelt Administration has introduced the spirit of the "good-neighbour" into foreign relations but has been unable to persuade industry to accept the same principle in its ranks—1937 seems to be doomed to be a year of strikes. If children want to stay away from school to show their affection for a dismissed teacher they call it a strike. An annual strike against war is held in American colleges, that is to say those who participate cut their lectures for a day.

You cannot stroll 100 yards down a New York pavement without passing pickets walking in front of some building. Prominent people who wish to show their sympathies join the picket line for a while. Pickets parade outside the German Consulate-General if they want to protest against the Nazis and the Italian if they want to protest against the Fascists. H.M. Consulate-General has also been picketed. The presence of pickets does not mean necessarily that labour conditions in the building picketed are unsatisfactory to those who work there. It often means that a group of people have chosen that method to show they dislike the chief occupant.

Mr. Lewis' Aggressive Policy

There is one main and overwhelming cause of 1937 strikes—Mr. John Llewellyn Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers Union. He has adopted an aggressive labour policy and has broken with the regular labour chiefs to form a group of his own known as the Committees for Industrial Organization. He feels that while it is well for the workers to receive adequate pay it is more essential for them to be solidly organized. The majority of strikes will not be over wages but "organization."

Mr. Lewis unlike the old fashioned leaders of the American Federation of Labour has political ambitions. He looks forward to the rise of an American Labour Party, and if a Labour Party why not a Labour President. It is but a few miles from Mr. Lewis' home in Alexandria to the White House. But first he must secure control of as many units of organized labour as possible and establish the fact that when the Government talks of "collective bargaining" in its labour laws, it means that industrialists must talk with him.

Mr. Lewis' financial strength comes from the Miners Union. Under an arrangement with the coal owners, union dues are deducted without question from pay envelopes. If Mr. Lewis needs an extra $1,000,000, he levies an extra dollar for two months on his 500,000 organized miners. The Miners Union has convinced Mr. Lewis of the value of the "closed shop."

Essentials to Industry

With the miners funds organizers are hired who set to work on the various industrial "bottle-necks." In every large scale industry there is one section at least which though it employs relatively few men is essential to carrying on the rest of the work in that industry. The men in the bottle-neck section are worked upon vigorously and when enough have been signed up a strike is called and the whole industry paralized.

Once there is a strike, definite industrial warfare, recruiting for the union is much easier. Pickets, if necessary, are imported to surround the factory. The technique of the "flying squad" has been developed, truckloads of aggressive strikers who motor from factory to factory to "pull out" the men still working, often literally. Police facilities are never adequate and employers organize their own guards to protect property and those not on strike. Incidents and clashes occur. The Lewis men make the most of these and protest against the ruthless intimidation of the bosses. Men who don't sign up with the union are "scabs." Even if the strike is unsuccessful and the Lewis union is not recognized as the sole bargaining agency its ranks have been increased.

War the Final Threat

The final threat to the tranquillity of 1937 is European war. There is little to be said about this save that the sole object of the United States will be to keep out of it, if it does come. Private sympathies may be felt for one side or the other but, given the adamantine determination of Congress not to allow the country to become involved, there is no possibility of any practical material aid from the United States.

Despite itself the United States was after three years dragged into the last war and Congressmen feel they have learned their lesson. If the next war lasts six years, ten years, none can say what the attitude of the United States will become. But in so far as they can do it public opinion is being prepared to hold that no European war is any concern of the United States, that the moralities and rights of the struggle have nothing whatever to do with the matter, that all nations collectively are at fault rather than one or two.

The sole difference of opinion in Congress is whether the new neutrality law which must be passed before May 1, when the present one expires, should give some freedom of action to the President in applying it or whether it should be made "ironclad" and automatic.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

INCONSEQUENCES

By LATRATOR.

The present week sees the Third Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Fifth National Congress of the Kuomintang. That formal statement is accepted by many people who have but the haziest idea of the exact significance of the machinery involved. The word Kuomintang has acquired different interpretations according to the political convictions or prejudices of the moment. Yet it has a definite meaning in the constitutional system and as so often happens the machine is blamed, if blame be apportioned, for faults due less to its weakness than to the human imperfections of the men who try to work it.

* * *

The Kuomintang in its time has borne the brunt of assaults which were really directed against the errors of the revolutionary leaders faced with the enormously difficult task of building up a new constitution on the wreckage of the Manchu Empire. When the Revolution came on October 10, 1911 the Kuomintang with Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the Provisional President of the Republic of China was naturally expected to take responsibility for the new order of things. It was the largest single party, but when Dr. Sun resigned in favour of Yuan Shih-kai and the latter used the presidential mandate to dissolve constitutionalism, the Kuomintang leaders were compelled to return to their exile abroad, at the end of 1913.

* * *

It was not until the Student Movement of 1919 gave the Kuomintang a new lease of life that there seemed to be any prospect of ending the chaotic conditions in which contending warlordism vainly endeavoured to establish some form of national unity. Even then confusion persisted. In Canton under Dr. Sun Yat-sen what were described as the "true" revolutionary elements had started open opposition to the regime in Peiping where Yuan Shih-kai ruled. That was in 1914 but October 10, 1919 the eighth anniversary of the Revolution is taken by Chinese writers to mark the real revival of the Kuomintang of which six months later Dr. Sun Yat-sen was made the chief as "President of the Constitutional Government in Canton." Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau writes:

> Until 1920, the Kuomintang consisted largely of China's intellectuals of the old style—former officials, academicians, graduates of Japanese, American and European, especially French, universities. The Student Movement of 1919 gave Dr. Sun an opportunity to recruit new forces for his party. The Student Movement touched for once the very soul of the Chinese people. Merchants who ordinarily would have been ashamed to participate in politics suddenly found themselves heading committees: young girls stood on boxes explaining to peasants and toilers how their country was being sold to Japan; officials leaped on the popular "band wagon" and called themselves patriots. Of this new nationalist movement, Dr. Sun was quick to assume leadership—a movement which completely rejuvenated the entire Kuomintang

Toward unity movement was made by holding the First National Congress of the Kuomintang in Canton on January 21, 1924. Communist influence was then strong in Canton and it was to the organisation of the Communist Party as expounded by Borodin and others that the Canton Congress looked. This eventually brought about a serious split, although the Three Principles had not been supplanted by Communist doctrines.

* * *

Those Principles had been defined by Dr. Sun Yat-sen during his exile years, 1895-1905. In their simplest form they may be termed: "Government by the people for the people," "A sufficient livelihood for all," "Freedom from the control of foreign nations." Within two years after the First National Congress the danger of Communism was perceived by many of the leaders. General Chiang Kai-shek raised the cry "Back to the Three Principles" in reinforcement of an outspoken challenge which he had issued against Communism from Nanchang. On July 9, 1926 he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Army and the complete break with the Communists was sealed by the formal inauguration of Nanking as the Capital of China on April 18, 1927.

* * *

What then is the Kuomintang under whose banner from that time onwards China has ranged her Government? Mr. Tang Leang-li answers thus:

> The Kuomintang is the direct descendant of the revolutionary societies, notably the Hsing-Chung Hui (Society for the Regeneration of China) and the Tung-Meng Hui (United League), formed with the object of overthrowing the Manchu dynasty, and elevating the international status of the country.... The Constitution of the Party, adopted at the First National Congress in 1924, and subsequently amended at the Second and Third National Congresses in 1926 and 1929, governs the present organization of the Kuomintang.

Five National Congresses have now been held for although under the Constitution Congress should meet every two years, postponements for a period not exceeding one year are permissible. The chronological record is:

> First National Congress, Canton Jan. 1924.
> Second National Congress, Canton Jan. 1926.
> Third National Congress, Nanking March 1929.
> Fourth National Congress, Nanking Nov. 1931.
> Fifth National Congress, Nanking Nov. 1935.

The Constitution of the Party, adopted at the First and amended at the Second and Third Congresses, governs the organization of the Kuomintang. The Fourth Congress brought the National Economic Council into existence.

* * *

The Draft Constitution which is to take the place of the existing system has been approved by the Kuomintang and for its definite enforcement requires the approval of a People's Congress summoned on non-party lines. This, as at present arranged, is due to take place next Autumn. The Fifth National Congress resolved that the People's Congress should be assembled not later than the end of 1936, but the political difficulties arising out of the Canton revolt last Summer have made a postponement necessary. The elasticity of the Kuomintang constitution made it possible to effect this variation which also involved special provision for the retention of Mr. Lin Sen as the President of the National Government and Chairman of the National Government Council.

* * *

The National Congress elects the Central Executive Committee and the Central Supervisory Committee to transact party business when the Congress is not in session. The Plenary Session is therefore the assemblage of those two committees routine administration being conducted by Standing Committees respectively elected by the Central Committees for that purpose. The Central Executive Committee therefore has all the authority during the intervals between the National Congresses. Yet being a party organ it does not exercise government or legislative functions in its own name. That is left to the National Government under the direction of the Central Political Council which is the highest political organ in China. The line of authority runs from the Central Executive Committee through the Central Political Council to the National Government.

* * *

The Central Political Council was originally started in 1924 as the Political Affairs Committee. It was then composed of seven members some of whose names are of interest to-day: Dr. Sun Yat-sen (Chairman), Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Mr. Liao Chung-kai, Mr. Hu Han-Min and Dr. C. C. Wu. Of those four Mr. Wang Ching-wei alone survives. Although he is no longer President of the Executive Yuan, he is Chairmember of the Central Political Council. On the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Mr. Wang Ching-wei became chairman but resigned in 1926. On his return to the Government in 1927 the office was put in commission and a presidium of five elected, including him. In 1928 the Central Political Council was appointed to replace the Political Affairs Committee and its members were elected exclusively from the Central Executive Committee. It is in essence the Government of China and General Chiang Kai-shek derives his authority within that Government mainly from his membership of the Central Political Council, his other colleagues until lately being Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mr. Hu Han-min. Mr. Hu Han-min's death leaves a vacancy which does not seem to have been filled. Perhaps that will be rectified at the forthcoming Session.

* * *

The Central Executive Committee has the duty of electing the President of the National Government, the State Councillors (who number from 24 to 36) the President and Vice-President of each Yuan (or administrative organ) and the Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission. The highest executive organ of the Government is the Executive Yuan under which the various ministries operate and of which General Chiang Kai-shek is now President and therefore virtual Prime Minister. The Legislative Yuan is in a sense the Parliament for it makes laws, approves of budgets, declarations of war, amnesties, negotiations for peace, conclusions of treaties and other international transactions. The Judicial Yuan controls and directs judicial administration. The Examination Yuan is a kind of Public Services Commission and is responsible for the manning of the government services and therefore decides qualifications. The Control Yuan is designed to supervise the work of the Government with powers of impeaching and auditing. The Ministry of Official Ranking is under the Examination Yuan and the Ministry of Audit under the Control Yuan. It will be seen that if these two supervisory Yuans are allowed to develop the powers assigned to them the requirements of reform of the administration can be fully met. The system is not at fault. The results depend on the working applied to it.

* * *

The National Economic Council under the control of the Executive Yuan is a recent addition to the armoury of the Government in combatting deterioration. It has five special technical committees to deal with public roads, hydraulic engineering, health, education and rural reconstruction. The proposal to set up a separate Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry is well-timed. It will end the relegation of China's principal industry to the care of the Ministry of Industries which has quite enough to do in fostering industrial undertaking. If to the head of the Ministry is appointed a man who can bring to it the same capacity and experience as have been displayed, for example, by Mr. Chang Kia-gnau at the head of the Ministry of Railways, the agriculturist should be content.

* * *

The Kuomintang organization provides for the reproduction of its features in each province under the Provincial party Convention, in each Hsien under the District Party Convention, and so on, until the basic unit of the local Tangpu (containing at least five members) is reached. The membership, according to the figures for 1929, is 266,388 of whom 96.57 were men and 11.10 per cent. below 19 years of age. Kwangtung returned the heaviest roll with 62,775, the next in strength being Hunan with 20,958, Kiangsi with 20,881, Hopei with 16,531, in the provinces. Of cities the record runs:

Central Headquarters	2,294
Nenking	5,252
Shanghai	5,929
Canton	9,729
Hankow	5,400

Since those figures were given by Mr. M. T. Z. Tyau, seven years ago, changes must have occurred, but it is believed that relatively they represent the true picture of membership.

* * *

Whether the decisions of the Central Executive Committee next week will mark any great change in the handling of the Government's affairs remains to be seen. This is not a political review of the present situation. It merely endeavours to reduce to understandable terms the organization which operates through the Plenary Session. There is no reason to argue that the Kuomintang in itself is an ineffective creation. Indeed, the mere fact that the Government of China has managed to function, to develop the forces of national effort in spite of the bewildering array of obstacles naturally confronting a revolutionary movement, is a valid proof of its merits. Within the framework of the document whose 35 clauses have now been carved upon the wall of the Sun Yat-sen Memorial at Nanking there is ample room for democratic traditions, representative institutions and the spirit of the Three Principles to find due scope. The Five-Power Constitution—as typified in the Executive, Legislative, Examination, Judicial and Control Yuans—can be handed over by the Kuomintang, when the period of tutelage ends, with complete confidence, provided that the men are there to give the country's genius its proper inspiration.

CASTE SYSTEM TOLD TO SHANGHAI

Mr. P. K. Rao Speaks to Y's Men's Club: Problem of Unity in India Canvassed

"No country in the world to-day ought to throw stones at another because of the existence of a caste system," declared Mr. P. Kadonda Rao, visiting Indian journalist and reformer who has spent more than two years travelling around the world studying social conditions, in a speech before the International Y's Men's Club at their weekly tiffin at the American Club on February 10.

"When I say this I am thinking of the Negroes in America and other groups in other countries.

"Nevertheless," he continued, "the problem of untouchability in India is one of the most important questions facing our country, although it differs slightly from the present caste system in India and elsewhere because of its absolute rigidity, making it theoretically impossible for an untouchable ever to rise from his lowly station.

"The Servants of India Society, of which I am a member, is definitely attacking this problem, trying to eradicate the idea that anyone, because of his choice of parents, is doomed to an inferior status throughout life. Our society does not require that its members belong to any religion, but we take vows upon entering it just as one would make promises on entering a religious organization.

"In changing this social condition in India we are faced primarily with the necessity of removing the feeling of inferiority which has been bred into the untouchables themselves. They have taken the attitude that their position in life has been predetermined, and that there is now nothing that can be done about it. They accept their conditions of squalour and misery and, particularly if they are aged people, do not wish to have that condition changed.

"There was a case, after the taking of the census of 1921, where a group of people complained to the census authorities because they had been classed as untouchables. They had been imbued with the idea that their position was undesireable and unnecessary. Then the next census was taken, in 1931, they were not included in that category, and the same group raised a protest, saying, 'What authority have you to raise our status? We are untouchables.' What happened was that, as untouchables, they were allowed certain privileges; certain seats were reserved for them in the high schools and universities, Whereas, if they were not classed as untouchables they would have to take their chance along with the other people in gaining an education and in other affairs.

"However, our first problem is to establish the personal self respect of the individual. Then we must make the upper castes recognize that no stigma should ever be attached to a person simply because of the accident of birth.

"Nobody knows just how many untouchables there are in India, but their number has been estimated variously from 20,000,000 up to 60,000,000. Choose your own figure and you will probably be as correct as anybody else.

"Various movements, foreign and domestic, have occurred at many times to free the untouchables from the stigma attached to them, among which the most important is the Christian movement, although among the Christian Indians there are still untouchables.

"Despite the amount of effort spent on these movements Mr. M. K. Gandhi has had more influence in raising the status of the outcast group than all of these movements put together, and I say this even though I have at many times been extremely critical of his policies.

"Gandhi launched his campaign while he was in goal, and I had the honour at that time of acting as his publicity man. He declared that nobody living to-day could be blamed for the existence of untouchables in India, and therefore, there was no reason to become violent about the matter or to indulge in recriminations. The best thing to do, he said, was simply to forget former distinctions and not to become violent while changing the conditions.

"The influence of Gandhi, besides being great, is unique, for I know of no man in any other country who has worked so hard to abolish class distinctions. In fact there is at least one man, a leader of a modern state, who actually preaches the doctrine of caste, condemning persons to perpetual degradation solely because of the accident of birth.

"To abolish the untouchable class in India is a long and arduous task, for it requires a great amount of work among the ordinary Indians, the person who lives in the small village and the country, who composes 90 per cent. of the population. In universities and the higher schools to-day there is no consideration of former distinctions—the class of untouchables has been forgotten. But among the uneducated people in country districts there is much work to be done."

DURING January, the Public Library issued 5,144 volumes to subscribers, 4,303 of fiction and 841 of non-fiction. Altogether 5,814 persons made use of the reading room during the month. The Library now has 574 subscribers.

DRINK

AGE—QUALITY—ECONOMY

IN

PETER

DAWSON

WHISKY

Agents

GANDE, PRICE, LTD.

Established 1892

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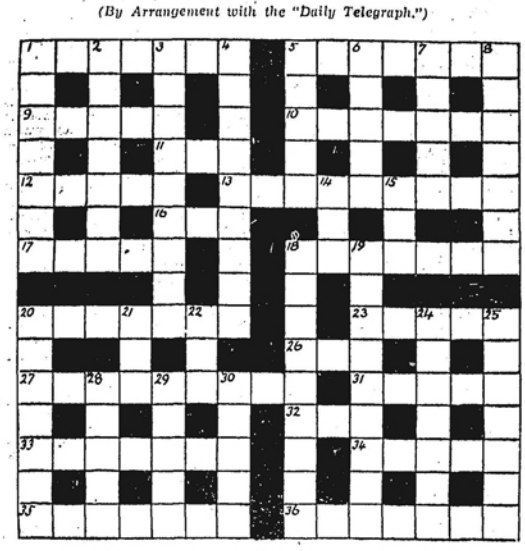
LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

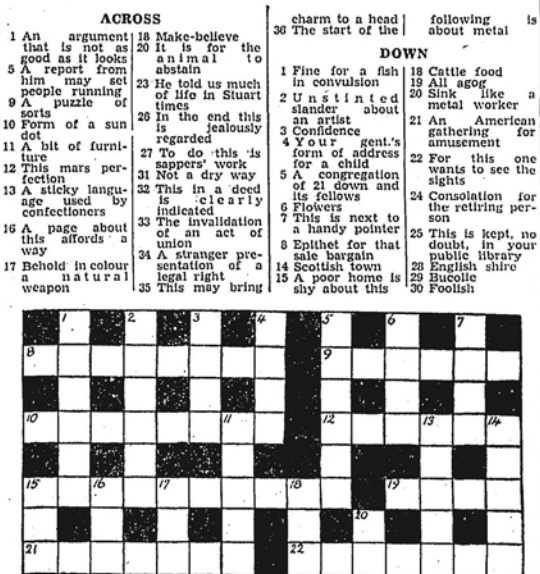


ACROSS

1 An argument that is not as good as it looks
5 A report from him may set people running
9 A puzzle of sorts
10 Form of a sun dot
11 A bit of furniture
12 This mars perfection
13 A sticky language used by confectioners
16 A page about this affords a way
17 Behold in colour a natural weapon
18 Make-believe
20 It is for the animal to abstain
23 He told us much of life in Stuart times
26 In the end this is jealously regarded
27 To do this is sappers' work
31 Not a dry way
32 This in a deed is clearly indicated
33 The invalidation of an act of union
34 A stranger presentation of a legal right
35 This may bring charm to a head
36 The start of the following is about metal

DOWN

1 Fine for a fish in convulsion
2 Unstinted slander about an artist
3 Confidence
4 Your gent.'s form of address for a child
5 A congregation of 21 down and its fellows
6 Flowers
7 This is next to a handy pointer
8 Epithet for that sale bargain
14 Scottish town
15 A pom home is shy about this
16 Cattle food
19 All agog
20 Sink like a metal worker
21 An American gathering for amusement
22 For this one wants to see the sights
24 Consolation for the retiring person
25 This is kept, no doubt, in your public library
28 English shire
29 Bucolic
30 Foolish



ACROSS

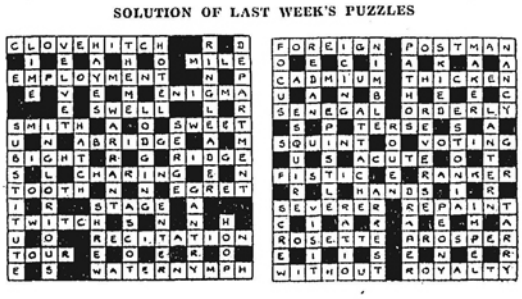
8 It must be the first appearance to charm
9 A variety of fowl
10 Wine
12 An old man in the country looks as if he might be a ghillie
15 A lady in literature who always cried before she was hurt (two words)
19 This is always round a pupil
21 This bit of Ireland is tidy for the most part
22 A trap for animals dangerous for miners apparently
23 29 down is a popular name for a this way
24 This comes before the entrance to the castle
27 Two famous German soldiers have borne this name
30 The poet of sun-bathing?
32 This piece of the gun's equipment is apparently flexible
33 One end of a great line

DOWN

1 Just sufficient to make one hug
2 This properly is a just claim
3 Presently
4 Refuses
5 A Japanese Commander-in-Chief of old
6 A slight exhibition of temper at the game of draughts
7 17 down is here made to destroy utterly
11 This member of the band could hold drink if he lost his head
13 This football player suggests fighting in the bed of a river
14 Decide
15 Two quadrupeds make an ore
16 First
17 Book of the O.T.
18 Authorise
20 In a bud this gives you a bird
24 Things that are this are dismal and if upset are dry
25 This people are the Eskimos
26 Special mental endowments
28 One of the U.S.A.
29 This rose has a fragrant white flower
30 and comes from this part of Scotland
31 A fabulous monster

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES



Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF FEBRUARY 9, 1877.

From Nagasaki—The "Cosmopolitan Press" says the unusually mild weather lately experienced in Nagasaki does not seem to have prevailed in the interior. The country 50 miles north of the Settlement is described as being covered with five inches of snow—Nagasaki will be one of the three points selected for the establishment of great depots for storing rice, as a provision against the possibility of future famine. H.M.S. Thistle returned to the port from Shanghai on January 29, with a formidable addition to her armament in the shape of a 25-ton gun. It is understood that all vessels of her class in the East are to be similarly armed. The "Rising Sun" says a highly successful concert in aid of the funds of the new public hall and theatre has been given by amateurs. The receipts added to the $32 to be handed over by the winner of the last billiard handicap, and $15 the amount in the pool of the present tournament will reduce the debt to a minimum. It is understood that the present Nagasaki Hospital is to be demolished and a building of double dimensions erected on the present ground. The native authorities are exerting themselves to make the exhibition of Japanese antiquities to be opened at Osuwa Temple on March 15, thoroughly successful. Several foreigners have also lent for the exhibition some valuable specimens of Japanese ancient art.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

The annual meeting of subscribers to Holy Trinity Cathedral was held yesterday, at H.M.'s Consulate. There was but a small attendance. The report presented some features of interest, among the several matters noticed being that the receipts during the past year had not covered the expenditure and that it had therefore been necessary to apply the Christmas collection to current expenses, but it was hoped that the deficiency would ultimately be made up by increased attendances. The subscription towards the tower and spire had already reached Tls. 1,000 and more was promised. The subject of a new and larger organ was mooted, and this with the amount spent on the decoration of the Cathedral at Christmas gave rise to conversation, in the course of which it was suggested that the cost of the organ and also that of future decorations would be better met by special subscription than taken out of Church funds. The report and accounts were passed, the retiring trustees, Messrs. Bell, Krauss and Lemesland, were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. W. D. Spence, closed the proceedings.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF FEBRUARY 11, 1877.

We hear that orders have issued by some "large mandarin" in the North—presumably Li Hung-chang from whom all things seem now to emanate—that junks trading between Shanghai and Tientsin are to carry red and green lights affixed, like our own sailing lights. A gentleman in Shanghai, was applied to the other day, by the owner of ten junks, to describe these lamps, where they should be placed, which colour on which side, and announced that he was going to procure them and have them ready against the reopening of the Peiho. The other junk-owners will have to follow suit, we presume, by the same time; and the danger of collisions which is so frequent under the present system will be thus greatly diminished. Of course, if they can, the Chinese will exhibit the lights on the wrong side, hinder part before, or in some other way than they are intended; but we believe the sockets of the lamps used in English ships are so constructed now that the lamps will not go in their place otherwise than properly. In any case the appearance of lights will show steamships that there is some object which is not a steamship, and which it is their business to avoid; and we know too well how very imperfectly the old system of burning paper, or of waving or hoisting a feeble Chinese lantern, conveyed this warning.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF FEBRUARY 13, 1877

From Foochow:—The "Herald" hears that H.M.S. Hornet is under orders to convey Mr. Davenport (Consul) to Wenchow, for the purpose of completing arrangements for the early opening of that port to British trade. It also understands that the Customs Staff will be conveyed to Wenchow in the Lingfeng, about the middle of the current month. Mr. Lin Chin-guan, formerly a linguist to the Imperial Maritime Customs at this port, has been appointed Chinese Consul for Cuba. With a view to the better guarding of the Manoa telegraph line, the Chinese authorities have during the last fortnight constructed a number of watch-houses, about twelve in number. Sentries are, it is understood, to be posted at these places night and day with strict oders to prevent any interference with the line. It is stated that the new Chinese gunboats Alpha and Beta are shortly to be transferred to Tientsin. At present they are kept in excellent order at Pagoda Anchorage by a select native crew; decks washed regularly, brass work cleaned thoroughly and guns polished until they resemble mirrors. But as for roughly handing the 26-ton guns—Never! The Celestials are, it is whispered, afraid of them!

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF FEBRUARY 14, 1877.

Voltaire said "Perfection is attained by slow degrees; she requires the hand of time," but he wrote before the days of Miholoong Balls. They sprang like Minerva into existence full grown; it was written of the first Miholoong Ball, in 1871, that it was impossible to improve on complete success. Still there there must always be an exception to prove a rule, and the Miholoongs seem to have arranged that one exception to the perfection of their arrangements shall be the weather. Nor is the idea a bad one. The ball was given last year on February 17—it was raining heavily, the wind blowing in strong gusts and with increasing strength in the teeth of the guests who were making their way towards the Club. Happily the process was reversed this year. The decorations in the hall of the Club being draped with flags with exceedingly good effect, but it was upon the ballroom and its annexes that the decorative taste of the committee had been chiefly exercised; and it is really surprising how the landing which looks so bleak and bare 364 days in the year can be made to assume the bright and pleasant look which it wore. About 350 guests, including 90 ladies, were expected, dancing began soon after nine, to the strains of a band led by Mr. Fentum. The signal for supper was given about midnight, and seems, so far as we can discover, to have continued thenceforward till nearly daylight, relays of hungry card-players exhausted dancers, and fading wallflowers, continued their attacks on the good things provided until supper nearly merged into the early breakfast which is the proverbial conclusion of a Miholoong Ball, and when at length the approach of morning connected the guests to retire, they did so with mutual congratulations that everything had gone off admirably and with a renewed sense of indebtedness to their hosts for their splendid hospitality.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF FEBRUARY 15, 1877.

The Municipal Minutes inform us that the Report for 1876 has been drawn up and approved; and that the prospect of getting the present heavy charge for gas reduced, has not been lost sight of. The question of allowing steamships to land and discharge cargo at the pontoons opposite the Bund has been raised, by the application of Messrs. Fogg & Co., to allow the Paokong to berth opposite their premises. The Harbour Master has referred the question to the Council and the Council reserve it for the ratepayers.

The strong wind which has accompanied the recent frosts has been much against the skating rink; the consequent ripple on the surface of all but the most sheltered pieces of water delaying, if not altogether preventing, the formation of ice. In fact, 5° and 6° below freezing point, which has been the minimum record for the last few days, is not a very low point of temperature; it is the keen wind which makes one feel so cold. Yesterday evening, however, we noticed that the rink was frozen half way across; and there is just a chance that last night may finish the coating. The sun is so warm during the day that, on unsheltered ponds, there is not a particle of ice left by the afternoon.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF FEBRUARY 16, 1877.

From Canton:—The usual distribution of cotton jackets to the beggars and poor people by wealthy merchants in this city has just begun. Two merchants have given away each about 1,000 articles of apparel, one in this city, and the other in Honan. In the Peking "Gazette," of December 21, a report appears from the Governor of Kuangtung, regarding the embezzlement of Tls. 3,000 by one of the military officers who took charge of the construction of the forts at Bocca Tigris. The result is that the offender has been degraded, pending an investigation into his conduct. Daring robberies are still prevalent as ever in the neighbourhood of Canton, and in the village outlying. The people have appealed to the authorities to put down the robbers, and it is said that the soldiers have been ordered to suppress them. But the measures taken rarely prove effective, and the robbers soon recommence their operations. Until the province has some police system there is little chance of any permanent improvement in its condition.

IN PARENTHESIS

The Angel Child

LITTLE Pet (calling downstairs): "Ma! Come and speak to Micky. He's asking for blessings on me in his prayers all right, but he's saying things under his breath."

* * *

Ain't Nature Grand?

WE came across this the other day in a London paper's woman's page.

To go Chinese, use Chinese amber foundation, nasturtium rouge, lipstick and nail varnish. Use Chinese amber powder over a dusting of banana, and blue green over dark brown eyeshadow. Finish with black mascara and eyebrow pencil.

Frankly, we don't know what this would look like, because our cat hasn't brought anything home for at least a couple of weeks.

* * *

The Englishman!!!

A LITTLE while ago, when I was on my travels on the other side of the Atlantic for the "Sunday Chronicle," writes H. W. Seaman, I found myself every now and then listening to women speakers at literary clubs, music circles, cultural groups, and other such sororities which abound on the other side of the ocean.

Nine times out of ten the subject of the discussion was man. And the speaker always finished up with a few words about Englishmen. Englishmen were as cold as codfish, they had no imagination, their sense of humour was atrophied, they never laughed or cried, and they were only half alive.

If I heard that once between Ottawa and Los Angles I heard it 50 times.

Was I shocked chastened, angry? No, I was greatly buoyed. Before long I realised that I as an Englishman was the most interesting fellow on earth.

Everywhere I went I found women talking about me. Sometimes I was Herbert Marshall, with that good-dog expression of his content to let women say what they liked about him, so long as they let him go on being an Englishman.

Or I would be Clive Brook, compact, of strong manly silences. Now and then I was Anthony Eden, letting trick after trick slide by through sheer politeness and finally winning the game by sheer finesse.

"Anthony, Clive, Herbert, and I are a fine set of fellows," I used to think.

"Wherever we go the women talk about us with awe and find us strange and wonderful."

So there you are! The Scots may be a proud race, but for just loving themselves the English cannot be beaten.

Not Even Irish

A PRACTICAL joker told a Jewish friend of his that his bank was about to fail. The Jew hurriedly drew a cheque for his balance and rushed round to the bank to cash it.

"Certainly," said the clerk. "How would you like it?"

"If you've got the money, I don't vant it," panted the Jew, "but if you haven't got it, I must have it."

* * *

Dietary

A TEACHER had dwelt with wearisome iteration on the part played by carbo-hydrates, proteins, and fats respectively in the upkeep of the human body. At the end of the lesson the usual test questions were put.

"Can any girl tell me the three foods required to keep the body in health?" was the first one.

There was silence till one girl replied; "Breakfast, dinner, and tea!"

* * *

Discovered

THE wife was busy at her desk, with bills all round her. Suddenly she looked up from her work.

"'How many fish did you catch last Saturday, dear?" she asked her spouse.

"Six, darling," he replied, with reminiscent pride.

"I thought so; that's what you usually catch, isn't it?" That rascal of a fishmonger has charged us for eight!"

* * *

The Test

SAID Isaacs to Solomon, "So, my boy, you vant to marry my daughter, eh? Vell tell me, could you lend me von thousan' poun's vithout security?"

"Vy yes," said Solomon, "I could—but I vouldn't."

To which Isaacs replied, "Very vell, you can marry my daughter. I vould trust her vith any man who showed a spirit like that."

* * *

Whatever Happened?

A CERTAIN Nonconformist minister, who was very popular with his congregation in the little Midland town in which he lived, received an invitation to preach a Christmas sermon in a Church of England pulpit.

When he was telling a member of his own congregation afterwards, he remarked that he had had to wear a cassock.

"Well," said his friend, "that didn't matter, did it?"

"No, not exactly," replied the minsiter, "but it was a bitterly cold day, and you can't think how glad I was to get into my trousers again."

* * *

No Age Limit

POINT is added to President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the subject of membership of the U.S. Supreme Court by the following story:—

In the Supreme Court of the United States one judge "A" was so manifestly past his best that the other judges met and deputed "B" to persuade "A" to resign. "B" was so tactful that "A" retired forthwith.

In due course "B" in turn became too old for effective work, and this time Mr. Justice Harlan was appointed to make representations to him.

He found "B" dozing in the library, and as a means of approach to his delicate request asked "B" if he remembered how he had persuaded "A" to resign.

"Indeed I do" said "B" in determined tones, "I remember it well, and a dirtier day's work I never did."

* * *

For Husbands Only

A MATRIMONIAL formula which may transform the lives of millions has been evolved by a husband in Willesden. When the local magistrate asked his wife: "*What is your husband?*" she replied: "*He won't tell me. He was a motor mechanic when we were married.*" This, like all historic inspirations, looks absurdly simple—now somebody's thought of it. Yet for centuries husbands have been groping blindly, like the alchemists in quest of the Philosopher's Stone, for just this rudimentary panacea. Really it's too ridiculous. Just don't tell your wife what you are (and don't argue if she makes a suggestion) and your troubles are at an end.

She can't ring you up at the office, and as, for all knows, you may be six-days bicycle racer, she can't condemn you as unpunctual if you're a week or so late for supper.

If you regularly totter home with the milk, she dare not reach for the rolling pin in case you're a perfectly innocent night-watchman.

Oysters, we read, are mysteriously disappearing from Poole and Weymouth. Yeah, they've been mobilised to coach husbands.

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THE BOOK PAGE

"A. J. B."

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR First Earl of Balfour 1906-1930. Vol. II.—By Blanche E. C. Dugdale. Hutchinson, London. 18/-.

This second volume of Mrs. Dugdale's valuable biography of her uncle deals with that part of his career in which he was no longer Prime Minister. It begins indeed with his struggles to regain his footing in the House of Commons after his disastrous defeat in 1906 when, his party swept out of office by the triumphant hordes of Liberalism, and he himself, rejected by North-West Manchester, having to take honourable refuge in the seat made vacant for him in the City of London, he might almost have thought that his public life was ended. Within two years of his sixtieth birthday it would not have been surprising if he had accepted that position, devoted himself to his philosophical pursuits, his golf and his tennis and rested on his reputation as the resolute restorer of order in Ireland, the successful colleague of Joseph Chamberlain, who first accepted his leadership and then amicably decided to carry on the Tariff Reform crusade as a free lance. Yet—and the lesson may well be heeded by advocates of the "too old at forty" theory—it was in the two decades following 1906, when he was running from sixty to the threshold of his eightieth year, that Balfour made his greatest mark on English history and world affairs. He may or may not have been a good party politician or good Prime Minister, although he was always a bonny fighter, for all his appearance of scholarly dreaminess, but as a national spokesman, as an elder statesman for whom Mr. Lloyd George insisted the Foreign Office should be destined on the formation of the second War Coalition Government, and as an international diplomat, Balfour won recognition which probably will be remembered when the controversies of his spur-winning days are forgotten, as they practically are now. That makes this second volume of his life so specially absorbing. Its reproduction of his contemporary comments on men and affairs illumines the wisdom of his mind and the generosity of his disposition. His last letter on public affairs has a special interest for this reviewer. It was dated November 8 1929 and addressed to Mr. Stanley Baldwin in congratulation on a speech made in the House of Commons on the day before, as reported in Hansard. It conveyed the great Parliamentarian's tribute to his younger successor in expressing

> ....intense admiration for your great utterances in the House of Commons yesterday. You treated the greatest of political themes in a way, and with inspiration, which will for all time give you an unchallenged position among the orators of the English race. No more can be given even to those who are greedy of posthumous fame.

The speech was made in reply to attacks on the declaration of Dominion Status made by the then Viceroy, Lord Irwin, in India with the approval of the Cabinet. The controversy of the moment, turning partly on Mr. Lloyd George's hostility and partly on the opposition of Mr. Baldwin's right-wing followers, overshadowed in some degree the significance of the speech, especially as Mr. Baldwin was in Opposition and the Cabinet which had approved the Declaration and obtained in advance Mr. Baldwin's approval—as well as that of Lord Reading for the Liberals Mr. Lloyd George dissenting—was Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's second Labour Government. But to the reviewer, who, in the course of duty, had to listen to that speech at close quarters, it seemed to be far more important than the unimpressive party-manœuvring in which the subject had become involved. Mr. Baldwin rose to great heights in declaring to his recalcitrant Conservatives that if the day came when he "whom we knew here as Edward Wood" could no longer be accepted by their Party, then he would cease to lead it. But he rose to even greater heights in his magnificent grasp of the relations between England and India, the essentials of British policy and of British and Indian comradeship in working for the solution of India's constitutional problems, in the interests of the Indian peoples and the Empire of which they were members. As explained, few commentators appeared to suggest that anything out of the ordinary had been said and the stranger to the House thought perhaps that his judgment had been overawed by the occasion. It is accordingly consoling and gratifying to find that that judgment was not at fault, for it received, as Mrs. Dugdale now shows, independent confirmation the very next day from an authority of indisputable eminence.

Note of Polished Satire

The biography gives a vivid account of Balfour's astonishing success in America where, in 1917, after forty years, he was again a visitor, that time as Foreign Secretary, and where Congress did him the honour of inviting him to address it from the floor of the House—the last occasion on which that gesture had been made was in favour of Parnell in 1880. The development of Balfour's deep interest in the problem of Palestine and his responsibility for the famous Balfour Memorandum afford a valuable light on the present difficulties into which the Peel Commission is inquiring. The disclosure of Balfour's views as recorded in his private letters and memoranda gives the biography exceptional historical value and authority. He was just as capable of censure as of praise, but he used the rapier rather than the bludgeon. For example, his pen, which, says Mrs. Dugdale, "never inflicted the slightest hurt unintentionally" came vigorously to the defence of his department (the Foreign Office) in March 1918 when the Germans were thundering on the Marne and the War Office was vexed because the Foreign Office would not adopt its views regarding the crisis in Mexico. The memorandum begins:

> The General Staff has taken advantage of the leisure provided for them by the German offensive, to circulate a paper telling the Cabinet how the State Department at Washington and the Foreign Office in London are mismanaging our relations with the Republic of Mexico. I am grateful to the General Staff for their assistance, but would respectfully point out that their method of rendering it is not very convenient.....I do not suggest that the General Staff have no interest in Mexican affairs. Though they cannot themselves land a corporal's guard to protect the oil-fields it is true that Mexico, like every other country in the world, may influence for good or evil our military fortunes.....

After pointing out that the War Office in effect required the British Government to scold President Wilson into overawing Mexico, the memorandum recognized the anxiety which, however, afforded no justification for the General Staff's paper:

> Let them remember that while diplomatic failures may hamper the Army, military failures make the Foreign Office helpless. But what then? Because the General Staff have not been fortunate enough to oil the wheels of diplomacy with a few dramatic victories, am I to ask the members of my Department to draw up alternative plans of military operations for immediate consideration by the Cabinet?.....

The paternal note of this polished satire is delightful. Balfour was not Lloyd George, whom by the way, he intensely admired with much affection, but summed up in 1917 in a private letter to Lord Robert (now Viscount) Cecil:

> He is impulsive; he had never given a thought before the War to military matters; he does not perhaps adequately gauge the depths of his own ignorance; and he has certain peculiarities which no doubt make him difficult to work with. But I am clearly of opinion that military matters are much better managed now than they were in the time of his predecessor.

So the balancing of strong and weak points proceeds until the writer concludes that the patriotic course is to "provide the man whom we do not wish to replace with all the guidance and help in our power". That note of patriotism is the key to the character of a great statesman whose worth was often imperfectly understood by his fellow countrymen. It seems unfortunate that Mr. Lloyd George has failed to absorb some of the qualities which were so freely placed at his disposal when he was the acknowledged national leader. Beside the classic figure of Balfour the writer of the now notorious "memoirs" seems to shrink as the years pass. Yet Lloyd George was that national leader under whom Balfour was content to serve in the great crisis.—E.H.

A GAY BOOK

THE ADVENTURES OF A GADABOUT.—By George W. Houghton. With a photographic frontispiece, thirteen caricatures by the author, and a sketch by Mr. George Bernard Shaw. Selwyn & Blount, London. 10/6.

This is a gay book of some 300 pages, illustrated with a number of clever caricatures by the author, who is as able an artist as he is a raconteur. Ten years ago he left England to work his passage round the world, only to be attracted by the lure of the French Riviera, where he lingered for some time. He made friends with millionaires and paupers, kings and commoners, and lived a carefree life, dining sometimes with some millionaire on board the latter's luxurious yacht, and then going ashore to spend the night in a tramway shelter. As the editor of an English society paper at Nice, he rubbed shoulders with a large number of interesting people, including T. P. O'Connor, Frank Harris, Will Evans, King Carol, King Gustav, and George Bernard Shaw. He caricatured Shaw, who was pleased but critical and submitted his own version; both appear in this book. The bulk of his book is made up of his reminiscences of the various people he encountered; his tales, like his cartoons, are always vivid, illustrative, often pungent, but ever kind.—E.G.A.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

AN INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND POLICY.—By J. E. Meade, Fellow of Hertford College. Clarendon Press Oxford. 10/-.

Economics is so much the essential subject for the student of affairs today that it is difficult to put any limit to the appeal of a book of this kind. The author realizes that before the non-technical reader can tackle the economic textbooks he needs something like a guide to the subject with which they deal. This, therefore, is not a book to be read through from cover to cover, for the author has dealt with different problems. No sound economic policy can tackle every problem at once, but there are many reforms, the author points out, which will aid the solution of more than one problem at a time. His own view is that the problem of unemployment is predominantly the most urgent, and he appropriately, therefore, devotes the first part of his book to examination of the various issues relevant thereto. The other parts deal with competition and monopoly, distribution of income, supply of the primary factors of production, and the international problems covered by the balance of payments, the gold standard, free exchange rates, international trade, free trade and protection, international movements of labour and capital, international economic co-operation, and the economic causes of war. He has carefully avoided the use of technical terms, or rather he does not take any knowledge of such terms for granted. His bibliography is extensive, and he indicates some of the leading authorities on whom he has drawn in his brief preface. He has made full use of more recent developments and has not shirked any point on which economic analysis is relevant for the determination of economic policy—and on that ground he frankly admits that his book is not always easy to read. Patience is obviously required, but the author may be reassured in that he has the good fortune to possess a lucid style of exposition which carries the student over many awkward pieces of ground. The trend of the book is to show how by careful planning and eventual international co-operation the vital problems of existence can be solved without embarking on the wasteful and desperate device of plunging the world into war. Not that the avoidance of war is in any sense the concern of the book, any more than the endeavour to distinguish between those forms of economic planning which have been labelled with such names as Fascism, Nazdism and the like. For political doctrines the reader must look elsewhere—this is frankly a book written by an economist who sticks to his last and has made, consequently, a most valuable contribution to the study of a most important subject.—E.H.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS 1935. Vols. I and II.—By Arnold J. Toynbee, Hon. D. Litt. (Oxon.), assisted by V. M. Boulter. Oxford University Press, London. 18/- and 21/-.

The Abyssinian campaign has compelled Dr. Toynbee to produce his annual Survey for 1935 in two volumes, the second volume—the bulkier of the two—being entirely devoted to the Abyssinian crisis, the campaign, and the effect of that crisis on the League and then on international policies. The Abyssinian volume is rendered all the more valuable by the inclusion of excellent maps and a chronological table of the conflict from December 1934 to November 1935, when the annexation of Abyssinia had been recognized by Austria and Hungary. The first volume has a masterly survey of European affairs and shows how the resurgence of Germany as a military power dominated international politics and was a potent factor in paralysing the hand of the League in dealing with Signor Mussolini's challenge. The negotiations on disarmament leading to the breakdown of the Disarmament Conference, the project for an East European Pact, the Franco-Italian agreements, and the various discussions between the Western Powers and Germany, with a comprehensive description of the situation in North-Eastern Europe form the main features of a survey which more than maintains the high standards of its predecessors.

The Far East is dealt with by Mr. G. E. Hubbard, and that is in itself a guarantee of its accurate presentation of facts and perceptive grasp of the trend of events. The internal conditions of China and Japan, the situation in Mongolia, Sino-Japanese relationships, and Philippine independence are brought into Mr. Hubbard's picture.

Mr. H. V. Hodson contributes a special section on world economic affairs, beginning with Sir Samuel Hoare's speech on raw materials, a subject on which the League of Nations have now set up a special committee.

A chronological table of events is again included in this volume and adds to its value as a permanent book of reference.—E.H.

THE STUDY OF LEPROSY

LEPROSY A Practical Textbook for use in China.—By James L. Maxwell, M.D. (Lond.), Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, Shanghai; Medical Adviser to the Mission to Lepers (International) and to the Chinese Mission to Lepers; Associate Editor, International Journal of Leprosy. The China Medical Association, 41 Tszepang Road, Shanghai. $2.

This useful little book undoubtedly will fill a long distinct gap in the literature available locally on the subject, and whilst its 100 or so pages naturally result in a very condensed description of the disease, it still brings out several facts which medical men in China probably would have considerable difficulty in finding elsewhere. It is, for example, possible that after careful study a worker in this field might gain the information about the geographical distribution which is given so concisely in the book, and is also clearly illustrated by a map; but it is of great value to have this information in the form in which it is given and amplified by the author's own wide experience.

The photographs and descriptions of symptomatology will be of great value to practising physicians, whilst one could wish that the short chapter devoted to diet in prophylaxis and treatment of a leper had been expanded considerably. The suggestions contained as to the ways of using local vegetables and products to provide a balanced diet cannot fail to be of advantage not only to those dealing with leprosy but to all physicians in the country. It is to be feared that dietetics is a somewhat neglected art and that, whilst paying lip service to vitamins, the average physician is probably at a loss to name suitable local sources of food accessory factors, and it is gratifying to see in a clinical handbook suggestions as to the prevention, as well as of the treatment, of this disease which is too often approached only from the latter angle. As, however, so useful a little book will undoubtedly go to more than one edition, no doubt it will be gradually expanded in time, and contain more of the rich experience of the author on this particular subject. The book seems worthy of a better format and binding.—J.H.J.

IMPRESSIONS

FINGERPRINTS The Numerical Index or Fingerprints Revolutionized.—By F. Brewester, Document Specialist. Eastern Law House, Calcutta.

Mr. Brewester has chosen a too ambitious sub-title for this book, as his Numerical Index is not revolutionary in the least, it is an adaptation of Henry's system of sub-classification and the adoption of different nomenclature for the main classifications. This is a grave error, for Henry's system is in use in nearly all Finger Print Bureaux, and so the man who has studied finger prints and is using different terms and indices will be very much at a loss. He will not understand, or be understood by, other finger print experts. Apart from explaining his numerical index Mr. Brewester devotes some portion of his book to discussing various statements concerning the validity of finger print evidence that have appeared in the press and elsewhere from time to time; if only he had confined himself to presenting his arguments clearly and concisely he would have proved far more convincing, but he has chosen the most unfortunate method of making his reply in the form of parenthetical retort, e.g., in discussing the case of a man who claimed that his finger prints had been changed by the grafting of flesh from someone else on to his finger tips, Mr. Brewester has registered his contradiction in the form of feebly witty asides, and that detracts considerably from its merit and effectiveness.

There is a very interesting chapter on the subject of forged impressions (and the author has had much personal experience with the tricks of Kabuli moneylenders with which to add point to this section), and this and the portion which deals with Poroscopy, i.e., the study of identification by the impressions of the sweat pores of the fingers, together with the explanatory chapter on the Henry system of filing and classification, are the most useful to those interested in finger print work.—R.D.S.

FOR OXONIANS

OXFORD Oxford University Press. 1/-.

"Oxford" is a terminal publication brought out by the Oxford Society. This society, which now has 9,300 members, was founded by Lord Grey of Falloden in 1932 to encourage closer relations between members of the university past and present and to foster the interests they have in common. The magazine will appeal primarily of course to Oxford people. "News and Notes" summarizes recent university events, a proposal to change the method by which the Vice-Chancellor is selected, an increase in the University grant, the appointment of the first Indian professor at Oxford, the holding of the Degree Ceremony in St. Mary's owing to the closing of the Sheldonian. There are, however, articles of more general interest. First among these is one discussing Lord Nuffield's magnificent offer to the University of £1,250,000 to promote medical research. This offer appears to be the culminating effort in a far-sighted policy which Lord Nuffield has been pursuing over a number of years. Thus his previous gifts to the Radcliffe Infirmary and the Nuffield Institute have provided Oxford with institutions fully equipped and eager to co-operate with the University in furthering the cause of medical knowledge.

Harold Nicholson contributes an amusing little story in the form of a conversation between a young German and an Oxford man telling him "what Oxford is all about"; one writer compares and contrasts university life in Oxford and New Zealand. Another describes the growth of the Youth Hostels Association and the recent establishment of a hostel on Headington Hill. All those interested in the history of the education of women will enjoy another article describing the rapid growth of St. Hugh's College since 1886 when four students under the Presidency of Miss Moberly gathered rather forlornly in a semi-detached villa in Norham Gardens. "Oxford" is an attractively produced magazine and should appeal to all who love the university and are anxious to keep in touch with its activities.—W.M.M.

FUR-HUNTERS

TRAP-LINES NORTH.—By Stephen W. Meader. Harrap, London. 7/6.

It rarely occurs to the easy-going purchaser or admirer of fur in the shape of coats, rugs, collars and cuffs that this does not walk into the shops, but is only obtained by hard toil in lonely forests, haunted by wolves and other fierce animals, with the thermometer during the winter months showing at fifty or sixty degrees below zero. The trapper is indeed a true hero, a man of dauntless courage, inured to hardship, work, endurance, an enthusiastic lover of nature, a man ready for any emergency, ever cool and collected in times of danger, skilful at craftmanship and handling a canoe, or he could not possibly exist under the conditions trapping demands from him.

"Trap-Lines North" is a true story of Canadian woods. In his foreword the author explains to the reader that the story is based upon the diary of the hero, Jim Vanderbeck, it being a record of the adventures of his sixteen year-old brother and himself during an eventful winter and spring, when their father was prevented from going into the woods by illness and the support of the family now rested upon the young shoulders of these two eager lads. The reader follows with breathless curiosity and interest the preparations for the approaching winter and learns with surprise that mashed potato stored in tins and frozen becomes a preserve and furnishes a nutritious diet throughout the biting cold. Surprises meet one at every turn and the intriguing detail with which the author describes the life and adventures of the two boys, has filled the pages with a wealth of knowledge. The reader learns much of the occupation and superstition of the Indian, his relations with the white man, his scrupulous honesty. He follows the boys with eager steps along their snowshoe trails and is taught how to fish for bait, set traps and make *babiche*. He also shivers when one of the boys makes a false step and plunges up to his neck in icy water. He is happy when they are excited at a good day's catch and echoes their groan of disappointment at a false alarm. In the shadowy precincts of the woods looms the uncanny form of the lone grey wolf with paws the size of a man's hand, whose appearance is fraught with pregnant consequence. Indeed "Trap-Lines North" should delight every girl, boy and adult who enjoys reading of the wilds of Canada and is interested in the habits of the beautiful creatures whose silky furs are so familiar to all.—H.B.

NEW FICTION

"Wild Harbour," by Ian MacPherson (Methuen, London, 7/6), is the story of the adventures of a man and his wife who seek refuge from a devastating war in 1944 in a desolate part of the highlands of Scotland. In addition to the hardships of their primitive life, they lived in continual dread of discovery which would have implied the man being dragged back as a deserter. The descriptions of the highland country, the wild life and the stalking of the deer, are very fine, but the dialogue is not very convincing, and the whole novel seems to be rather pointless, unless it is intended to show the futility of attempting to escape from the evils of modern warfare.—D.C.

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The Spring Festival

Photos by Ato and the "N.C.D.N."

Whether it is called the Spring Festival or China New Year, the manner of celebration is just about the same. In Peiping as elsewhere fireworks are always necessary and here is a Peiping shop which sells them.

In some districts of China a special kind of festive cake is made to be offered to the gods. The one at the right shows the figure of a hermit saint and symbolizes wealth, plenty and a large family.

On practically every vacant space, or even on the pavements, crowds gather to watch all kinds of performances of which this contortionist is giving one to the accompaniment of a gong.

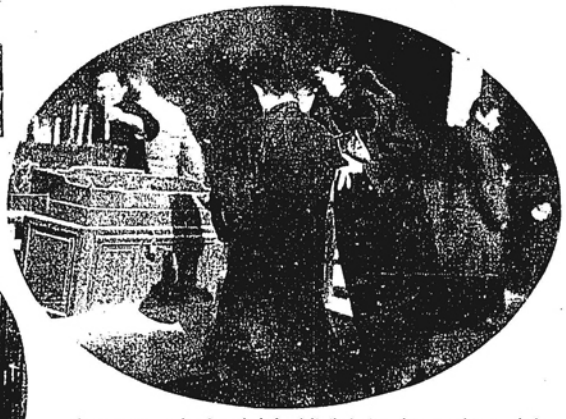
And then there are the peepshows in which all manner of pictures are shown, some of which it is said really require severe censoring.

The calendar seller has a busy time of it just about this season of the year and many brightly coloured ones are to be found in the streets.

At the markets much business is done in the sale of late winter and very early spring flowers of which selections can be seen above.

And naturally there is the question of feasting to be considered and above a small boy is seen returning from the market with the wherewithal.

The Chinese version of the Punch and Judy show is always popular with children of all ages and always draws considerable crowds during the holiday season.



Others, more seriously minded, visit their temples, praying to their gods for prosperity during the coming twelve months.

In Peiping the eve of the Spring Festival provides an opportunity for decoration making its interesting streets even more attractive by reason of their gaiety.

Here is a house in Peiping decorated for the Lantern festival which is in honour of the full moon of the First Moon of the Lunar Calendar.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fenton. Mr. Fenton has been elected President of the St. Patrick's Society for 1937.—*Bann's Studio.*

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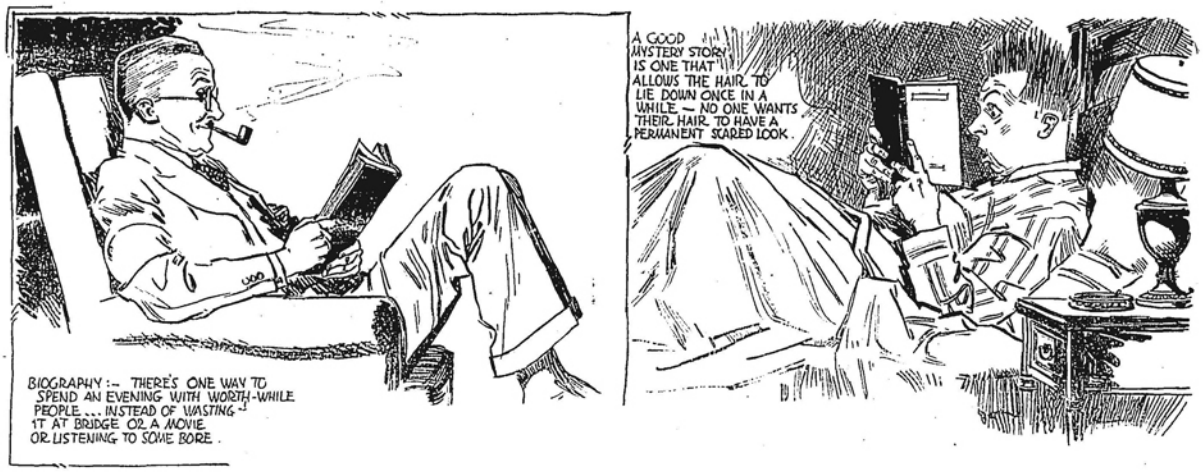
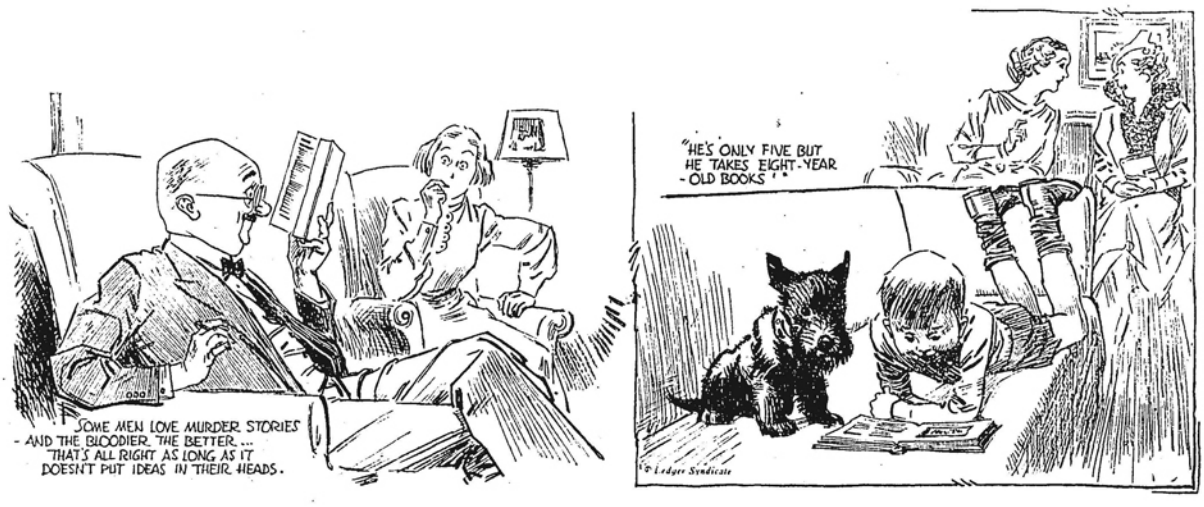
Curled Up With a Good Book

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

By J. NORMAN LYND





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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

Shanghai, Feb. 13.

Shanghai is deserted! Many fortunate folk left on Wednesday and will not return until Monday morning from house boat, motor and 'plane trips. Others, less fortunate, left Thursday and are expected back to-morrow sometime. Still others were able to wangle only one day away from everyday cares and they form that small and pitiful group who are staying at home.

Practically all the servants have gone "Ningpo more far," and Shanghai's usually well-regulated home life is in a shambles. Many "Missies" are discovering unexpected culinary talents while other families are haunting hotels and night clubs just to keep away from the ghastly sights that confront them in what, at all other times of the year, are comfortable, charming homes.

Yes, it's the spring festival holiday, otherwise known as Chinese New Year. But don't worry it will soon be over and cook, boy, and amah will be back any day now and life will continue as before.

Out Of Towners

Among the wise ones who sprinted out of town as fast as their legs, motor-cars, house-boats, or trains, 'planes and ships would carry them were Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wadsworth who hied themselves to the Yellow Mountain. This will be their last opportunity to travel in China as they are sailing for Europe and America on February 26 and like all foreign service people they won't know until they reach home if they will be returning here or going on to some new post.

Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth are being entertained by many of their friends in the American Consulate-General as well as other Shanghai friends. They are saying farewell themselves at two cocktail parties, one on February 15 and one on February 16 in their Grosvenor House residence. Mr. and Mrs. David McLorn are entertaining for them on February 20 and Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Stanton on February 22. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Engoahl are giving a party for them on January 19.

But getting back to out-of-town trippers—Mr. and Mrs. Harold G. Robinson left Thursday for Soochow where their house boat awaited them. Spending the holidays with them are Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Andrews and Mr. and Mrs. Loos Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Franklin left on Wednesday for Ningpo and Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Calcina and Miss Dallas Lee Franklin joined them there the day following.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Paulson and Mr. and Mrs. Henry White are spending the holidays in Hangchow.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Riemens headed a large party of Shanghailanders who are spending the holidays visiting the Yellow Mountain.

Mrs. E. B. McBain left by 'plane for Peiping. She was to have gone on Wednesday morning but was delayed by bad weather.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kosster left on Thursday for Manila, not, however for the holidays. They are deserting Shanghai for a good long time. They were here only a little more than a fortnight, having been in Manila earlier this year.

Departing to-day is Mr. Milton Bates who is off to the United States, via Siberia, on long leave. He said good-bye to scores of his friends at cocktails in the Broadway Mansions lounge on Wednesday evening.

Servants As Hosts

Getting into the holiday spirit many Number One "Boys" entertained their masters and missies to tiffin and dinner parties before going off and leaving them desolate. Their "Boy" gave an elaborate Chinese Chow" tiffin party to Mr. ant Mrs. W. A. W. White and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rayden last Saturday. On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Larry Paulson's "Boy" gave them a dinner party, inviting a number of their friends in to enjoy the Chinese food.

Farewell To Diplomats

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn is giving another dinner to-night in the Cathay Hotel ballroom. On this occasion Signor V. Lojacono, the retiring Italian Ambassador to China, and Signorina Lojacono, who leave Monday in the ss. Conte Rosso, will be the honour guests. Dr. Fearn has asked a number of diplomatic and official people to join in saying farewell to the Lojaconos.

The guests will be Dr. and Mrs. R. Angelone, Baron and Baroness Barthel de Weydenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar de Oxholm, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lardy, Baron and Baroness John Beck-Friis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Delvaux de Fenffe, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Boissevain, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. Kreibel, Mr. and Mrs. Julean Arnold, Mr.

Skvirsky

THE BIG BAD WOLF

And "Little Red Riding Hood" won much applause and perhaps would have won first prize, had there been one at Sir Victor's party. They are Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Robinson.

H. E. Arnhold, Lady Wood, Sir Frederick and Lady Maze, Col. and Mrs. W. Dulty Smith, Dr. and Mrs. U. Y. Yen, Commander and Mrs. Fabre, Capt. and Mrs. A. Chiapparo, Dr. and Mrs. E. Birt, Col. and Mrs. C. F. B. Price, Mrs. C. N. Holwill, Mr. Luigi de Luca, Mr. and Mrs. Jabin Hsu, Mr. and Mrs S. H. Tong, and Dr. D. Tirinnanzi.

Coming Events

No sooner is one ball over than another looms large on the social calendar. Next will be the Rotary Club Ball which will be held at the French Club on Friday night February 19. Many dinner parties are being arranged to precede this affair which will claim the attention of both Chinese and foreigners.

There are numerous parties arranged for the coming week. It hardly seems possible that Shanghai will have sufficient energy to "take in" all of them. From all appearances it would seem that Tuesday might well be designated as cocktail night with three large ones arranged to say nothing of scores of small informal ones.

Mr. Robert J. Grant will be host at cocktail time and he has invited a hundred or so friends to meet Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Penrose of Colorado. Mme. du Pac de Marsoulies is entertaining on Tuesday also and Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wadsworth are giving their second of two cocktail parties on that night.

Another large cocktail party of the near future will be given by Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Stanton of the American Consulate-General who will entertain on February 23.

Day By Day

But of next week's activities.....

Mrs. Esson M. Gale is entertaining to tiffin on Wednesday for Mrs. Russell Engdahl, the former Miss Lee Lockhart. On Thursday Mrs. W. J. Roper is giving a tea and shower for Miss Elizabeth Barton whose marriage to Mr. Leslie Ernest Miller will take place at Holy Trinity Cathedral on the afternoon of March 6.

Mr. Poul Sheel, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Plant, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Norris, are among those who will be entertaining to dinner on Friday night.

Mrs. David McLorn is giving a dinner and gypsy party on next Saturday night and then on that same night is the George Washington's Birthday dance which the Nomad Oasis, the Shrine Club of Shanghai, will hold in the Cathay Hotel ballroom. Mr. H. D. Rodger, the president, will be among those entertaining and among his guests will be:—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gauss, Col. and Mrs. C. F. B. Price, Major and Mrs. Ralph West, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Paulson, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. White, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. More, Mr. Myron Winer and Mr. L. K. Taylor.

Baroness Barthel de Weydenthal will hold her monthly "At Home" on Monday in the Polish Legation residence. Ladies will come for bridge, mahjongg and tea at 4 o'clock and Baron de Weydenthal will assist in greeting the men at cocktail time.

Friends of Mrs. Paul Bradford will have an opportunity of seeing her on Wednesday, February 24, at a tea which Mrs. Walter Raven is giving. The Bradfords, who have been away more than a year, will be passing through Shanghai on their way to Bombay where Mr. Bradford has been transferred.

Young riding enthusiasts are anxiously scanning the skies and hoping for good weather to-morrow when the Junior Pony Club paper hunt will be held, weather permitting. Afterward Mr. N. L. Sparke will be "At Home" to the young riders in his Hungjao Road residence.

A Jolly Time

His "Toy Shop" party which was held this past Wednesday night can be described only as a "knock-out." Guests wended their happy but weary way homeward at 6 a.m.

Decorations completely disguised the Cathay Ballroom and hardly a person recognized it, so cleverly did decorations and the lighting simulate an actual shop.

Sir Victor was the genial proprietor-host in a green baize apron and black hat. Hundreds of soldiers in red coats and high hats gave the place a bright atmosphere and there were numbers of unusual and bizarre costumes. Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Robinson as Red Riding Hood and the Big Bad Wolf received much admiration and Mrs. L. R. Andrews was lovely in crinoline. Commander Fabre of the French Police seemed to have the time of his life as "Mickey Mouse" and Mr. Hugh Barton was an amusing "Gollywog." Mrs. Barton, the former Miss Rose Marie Meyer, was an adorable Dutch doll.

CHINESE SOCIAL NOTES

By Wu Ai-lien

Shanghai, Feb. 14.

"Kung Hsi Fah Tsai!" Every Shanghai resident is, or should be, familiar with this heartening phrase which is one of the few one finds does not grow monotonous with reiteration. On the contrary, the more one hears it, the more one is pleased. For, in case there should be some not acquainted with its meaning, it is the Chinese equivalent of "Wishing You A Happy and Prosperous New Year." Or more literally, "Congratulations! Good Fortune to You!"

So "Kung Hsi Fah Tsai" to you, and you, and you. For "spring holidays" or not, old customs die hard, and the joyous, hopeful spirit of the old Chinese New Year is upon us. And if you are one of those unfortunate beings who has not yet felt its influence, just listen to the sound of myriad firecrackers which floats through the window, and see if you can remain immune! Even the inclement weather, which, nevertheless, is typical of the New Year festival, cannot dampen the holiday ardour of that portion of the "five hundred million" which throng the city streets, intent on enjoying to the full what is, to many of them, the only holiday in the whole year.

It is also a time for family reunions, like the Christian Feast of the Nativity, and so, despite the conflict of the new with the old, and the promulgation of official decrees, the hearts of the people remain the same. Not only were there family parties, but gay affairs to which friends were invited to help celebrate the festival were arranged by several popular hosts and hostesses and even the modern cocktail party was utilised so as to make it possible for foreign friends as well to join in the festivities.

Successful Celebration

Undoubtedly one of the most successful of Chinese New Year celebrations was held by Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sun last night in their spacious residence in Avenue Haig. Although it started out as a family affair, this hospitable couple decided that they wanted as many friends as they could possibly get hold of to join in the fun also. Everyone who could go, went, and had a marvellous time. The friendly informal atmosphere was enhanced by a delicious buffet supper, after which card games provided ample entertainment for the guests, who numbered over sixty. Among those invited were: Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Mayor, and Mme. Wu, Dr. and Mrs. Wang Chung-hui, Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Railways, Dr. and Mrs. Wei Tao-ming, the latter more well known as Miss Soumi Tcheng, noted woman jurist, Mr. and Mrs. Chu Chang-nien, Mr. and Mrs. Tsuyee Pei, Mr. and Mrs. Bang How, Mr. and Mrs. Jabin Hsu, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Li, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Tong, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pan, Mr. T. C. Pan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kwok, Mr. and Mrs. Z. L. Loo, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Tang, Dr. and Mrs. C. Kuangson Young, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Liu, Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Lee, Dr. and Mrs. U. Y. Yen, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Zee, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Waung, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Tsao, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Chu, Miss Moli How, all the members of the Sun family, and their relations.

Also Cocktail Hosts

Keeping up their reputation for gracious hospitality, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sun were also hosts at a cocktail party with which they auspiciously began the New Year on the "first day of the first moon," that is, last Thursday. But there are cocktail parties and cocktail parties. This one was exceptionally delightful and the many friends, both foreign and Chinese, of the Suns, were invited. The former were particularly interested in the beautiful Chinese room which Mrs. Sun has decorated in authentic old Chinese style. It presented a picture of rare beauty with its traditional New Year decorations of gorgeously embroidered chair covers and seasonal fruits and flowers. Over 200 guests attended and were received by Mrs. Sun in a black chiffon Chinese gown, patterned with vari-coloured floral designs. With it were worn jade and diamond jewels. Mr. Sun was also in Chinese dress.

Gay Gatherings

The Park Hotel was the scene of a gay gathering last Friday night, when Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kwok were hosts at a New Year party to about 60 of their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Kwok also were hosts at a buffet supper and dancing party in their home on Tuesday evening. Their guests were Dr. and Mrs. Szeming Sze, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Kan, Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Wu, Miss Daphne Kwok, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ho, Mr. and Mrs. Y. L. Chang, Mr. J. J. Andrews and Miss Pat Sykes.

Informal Affairs

Last Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Li were hosts at an informal dinner party given in their home in Avenue Haig. Card games, which are especially popular during the New Year, were enjoyed by the guests among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Tsuyee Pei, Dr. and Mrs. C. Kuangson Young, Mr. T. C. Pan, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Tang, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kwok, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Feng, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pan, Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Lee, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Tsao, and several others.

A family party was arranged by Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Fu on New Year's Eve, to which immediate members of the couple's families were invited. The affair took the form of a dinner which was given in the Fu's home in Kiaochow Road. Among those who attended were Mrs. Kwok Bew, mother of Mrs. Fu, Mr. and Mrs. George Hung Woo, Mr. and Mrs. Y. H. Woo, Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth Fu, and Mrs. Z. H. Fu.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey K. Wu were hosts at a farewell dinner party given in honour of Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Tann of Penang, who are leaving for their home at the end of the month. The Tanns having been spending a five-month holiday in Shanghai and were guests at the Park Hotel during their stay here. Friends invited to bid bon voyage to the departing visitors were Mr. and Mrs. K. K. Chun, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Ling, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Ho, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ling.

Interesting Engagement

The formal engagement between Dr. Wu Chang-keng and Miss Hsu Hsiu-chiung took place in Peiping on January 26, 1937. Dr. Wu Chang-keng, B.A. Hopkins, PH.D. Yale, M.D. Rochester, U. S. A., is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Wu Lien-teh. He is the Physician-in-charge of the Public Health Station, East City, Peiping and Lecturer on Vital Statistics, P. U. M. C. Miss Hsu Hsiu-chiung is the eldest daughter of Mr. Hsu Ching-sung, Engineer-in-charge of the Chengting Railway. Dr. C. K. Wu is 29 years of age and Miss Hsu 24 years of age. Dr. Wu Lien-teh is the noted plague specialist and is also director of the National Quarantine Service. Mrs. Wu, who lives in Peiping, is the author of several charming books, being the first Chinese lady to interpret into English some of the famous romances of Chinese history. Among books of hers which have been published are "Yang Kuei-fei—Most Famous Beauty of China," "Hsi Shih—Beauty of Beauties," and "Chao Chun—Beauty in Exile." Mrs. Wu is busy on her next book which is being looked forward to with much interest.

SOCIAL NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

By Suzette

Nanking, Jan. 10.

The British cruiser "Capetown" has been visiting Nanking, arriving the day the German cruiser "Emden" steamed out of Hsiakwan, her destination being Shanghai. The "Capetown" having been here for more than a week is leaving the capital to-day and expects to visit Weihaiwei for a few days and then go to Amoy and Hongkong. The British Ambassador and Lady Knatchbull-Hugessen entertained the officers of the ship last week on Tuesday and there have been a number of smaller parties given for them all during the week. Last Wednesday, the first of the series of "Club Teas" was held at the International Club and the large attendance proved it to be a great success and members and their guests are looking forward to the next "Tea" which is scheduled to take place next week on Wednesday, February 17.

Last Thursday night some members of the British Embassy staff and other friends met the Peiping train to greet Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley E. F. Gage who were passing through Nanking on their way to Shanghai and then Tokyo and other places of interest in Japan. The Gages are expected in the capital for a more extended visit on their trip back from Japan to Peiping. They are scheduled to be passing through some time around the end of the month. This is their first visit to Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Gage have been stationed in Peiping for more than a year, where Mr. Gage is second secretary of H.M. Embassy. Their many friends are looking forward to their visit in the capital and are planning all sorts of parties for them. Approximately at the same time, the end of the month, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Howe are passing through on their way to Shanghai to embark in the S. S. Naldera, going to England on home leave. They are expected to stop over for at least a day in the capital on their way from Peiping to Shanghai.

"Bridge Night" Popular

There was quite a crowd gathering in the International Club last Friday evening for the weekly "Bridge Night," both Chinese and Foreign members, making up seven tables of bridge. This Friday the Club is sponsoring a progressive bridge and members are welcomed to arrive any time after five in the afternoon and it is hoped that many will stay for the supper afterwards. Attractive bridge prizes consisting of folders of playing cards both for ladies and gentlemen winners will be given to the lucky ones. The "Capetown" held a dinner reception last Friday on board, the officers reciprocating the lavish entertainment given them during their stay in the capital. There were many parties arranged for Saturday night and the International Club was literally crowded with guests who had come for dinner or dancing after dinner. Among those seen at the Club that night were the American Ambassador and Mrs. Johnson who were entertaining for Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gauss, American Consul—General from Shanghai. Other parties were Mr. W. L. Butt and Mr. Roy Squires who entertained a group of twenty friends at the Club for dinner that night. Their guests including Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hansen, Lieutenant Hartman-Jones of the "Scarab" and many others.

Shanghai Visitors

Mr. Iver Mackay had week-end guests from Shanghai staying with him Mrs. Murray, wife of Dr. J. E. Murray of Shanghai, and Miss Odette Murray. Mr. Mackay entertained for them to dinner on Saturday night, his guests including the Misses Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. G. P. Young, Mr. C. R. Elton, Mr. Chris Robertson and many others. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan R. Dyer were hosts to a party of nine in the Club that night. Other hosts were Mr. T. T. Zee, manager of the Sin Hua Bank, Mr. W. H. Su of the Foreign Office Mr. Wang Sweding, also of the Foreign Office.

The Week's Paper Hunt

Sunday morning at 11 o'clock there was a Paper Hunt held Mr. C. E. Morton having laid the course. The start was near the second Brick factory, outside of the Hopingmen Gate. Quite a number of people had come out to see about 25 riders off. Among those riding was Lady Knatchbull-Hugessen and her younger daughter Miss Alathea Knatchbull-Hugessen. Mrs. C. E. Morton won the hunt on "Ural." It was a close finish as Mr. Yui Ming, Counsellor of the Foreign Office was right behind her. His pony did not clear the last jump, getting his forefeet tangled up and causing its rider a pretty hard fall. Mr. Yui Ming came up uninjured.

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INWARD FOREIGN MAILS

From Europe by Suez....Naldera, left London Jan. 15, due Shanghai Feb. 21
From U.S.A....Pres. Hoover, left S. Francisco Feb. 6, due Shanghai Feb. 23

OUTWARD FOREIGN MAILS

For Europe by Suez......Eridan, closes at 21 on Feb. 19, due L'don Mar. 27
For U.S.A..........Emp. of Japan, closes on Feb. 25, due New York Mar. 18

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON		
Naldera	15/1	21/2
Glenogle	—	22/2
Soudan	9/1	23/2
Bennevis	2/1	25/2
Benwyvis	16/1	1/3
Ranchi	29/1	8/3
Benalder	30/1	17/3
Cathay	12/2	22/3
Burdwan	6/2	23/3
From LIVERPOOL		
Deucalion	9/1	18/2
Agapenor	16/1	26/2
Patroclus	23/1	3/3
Menelaus	30/1	12/3
Memnon	6/2	18/3
Helenus	13/2	26/3
Antenor	20/2	31/3
From GOTHENBURG		
Shantung	26/1	24/3
Tourcoing	19/2	12/4
Canton	24/2	18/4
From COPENHAGEN		
India	—	6/3
Peru	13/1	22/3

From COPENHAGEN		
Java	27/1	5/4
From ANTWERP		
Kashima M.	—	17/2
From OSLO		
Trianon	—	17/2
Templar	20/1	13/3
From GDYNIA		
Cyclops	9/1	2/3
Protesilaus	6/2	30/3
Meriones	6/2	30/3
From ROTTERDAM		
Kulmerland	—	17/2
Nordmark	10/1	22/2
Ermland	—	2/3
Duisburg	—	9/3
Meerkerk	28/1	13/3
From HAMBURG		
Yasukuni M.	—	26/2
Reliance	—	2/4
From MARSEILLES		
L. St. L. Bie	—	18/2
Felix Roussel	22/1	22/2

From MARSEILLES		
B. de St. Pierre	5/2	8/3
Chenonceaux	19/2	23/3
Sontay	—	24/3
Yangtse	—	18/4
From TRIESTE		
Conte Verde	12/2	8/3
Andalusia	21/1	15/3
Hilda	20/1	17/3
Mauly	22/3	3/4
From MELBOURNE		
Nankin	3/2	11/3
From CALCUTTA		
Santhia	1/2	22/2
Talma	12/2	8/3
From SOUTH AFRICA		
Tasman	29/1	5/3
From BATAVIA		
Tjibadak	10/2	21/2
Tjisadane	24/2	7/3
From SOURABAYA		
Tjikembang	30/1	19/2
From MANILA		
E. Japan	—	25/2

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK		
S. Navigator	—	22/2
Lossiebank	6/1	28/2
Ward	—	2/3
Stentor	13/1	8/3
Tai Ping Yang	30/1	14/3
Potter	—	23/3
Foylebank	7/2	27/3
Pen. Castle	13/2	29/3
C. Lyons	10/2	17/4
From VANCOUVER		
E. Canada	20/2	9/3
From SEATTLE		
Ixion	22/1	24/2

From SEATTLE		
Talthybius	19/2	24/3
From PORTLAND		
G. Pershing	—	10/3
California	—	17/3
G. Sherman	—	31/3
From LOS ANGELES		
Asama M.	—	24/2
P. Wilson	8/2	26/2
From SAN FRANCISCO		
P. Hoover	6/2	23/2
Golden Hind	—	15/3

From HONOLULU		
P. Hayes	5/2	25/2
From YOKOHAMA		
Aso M.	—	18/2
Agamemnon	—	19/2
From KOBE		
Nagasaki M.	—	18/2
Eridan	—	19/2
From OSAKA		
Kasagi M.	—	17/2
Maya M.	—	21/2

PASSENGER LISTS

INWARD

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, Feb. 6. From Kobe via Nagasaki. Mr. N. C. Barstow, Mr. A. S. Hill, Mr. K. C. Barker, Mr. A. Ffoulkb, Mr. J. Gleeson, Mrs. D. Buttcufield, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mcleod, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Fleaming, Mr. W. Ginn, Mr. R. Townsend, Miss F. Sample, Miss L. Pfeffer, Mr. and Mrs. P. Semion, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Suhoff, Mr. A. Hubert, Mr. L. L. Lega, Mr. T. Hansen, Mrs. C. Backefinder, Mrs. G. E. Mann, Mstr. D. B Mann, Mstr. and Miss G. E. Mann, Mr. F. K. Vassilieff, Mrs. H. Ezra.

Per N.Y.K.S. Hakusan Maru, Feb. 8. From Yokohama via Moji. Mr. A. L. Mottu, Mr. and Mrs. G. Talbot, Mrs. T. Yonekawa, Mr. T. Iguchi, Mr. G. Namekawa, Mrs. T. Namekawa, Mr. C. Y. Liu, Mrs. C. Liu, Misses K. Liu, Mr. Lie Shun Thin, Miss En Cho, Miss Fuka En, Mr. Koshin Rin.

Per str. Paowo, Feb. 10. From Hankow. Mr. Glen V. Fuller, Bishop Galvin.

Per M.M.S. Eridan, Feb. 10. From Marseilles. Mrs. Cazeneuve, Capt. and Mrs. Sattler, Mr. and Mrs. Cormier, Mr. G. Picot, Rev. Father Mestdagh, Mr. and Mrs. Heck, Mr. and Mrs. Leothaud. From Port-Said. Mr. Borisow. From Singapore. Mr. Water Barker. From Saigon. Mr. H. Frey, Dr. R. Le Nistour, Mr. P. Lefevre, Mr. and Mrs. Nouailhetas, Mrs. Litarge, Miss B. Walker, Miss C. Barnaby, Mr. Nennet-Levy, Mr. A. K. Kisch, Mrs. Huyuh To, Mr. Jean Le Gall, Mr. Thon That Lam, Mr. Nguyen Van Tap, Mr. Ruynh Vat. From Hongkong. Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. F. Groves, Mr. C. D. Gardner, Mr. N. Lowig, Mr. Taylor-Gill, Mr. Whithan, Mr. Munro, Mr. Grieve, Mr. Bidwell, Mr. Chadwick, Mr. R. Butcher, Mr. Bonnar, Mr. Peers, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Holden, Mr. Deane, Mr. Watson, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Redman, Mr. Schnabel, Mr. A. F. Walkden, Mr. Van Leewen, Mr. Cohen, Mrs. Bonamy, Miss V. Kogan, Mrs. Vanderohf, Rev. Father Marin, Miss W. Langer, Mr. T. Tsochikawa, Mr. P. H. Keys, Mr. and Mrs. Roques.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, Feb. 10. From Kobe and Nagasaki. Mr. J. A. Town, Mr. W. Devenport, Mr. Kenneth Bumstead, Mr. G. Robinson, Mr. Vladimer Shriro, Mr. C. H. W. Curtoys, Mr. Robert A. M. Smith, Mr. Homer W. Orvis, Mrs. H. W. Orvis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Zschiegner, Mstr. M. C. E., M. G., A. H. and C. W. Zschiegner, Mr. Alfred E. Kaiser, Mrs. Adelaide Lavel, Mrs. A. R. Standring, Mr. M. Goldschlag, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Smith, Mstr. Boya Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Skinner, Mr. David M. West, Mr. R. H. Wilson, Mrs. M. E. Wilson, Mr. Harry Lang, Mr. Henry Lang, Miss L. E. Pflueger, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Fisher, Mr. D. V. Eickhoff, Miss M. Gerdou, Mr. O. Rheinwald, Mr. Max Wachter, Mr. Jack I. Notrica, Mr. Mauricis Fresco, Mr. M. K. Federoff, Mrs O. Federoff, Mstr. M. Federoff, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. De Muth, Mr. F. E. H. Ribeird, Mr. A. Bobroft, Mr. J. Zarenin.

Per str. Suiwo, Feb. 10. From River Ports. Mrs. Withers Green, Mrs Taylor, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Findlater.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, Feb. 12. From Manila and Hongkong. Miss A. Bauwens, Mr. E. J. Caron, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dieudonne, Miss A. Fitzgerald, Miss B. Hoeschen, Rev. G. Hickey, Mr. M. J. Morrissey, Miss M. Morrissey, Msgr. W. C. McGrath, Msgr. M. J. Smith, Rev. F. A. Seifert, Bishop U. J. Vehr, Rev. F. A. Varley, Rev. L. E. Winter, Miss C. E. O'Halloran, Mr. and Mrs. Anxrieux, Mrs. Van Der Bruggen, Mrs. B. J. Bisinger, Comte de Bearn, Comtesse Bearn, Mr. C. Vander Bruggen, Rev. J. A. Belford, Mrs. M. R. Bizot, Mr. and Mrs. Belfortes, Mr. and Mrs. Barazetti, Mrs M. C Chabonnat, Mrs. Dupont, Miss M. Dogherty, Mrs. Froment, Miss Froment, Mr. and Mrs. Freysselinard, Mr. M. Gold, Mrs. B. Garnier, Miss Grambacher, Mrs. Gonon, Miss Grand Ry, Mr. Huet, Mrs. M. J. Jouannel, Mrs. M. A. Laurent, Mrs. Laine, Mr. and Mrs. Lefebvre, Mr. Leroy, M. and Mrs. Lanoir, Miss M. M. Larere, Miss B. H. Lambert, Mrs. B. Lescene, Miss Murphy, Mrs. J. Mar, Miss R. Marquis, Rev. D. Oliver, Miss S. Plissard, Mr. Y. Plissard, Mrs. H. Plissard, Mr. and Mrs. S. Penrose, Rev. G. Quenand, Miss J. Raymond, Miss M. Robert, Miss L. Rogues, Miss M. M. Roger, Mrs. F. A. Rouxe, Mrs. P. Roussel, Mr. D. M. Sinclair, Mr. Thube, Mr. Yvernat, Madame Froidefond, Mademoiselle Froidefond, Mr. Middlemas, Rev. T. F. Tierney, Rev. Bishop S. Alencastre, Miss A. Alencastre, Miss Alencastre, Rev. F. C. T. Logan, Mr. Taihlefer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Manth, Rev. G. L. Strub, Mr. J. Boutin, Miss L. Bardon, Miss L. Clements, Rev. G. Doyle, Miss C. Miller, Father P. L. Moore, Rev. T. J. Powers, Rev. A. Pelletier, Rev. P. Santha, Rev. J. A. Turcotte, Miss M. Gracie, Mr. E. Broyer, Mr. P. Couffinhall, Mr. E. J. Desrues, Mr. and Mrs. Ducauroix, Rev. C. Donnelly, Mr. Focke, Mrs. R. M. Grassard, Miss Kahn, Mr. J. P. Le Poivre, Miss E. Laclere, Miss M. Lemaitre, Mr. L. Lucas, Mr. A. Muller, Comtesse de Maulde, Comtesse de Mathan, Miss M. de Mathan, Miss Mathan, Rev. F. Murray, Mr. Morio, Mrs. M. Perrin, Mrs. G. Petit, Miss M. Roucher, Miss J. Renaud, Mrs. M. Strubbe, Mrs. M. Thollard, Mr. P. Taipomba, Miss M. Vizern, Mr. P. H. Watel, Rev. F. X. Sallaway, Hon. and Mrs. J. Scott, Miss E. O. Troeck, Miss M. Weppner, Father M. A. Bennett, Rev. L. O. Hammer, Rev. C. G. Kerans.

Per str. Soochow, Feb. 14. From Hongkong. Capt. W. Patterson.

Per str. Tuckwo, Feb. 14. From Hankow. Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, Mr. V. J. Spacek, Mr. J. Mackay. From Nanking. Mr. C. A. Momber.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, Feb. 14. From Kobe. Miss O. Onatzavch, Mr. J. T. S. Reed, Mr. T. Malmusburg, Mr. T. G. Gavigan, Mr. H. Conat, Mr. R. Rudinger, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Duryea, Mr. R. Lenzlinger, Mr. A. M. Bent, Mr. W. H. Sanford, Mr. R. Fleming, Mr. J. Gray, Mr. D. J. Raeburn, Miss E. Virden, Miss H. Unterberger, Miss U. Berg, Miss G. Bochow, Mr. F. Steinle, Mr. G. A. Zenner, Mr. and Mrs. Michale, Mr. E. Brackle, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tucci, Mr. S. Ramchand, Mr. S. M. Anwar, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Doshi, Mstrs. Doshi, Mrs. N. A. Janeri, Mstr. N. Janeri, Mr. F. Elhab, Mr. G. A. Malas, Mr. B. Kristiausen, Mr. K. Wilhelusen, Mr. R. Johansen, Mr. L. Soleusen, Mr. L. Jonagsen, Mr. N. Tirithdas, Mr. Shipovsky, Mr. J. Mator. From Nagasaki. Mr. H. Tobias, Mr. T. Crathwait, Mr. and Mrs. F. Collett, Mr. F. A. Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. L. Hunter, Mr. W. E. Smith, Mr. W. H. Lovatt, Mr. D. Raphall.

OUTWARD

Per str. Hsin Ningshin, Feb. 8.—For Ningpo.—Mrs. A. B. Marshall.

Per str. Whangpu, Feb. 8.—For Wuhu.—Mr. B. W. Lanphear.—For Hankow.—Mrs. S. Horowitz, Mr. C. A. Momber.

Per str. Siangwo, Feb. 8.—For Kiukiang.—Mr. and Mrs. Peccei.—For Hankow.—Mr. and Mrs. Purry, Miss and Mstr. Purry, Mr. Newling.

Per str. Woosung, Feb. 9.—For Kiukiang.—Mr. R. H. Meyer, Mr. Paul Libby, Mr. James Libby.

Per str. Szechuen, Feb. 9.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Langdale, Capt. R. Allinson.—For Foochow.—Miss Lorna Scott-Morris.

Per str. Shuntien, Feb. 9.—For Tientsin.—Mr. H. G. McDavid, Mr. A. E. Herdman.—For Tsingtao.—Mrs. T. T. Wang, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Mott, Mrs. W. M. Cox.

Per str. Sinkiang, Feb. 10.—For Swatow.—Mr. M. Hendry.

Per str. Taiyuan, Feb. 10.—For Southern Ports.—Mr. Wm. Van Buskirk, Mr. C. S. Archer, Mr. Chao Kuan Lian, Miss T. Ignatieff, Mr. Chan Soa, Miss C. A. Maher.

Per str. Kungwo, Feb. 10.—For Nanking.—Mr. R. R. Roxburgm, Mr. and Mrs. S. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Tremewan.—For Hankow.—Mr. C. M. Keenon, Miss Christian.

Per str. Changsha, Feb. 10.—For Nanking.—Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Dick.

Per str. Hsin Ningshin, Fez. 10.—For Ningpo.—Mr. J. Bredlam, Mr. G. Mary, Mr. J. de Rivau.

Per str. Paowo, Feb. 11.—For Nanking.—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kirkpatrick.—For Hankow.—Miss Walsemann, Mr. S. Yang, Mr. Draney, Mr. J. Ling, Fr. Vance.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, Feb. 11.—For Japan.—Mr. H. J. Ambrose, Mrs. H. J. Ching, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. L. Hunter, Mr. D. F. Landale, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. F. Collett, Mr. and Mrs. Barry C. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Junge, Mr. C. F. Shackleton, Mr. C. C. Whitehead, Mr. T. Crosthwaite, Mr. H. Tobias, Mr. D. Raphael, Mr. S. H. Rawlings, Mr. S. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Potter and 2 children, Mr. Van Ho Cheng.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, Feb. 12.—For Vancouver, Etc.—Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Matthews, Mr. C. H. Lancashire, Mr. A. C. Samara, Mr. W. Yetton, Mr. C. W. Price, Mr. L. R. Wilson, Mr. R. Gouft, Mr. F. Chestiokovski, Mr. P. L. Scott, Mr. R. J. T. Roach, Mr. C. G. Gosney, Mrs. B. Spero and C. Spero, Mrs. A. J. Sargeant, Mrs. and Mstr. J. J. Sargeant, Mrs. A. Putnam, Mr. Z. I. Fein, Father P. Grost, Mrs. Louise Feldman.

Per str. Wusueh, Feb. 13.—For Hankow.—Mrs. J. Barsen and child, Mr. C. K. Pan.

Per str. Suiwo, Feb. 13.—For Hankow.—Lt. Col. S. P. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Zschiegner, Mstr. A., B., C. and J. Zschiegner.

Per str. Loongwo, Feb. 14.—For Hankow.—Mr. F. F. Chan, Mrs. Wright, Mr. F. G. Raddon.

Per str. Hunan, Feb. 14.—For Tientsin.—Mr. M. O. Liddell, Mr. P. A. Petterson, Mr. and Mrs. Heck and child.—For Chefoo.—Mr. and Mrs. Middleton and child, Mstrs Laurence Olsen and Howard Hatton, Misses Agnes Tocher and Ruth Glittanburg, Mrs. Z. Parry, Mr. H. Ross, Mr. G. H. Reese, Mr. L. Chrarco.

Per S.S. Sever, Feb. 14.—For Vladivostock.—Mr. A. Lauberg, Mr. Y. C. Song, Mr. Keng Kwan, Mrs. L. Chang and child, Mr. Tsegn Zen Tin, Mrs. Yeng Shou Chang, Mrs. C. H. Simon and 4 child, Mr. A. A. Koskelin.

Per str. Leesang, Feb. 15.—For Chefoo, Mr. A. N. Smith.—For Tientsin.—Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Seebinakoff.

Per str. Kwangtung, Feb. 15.—For Haiphong Round Trip.—Mrs. Kirk, Mr. S. Bujakowski.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Squier, Mr. David Savage.

Per str. Shengking, Feb. 16.—For Northern Ports.—Mr. C. W. Bainbridge, Mr. J. Awad, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hill, Mr. A. Awad, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Schmidt.

Per str. Kutwo, Feb. 16.—For Nanking.—Mr. E. W. Hoyle.—For Kiukiang.—Mrs. Y. L. Shiel.—For Hankow.—Sister Maria, Sister Cecelia, Sister St. Paul, Mr. T. H. Lo.

Per str. Wuchang, Feb. 16.—For Hankow.—Mrs. Pugh-Cook, infant and Amah.

Per P. & O. S. Corfu, Feb. 16.—For London, Etc.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Alers, Miss E. W., M. P. and G. H. Alers, Mstr. G. A. Alers, Mrs. A. R. Ashton, Mr. W. Batzer, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Baxter, Mr. H. T. Bennett, Mr. H. D. Bidwell, Mr. J. L. Bonnar, Mr. I. H. Bradford, Mrs. D. S. Branson, Mr. J. E. Brown, Mrs. T. M. Burton, Mr. A. H. R. Butcher, Brig. Gen. Butltr, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. D. Cather, Mr. G. K. Chadwick, Mr. H. P. Chadwyck-Healey, Mr. S. Z. Chang, Mrs. A. Cheetham, Mstr. J. A. Cheetnam, Mstr. R. W. Cheetham, Mrs. J. C. Chen and infant, Mr. M. C. Compton, Miss S. M. Colke, Miss A. Costello, Mr. H. J. Coster, Mrs. L. Cumming, Mr. B. O'M. Deane, Mr. A. Dodd, Mr. L. Fielding, Mr F. L. Geering, Mr. F. S. Gibbings, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Gibson, Miss Gibson, Mstr. I. and B. Gibson, Mrs. R. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Graves, Miss Graves, Mrs. D. Grazebrook, Mr. W. E. Grieve, Mr. G. S. Hankinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Henchman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hoagland, Mr. G. H. Hodgson, Mr. A. W. Holden, Mr. W. Hutchison, Mr. E. P. Humphreys, Mr. H. Hutchen, Miss L. E. Jackson, Mrs. A. L. John, 2 children and Governess, Mrs. O. Kaye, Mrs. D. E. Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. Khanchand and 5 children, Mr. H. Van Leeuwen, Miss D. R. Lucas, Miss E. MacArthur, Mr. E. V. de Malmanche, Dr. and Mrs. W. Mann, Miss V. Marisoff, Miss A. S. Melnik, Mr. T. Miller, Capt. J. H. Mills, Mr. Funao Miyakawa, Miss Zola Moore, Mr. K. A. Munro, Mr. W. W. Murdock, Dr. W. E. O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Orvis, Mrs. W. Parr and infant, Mr. W. E. Peers, Mr. B. Pessumal, Mr. F. A. Pollock, Mr. B. H. Puckle, Mrs. M. Quayle, Miss H. M. Quayle, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Rawlins, Mr. J. Redman, Mrs. H. C. Rowson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roxburgh and 2 Mstrs., Mr. W. G. Schnabel, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Sellers, Miss C. Shelton, Mr. Seigoro Shimiju, Miss H. V. Sleeman, Miss L. Stephens, Mrs. Su Yung Stian and infant, Mr. J. P. Timmer, Mr. J. A. Town, Mr. A. F. Walkden, Mr. K. A. Watson, Mr. J. P. Whitham, Mr. J. Widenfelt, Mrs. L. J. Williams, Dr. M. O. Williams, Mr. W. G. Wylie.

Per str. Tuckwo, Feb. 17.—For Hankow.—Mr. T. Cronin.

BIRTH

CLOSE.—On February 12, 1937, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. CLOSE, a son, ANTONY JOHN.

MARRIAGES

COPE-GODBY.—On February 10, 1937, at H.B.M. Consulate-General and at Holy Trinity Cathedral, CAROLINE MARY GODBY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aug. C. Godby of Shanghai, to ALBERT HENRY COPE, son of Mr. J. H. Cope, of London.

RAWITZ-ZUBCHINSKY.—On February 15, 1937, WILHELM RAWITZ to HELEN (née Zubchinsky).

WHITE-BRAND.—On February 13, 1937, in Hongkong, AUGUSTUS VICTOR WHITE to LOUISE (née Bowring).

ENGAGEMENT

JORGENSEN—KUPSCH. The engagement is announced of ANITA GISELLA, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Kupsch, of Shanghai, to BORGE, son of Mr. and Mrs. V. P. E. Jorgensen, of Copenhagen, Denmark.

DEATHS

COUTTS.—On February 12, 1937, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, GEORGE ROGERSON, son of the late George Deacon Coutts, and dearly-beloved brother of Mrs. J. H. Liddell.

NEWMAN.—On February 5, 1937, at Tsingtao, following a heart attack. EDWARD FRANCIS SOUTHAN NEWMAN, aged 65 years; husband of Mary Ann Newman and father of Mrs. Jessie Ellis and Dorothy and Mary Louise Newman.

IN MEMORIAM

CALDER.—In loving memory of our dear mother ELIZABETH COCHRANE CALDER, who died at Shanghai, February 17, 1933.

MOONEY.—In dearest memory of AUSTIN J. MOONEY, Monday February 17, 1936.

NICHOLSON.—In dearest memory of my beloved husband, WILLIAM EDWARD NICHOLSON, February 12, 1935.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a.m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
Feb. 5	30.24	67.8	S S E	1	53.8	49.1	74.3	42.8	B.
" 6	30.28	68.0	N N W	2	45.1	45.1	51.3	43.3	O.
" 7	30.43	69.8	N	2	46.0	43.5	48.7	43.5	O.
" 8	30.65	69.3	N N E	2	40.5	36.5	46.0	37.6	O.
" 9	30.54	67.8	N	1	43.3	40.8	51.4	36.3	O.
" 10	30.26	69.8	Var.	1	47.8	47.7	51.4	44.4	R.
" 11	30.33	70.7	N	2	44.2	43.9	47.5	40.6	O.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1937	Minimum Temperature 1936	Maximum Temperature 1937	Maximum Temperature 1936	Rainfall 1937	Rainfall 1936
Feb. 5	48.0F.	36.5F.	70.0F.	45.0F.	Nil	0.29-in.
" 6	44.5	35.0	65.0	45.5	Trace	0.35
" 7	44.0	33.0	49.0	38.5	Nil	Nil
" 8	39.0	32.0	44.5	37.0	Nil	0.15
" 9	39.5	32.5	49.0	47.0	Nil	Nil
" 10	47.0	30.0	52.0	44.0	0.58-in.	Nil
" 11	42.0	26.5	48.0	38.5	Trace	Nil

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